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COMMERCIAL REPORTS

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BRAZIL.

BAHIA.

Report by Mr. Consul Morgan on the Trade of Bahia for the Year 1864.

THE commercial year of 1864 commenced under rather favourable auspices. Abundant harvests were expected of the principal staple products of the country, owing to the appearance of an early winter; but the excessive heats which thereafter supervened considerably lessened those primary expectations, and the trade of this port did not upon the whole offer any notable improvement on the previous year of 1863.

The great financial crisis of September last that occurred at Rio de Janeiro, and was supposed at first would equally have affected the principal ports in the north of Brazil, did not in any manner affect Bahia; because that crisis which would otherwise have overtaken this community, had already occurred in 1860, when the drought and famine of the interior swept away all the unsound and rotten establishments from this city.

Imports.—Owing to the continuance of the high prices of cotton the principal articles of imports from Great Britain, such as cotton, wool, and linen manufactures have considerably diminished, as will be seen in the following triennial importations:—

COTTON, WOOL, AND LINEN.

Years.	Packages.	Years.	Packages.	Years.	Packages.
1855	23,100	1858	12,552	1862	14,979
1856	23,600	1859	10,474	1863	10,535
1857	22,800	1860	9,892	1864	11,327
Total ..	69,500	..	32,918	..	36,841

TABLE of the total Value of Imports into the port of Bahia in 1864.

Whence.	Value in Currency. Rs.	Mrs.
Great Britain and Possessions ..	8,225,576	743
France and Possessions	2,838,004	534
Hanseatic Cities	790,936	639
Portugal and Possessions	1,209,037	936
Spain and Possessions	300,668	623
Austrian States	232,475	200
Argentine and Uruguay Republics ..	971,302	123
Italy	112,766	400
United States	401,267	951
Belgium	91,168	493
Holland	87,864	476
Sweden and Norway	11,174	833
Africa	269,624	263
Brazilian Ports, foreign goods sent coastwise	561,003	154
Total .. .. Rs.	16,102,871	368
Total value in sterling £	1,986,358	14*s.* 3*d.*

British Imports in sterling £908,240 15*s.* 3*d.*

The above imports are classified officially as follows :—

Articles.	Value in Currency.	
	Rs.	Mrs.
Boots and Shoes	181,985	870
Butter	413,017	600
Coal	540,744	447
Codfish	208,874	586
Crockery and Glass	227,487	406
Coin and Bullion	877,293	820
Clothes, ready made	131,529	267
Drugs	49,092	723
Flour, Wheaten	612,704	006
Gunpowder	105,291	500
Hats	217,520	003
Hides, prepared	77,512	597
Hardware	356,679	219
Iron	49,831	861
Jerked Beef and Preserved Meats ..	1,081,338	120
Jewelry	227,394	582
Machinery	30,703	000
Manufactures of Cotton	4,967,743	237
„ Wool	508,017	565
„ Linen	492,447	358
„ Silk	286,052	284
„ Mixed	490,963	529
Oil	198,242	302
Paper	126,358	877
Spirits	188,431	252
Salt	111,438	600
Unclassified Merchandise	2,644,690	897
Wines	699,484	860
Total .. .. Rs.	16,102,871	368
Total value in sterling £	1,986,358 14*s.* 3*d.*	

Exchange during the year ruled between 25⅞*d.* to 27*d.* per milreis.
Freights average during the year at 42*s.* per ton.

Navigation.—The nationality, number, and tonnage of shipping arriving and departing at this port was as follows :—

Nationality.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Crews.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Crews.	Tonnage.
British	145	4,716	87,608	163	4,903	91,515
Brazilian, long voyages..	14	142	3,279	21	265	5,970
„ coasters ..	793	9,173	114,531	799	8,836	122,197
Portuguese	64	764	15,262	68	1,240	19,244
United States	6	94	4,286	6	113	5,197
Swedes and Norwegians.	21	217	4,319	26	268	8,696
Danish	16	134	2,274	16	126	2,981
Hanseatic	33	367	9,043	30	333	10,677
Dutch	13	112	2,973	13	122	3,571
French	36	2,737	30,962	39	2,512	33,747
Spanish	22	293	3,396	25	284	5,283
Italians	10	98	1,499	14	147	3,108
Austrians	3	31	799	4	143	1,378
Belgians	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanoverians	13	104	2,191	10	86	2,388
Prussians..	2	22	536	2	22	765
Oldenburgh	12	90	2,226	12	93	3,020
Mecklenburgh	4	38	785	4	40	770
Argentine	1	9	219	2	19	507
Uruguyian	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	4	42	1,052	5	49	1,780
Total	1,212	19,183	287,240	1,259	19,601	322,794

Exports.—Total official value of exports classified according to the countries to which they were directed :—

Where to.		Value in Currency.	
		Rs.	Mrs.
Great Britain and Possessions ..		7,911,457	223
France..		1,418,216	622
Hanseatic Cities		543,378	546
Portugal		1,006,493	274
Spain		476,723	159
States of the Plata		312,332	747
Italy		129,875	710
United States		707,870	488
Holland		41,332	348
Sweden and Norway		19,117	975
Africa, Negricia		491,368	056
Total	Rs.	13,058,166	148
Total	£	1,441,839	3*s.* 6*d.*

Sugars.—The crops which at the commencement of the year promised to be very abundant were greatly injured by the excessive heats of the summer, and our crops were smaller than the previous one.

The exports of 1864 were 29,148 cases, 1,340 hogsheads, 29,148 barrels, and 121,989 bags ; against 44,883 cases, 3,487 hogsheads, 38,531 barrels, and 177,625 bags. Average price—Whites, 2 reis 800 milreis per arroba ; brown, 2 reis 400 milreis per arroba.

Cotton.—A few years ago no cotton, the produce of this province, was exported, because the difficulties of transport from the interior could

only be compensated by the extraordinary high prices which have been obtained of late for this product.

Exports in 1864, 17,678 bales; medium price, 24 reis per arroba. The crops of this year are calculated at 40,000 bales.

Coffee.—A very small crop, the exports amounting only to 40,859 bags, against 69,337 bags in 1863. Medium price of the year, 6 reis per arroba.

Cocoa.—The crops of this product was about equal to the previous one. Exports in 1864, 11,586 bags; against 11,225 bags in 1863. Medium price, 3 reis 300 milreis per arroba.

Tobacco.—A smaller crop than the previous one, but greatly superior in quality to anterior years. The exports in 1864 were 106,253 bales leaf, 50,991 mangotes, 794 rolls; against 160,819 bales, 37,989 mangotes, and 858 rolls in 1863. Medium price of leaf, 3 reis 600 milreis per arroba; mangotes, 13 reis.

Rum.—The exports in 1864 were 3,633 pipes, against 10,325 pipes in 1863. Medium price, 70 reis per pipe.

Hides.—A great scarcity of this article was felt throughout the year, and the exports, considerably under those of anterior years, consisted only of 73,244 hides.

Rosewood.—Exports, 17,546 logs. This article has declined considerably in price, owing to the clandestine cuttings in the national woods. Medium price, 700 reis per arroba.

Piassava.—This article is always in great request for the dunnage of ships. Exports, 753,176 bundles, against 1,247,308 bundles in 1863. Medium price, 700 reis the arroba.

Tapioca.—The production or manufacture of this article has declined considerably, as the demand is slow. Exports in 1864, 247 barrels, against 634 barrels in 1863.

Cigars.—An active trade is carried on in this article at Cachoeira. Exports in 1864, 593 milreis.

Diamonds.—The produce of the diamond district consist at present solely of this precious gem, and the traffic of that district is therefore based on its extraction, and the following is the result of the last five years exportation:—

	Oitavas.
1860	5,156
1861	3,571
1862	6,066
1863	6,620
1864	5,100

Valued at £280,000.

Miscellaneous.

Banks.—In my report for the year 1858 I gave a description of the several discount banks in this city, to which must now be added a branch of the London and Brazilian Bank opened last year, whose headquarters is at Rio de Janeiro.

Railways.—In 1862 the first 20 leagues of the Bahia and St. Francisco railroad was opened to the public. This company is entirely English, with a capital of 1,800,000*l.* The traffic at present is not great, but running as it does over a great fertile agricultural soil, the result in a few years cannot but be profitable to the shareholders. The Brazilian Government guarantee 7 per cent. on the capital employed.

Gas Company.—The lighting of this city with gas was also undertaken by an English company with a capital of 120,000*l.* The Provincial Government pays the company about 6*d.* per lamp per night, for the

lighting of the streets, and under the able and zealous administration of the actual Superintendent, a dividend of 10 per cent. on the outlay is expected this year.

Bahia Steam Navigation Company has been in existence several years, and was transferred to an English company about two years ago, capital 260,000*l.* This company has both a general and provincial guarantee.

	Reis.
From the Central Government	80,000 per annum.
„ Bahia	40,000 „
„ the Province of Sergipe	10,000 „
„ Alagoas	12,000 „

in all about 12,000*l.*, and its boats navigate monthly to the south of this province, and north to the province of Sergipe and Alagoas.

Bahia, February 27, 1865.

CHILE.

COQUIMBO.

Report by Mr. Acting-Consul Tait on the Trade, Navigation, &c., of Coquimbo for the Year 1864.

Coquimbo, the chief port of the province of Coquimbo, is situated in latitute 29° 58′ S., and in longitude 71° 20′ W.

The anchorage is well sheltered, and of an average depth of eight fathoms. Ships are discharged by lighters and alongside wharves. Ballast costs about sixty cents per ton.

The ports of Guayacan, Tongoy, and Totoralillo are situated in this district. Vessels from foreign countries bound for either of these ports must touch at Coquimbo, or any other chief port in the Republic, to obtain the Custom-house permit.

The subjoined Table of British and other shipping shows a great increase during 1864, compared with the preceding year.

Years.	British.		French, Hamburgh, and American.		Chilean.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1863 ..	42	16,856	11	5,322	410	62,862
1864 ..	60	27,456	14	7,077	511	77,404

The steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool, are not included in this return ; they touch here eight times a month, and their registered measurement amounts to 70,060 tons.

Mineral freights to England have ranged from 2*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* per ton. Coal freights from Coronel and Lota from 3 dollars 50 cents to 4 dollars ; and those of general cargo from Valparaiso have been steady at 5 dollars per ton.

Three ships of 500 tons each have been purchased in England for residents here ; these vessels are intended for the coasting trade, which is now open to the ships of all nations. Tonnage, anchorage, and light dues have recently been abolished.

The inward cargoes are composed chiefly of coal and materials for mining and smelting purposes. The outward cargoes consist of copper in ingots, bars, regulus, and ores, of small quantities of silver and cobalt ores, hides, rags, and bones. To carry such heavy cargoes safely, the vessels must be fitted with trunk and platform.

The following Table of imports and exports for the last two years exhibits a very large increase for 1864.

Nationality.	Value of Imports.		Value of Exports.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	$	$	$	$
England	255,300	435,772	2,303,050	4,078,591
France	7,673	1,199	532,438	615,202
Hamburgh	..	..	270,145	169,020
United States	35,628	54,385	89,997	800
Bolivia	15,139	182,571	876	4,717
Peru	4,616	4,114	6,360	30,540
Total .. $	318,356	678,041	3,201,266	4,898,870

The mountainous nature of the province and the scarcity of rain do not permit agricultural operations to be carried on to a great extent. Still there are several fine farms and gardens in the neighbourhood irrigated by a canal communicating with the Coquimbo River. These produce an abundance of vegetables and fruits, which can be purchased in the port at moderate prices.

The following have been the average prices of agricultural produce during the year.

Name of Produce.	Per English Measure.	In English Money at Current Rates of Exchange.
		£ s. d.
Wheat	Imp. Quarter of 480 lbs.	1 8 6
Flour, superfine ..	,,	2 6 1½
,, seconds.. ..	,,	1 17 1½
Barley	,,	1 16 11
Beans	,,	1 13 9
Indian Corn	,,	1 15 11
Potatoes	Bushel of 60 lbs. ..	0 3 7½

The railway connecting Coquimbo and Serena with Las Cardas and the mines in the interior, was opened on the 26th April, 1862. It is a single line, forty miles long, and was constructed at a total cost of 35,000 dollars per mile. The chief employés, drivers, machinists, &c., are Englishmen; the plant and rolling stock are all of English manufacture. The traffic in passengers and goods is steadily increasing, and this year it has paid a dividend of 8 per cent.

An extension of the line from Las Cardas to Panulcillo—a distance of thirteen miles— is now being made. For the first 5⅓ miles it pursues a very tortuous course, and rises 900 feet. The steepest gradient is 12 inches in 25 feet, and the sharpest curve is of 500 feet radius. It is estimated to cost about 610,000 dollars.

Cart roads are now under construction from Serena to Higuera, and from Tamaya to Panulcillo. When finished, they will give an important increase to the mineral traffic of the railway.

Coquimbo is at present supplied with water brought in carts and on donkeys from wells in the neighbourhood at considerable expense. Some months ago the railway company agreed with the proprietors of the port to build a reservoir with filtering apparatus, to conduct the water into the town in iron pipes, and to distribute it gratuitously to the inhabitants from hydrauts erected 100 yards apart. All this has been done, and the

town might now have had an abundant supply of filtered water, had not some of the householders objected to this arrangement. It is to be hoped that this opposition will soon be overcome. Water is now sold to the ships at 2 cents. per gallon, but hereafter it will be had much cheaper and very conveniently, as the water-pipes have been laid on to the end of the railway mole.

An English contractor is now engaged in the erection of gasworks for Serena.

The chief branch of industry is the mining and smelting of copper. There are many small smelting establishments in the interior of the province where wood is used for the fires, but in all the large smelting works coal alone is consumed. The subjoined Tables will give an idea of the magnitude of the operations carried on in the chief mines and smelting works during the year.

Name of Mine.	Men Employed.	Ores taken out of Mine in 1864.	Quality of the Ores.	Value of Ores on the Coast.
		Tons.	Per Cent.	$
Pique	600	9,090	26	650,000
San José	500	11,400	28	875,000
Brillador	250	7,400	9	155,000
Panulcillo	650	30,900	5¾	600,000

Name of Smelting Works.	Number of Furnaces.	Consumption of Coal.		Ores Smelted.	Copper Produced.	Value of Copper on the Coast.
		English.	Chilean.			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	$
Guayacan ..	34	Nil.	36,500	44,000	10,000	4,000,000
Coquimbo ..	12	6,000	12,000	23,528	3,000	1,220,000
Compañia ..	7	6,560	4,060	16,840	1,575	630,000
Panulcillo ..	9	6,800	3,455	26,550	5,000 Regulus of 35 per cent.	650,000

The copper ores of this district are very abundant, but are not sufficient for the requirements of the smelters, consequently large quantities are imported from the north of Chile and from Bolivia. The Chilean coal is imported from Coronel and Lota, and costs here on shore about 9 dollars a ton. It is a free burning coal, and by a peculiar arrangement of the fire-grate answers perfectly well for smelting and steaming purposes. It is very extensively used on board the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. English coal (Welsh binding and Liverpool smelting) costs about 10 dollars per ton. A mixture of foreign and native coal is considered by the smelters to be the best. Foreign coal and smelting materials, which are now imported duty free, will after the 1st of May next, be charged an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent., and an export duty of 3 per cent. on copper will be imposed in lieu of the present duty of 5 per cent. The Custom House valuation of copper is 14 dollars per quintal (100 lbs.), but this is far below the actual price, which during the year has been from 16 dollars to 22 dollars per quintal.

Exchange on England has ranged from 44*d.* to 45½*d.* per dollar.

There are no public banks. The rate of interest is 1 per cent. per month.

Coquimbo, March 18, 1865.

DENMARK.

ST. CROIX.

Report by Mr. Consul Rainals on the Navigation, Trade, Agriculture, &c., of the Island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, in the Year 1864.

At the present moment it may be said that the trade, commerce, agriculture, &c., of St. Croix are in a state of transition, caused by recent alterations in financial and commercial laws, and by prospective changes in the administration of the island.

By a law enacted in 1863 the financial and legislative connection hitherto existing between this island and those of St. Thomas and St. John will cease on the 1st of April, 1865. St. Croix will then have a Colonial Council distinct and separate from that of the two other islands, and she will from that period derive no benefit from the surplus revenue of the sister island; on the other hand, unlike St. Thomas, she cannot be called upon to contribute any quota portion of her income to increase the revenue of the mother country during a probationary period of ten years. From the same period her present Colonial and Burgher Councils will be merged into one body, under the first denomination, with very limited legislative, or rather consultative legislative powers. The real legislative power will, as heretofore, remain with the Imperial legislature of the mother country; but, in some instances, His Majesty the King of Denmark, conjointly with the Colonial Council of the island, will possess legislative power by the issue of ordinances; and the Governor of the island can also, under special circumstances, issue temporary laws and ordinances.

In commercial relations some important changes were effected in July 1862 and in April 1863. Since the first period the differential export duties on sugar, rum, and molasses have been abolished, and from the latter period the law giving the mother country the privilege of introducing all goods of Danish manufacture, or production direct from Denmark, duty free, and foreign produce in Danish vessels at half duty has been repealed, with some temporary modifications.

Since July 1862 the export duty on the official value of sugar is 5 per cent.; of rum and molasses, 3 per cent. to all countries; formerly it was 10 per cent. on sugar, and 6 per cent. on rum and molasses to foreign countries, while only half those duties were levied on exports to Denmark. From April 1863 to April 1864 Danish produce, imported direct from Denmark, paid half duties; since the latter period imports from Denmark pay the same duties as are levied on those from other parts of the world.

It would be premature to express a decided opinion on the probable operation and result of these changes. Some of them *must* benefit the island, but much will depend upon the ability with which the executive administration carry them out. The general impression amongst the planters and traders is, that during the continuation of the war in America the influence of these changes on the welfare of the island will scarcely be perceptible. It is thought that the war injuriously affects the commerce and agriculture of the island, whereas peace would materially benefit them, and cause American capital to be invested, not

only in commercial enterprises, but in the soil of the island. I confess I feel myself wholly unable to arrive at the latter conclusions, and cannot agree with the sanguine hopes of a portion of the inhabitants. I readily admit that the war has affected the prices of some articles of import, especially corn meal; but the trade with the Republic has suffered less by the war than from other causes. The value of imports from America, allowing for high prices, has not much decreased; but since 1862 the exports to that country have fallen off; this decrease can, however, be accounted for by partial failures of the sugar crops here. But I am disposed to believe that the traders of this island have failed to take advantage of the exchange between paper money and coin in America to the extent to which it might advantageously have been done.

I can discover no traces of American capital having been invested and withdrawn, but no doubt private individuals who, prior to the breaking out of the war, and even since, have invested capital in America, now suffer in consequence of depreciation in its value; but the amount in question is small, and cannot much affect the island.

But as the local Government does not publish any commercial returns, and as the trading community appear not to trouble themselves about investigating questions connected with political economy, it is not surprising that the actual state of and the deviations in trade here should be little known. This beautiful island, however, possesses commercial and agricultural capabilities which have never, even in its most flourishing days, been fully developed; such a development requires energy, the practical introduction of principles of free trade, and above all capital and an immediate and plentiful supply of emigrant field-labourers almost at any cost.

It is here generally believed, however, that St. Croix will be materially benefited when its agricultural produce shall be exported to more legitimate and more natural markets than those of the mother country, a trade which is almost entirely artificial. Whether those markets be found in America, as much desired here, or in any other country whose interest it will be to reciprocate, ought to be indifferent to the producers. But this desirable change can scarcely be looked for until a considerable increase of labour and one or more abundant harvests shall have placed the planters and traders in a more independent position to the Copenhagen merchants, as regards pecuniary advances on shipments of produce and investment of capital in landed property. It cannot be denied that some of the resident planters and traders are independent, two or three even wealthy, but with these the force of habit, or other unexplained causes, has as yet induced a continuance of this artificial trade, and the absentee proprietors, principally British subjects, are probably guided by them. The interests of the island, indeed its future welfare, are deeply concerned in this and other questions, but as the subject is closely connected with the system of administration adopted in this island, it would be foreign to the character of this report, and would require more space than I feel at liberty to occupy in it, to discuss it in detail.

Shipping and Navigation.—In the year 1864 the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and departed from the only two ports of the island, namely, Christiansted (the capital) and Frederiksted, compared with the four previous years, may be thus stated :—

British and Foreign Shipping.

Years.	British.				Foreign.				Total British and Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1860	5	602	5	602	85	17,110	85	18,407	90	17,712	90	19,009
1861	19	1,889	19	1,890	75	16,449	76	16,830	94	18,338	95	18,720
1862	14	1,629	13	1,037	93	22,187	87	20,766	107	23,816	100	21,803
1863	24	2,054	22	2,137	88	20,268	91	20,821	112	22,322	113	22,958
1864	47	3,715	48	4,250	84	17,756	80	17,281	131	21,471	128	21,531

In the above Table very small vessels, almost boats, trading between this and neighbouring islands, are not included, as no particulars on the subject can be obtained.

The coasting trade is of no importance, and is carried on by a few very small vessels. I am unable to obtain any return either respecting the number of their voyages or the nature of their cargoes.

Ports and Hurbours.—The harbour of Christiansted, situated in a deep bay on the north side of the island, with a depth of water varying from 4 to 12 fathoms is, under ordinary circumstances, safe for all vessels whose draught of water does not exceed 15 or 16 feet. But, as sudden and sometimes heavy gales of wind occur at all seasons of the year, vessels usually ride with two anchors out. The harbour is formed by a coral reef, running east and west, at a distance from the town of about one mile ; the entrance to it, varying in depth of water from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 fathoms, is narrow, and the passage rather intricate, more especially with the wind from south-east, or varying from south to north-west. Foreign vessels should not attempt to enter by night at all, and during day not without a pilot. If they arrive off the port during night they will find good anchorage ground, as shown in Mr. John Parson's (R.N.) excellent chart of the island. There are eleven buoys at various places near the Coral or Long Reef, but they scarcely prove of service to others than shipmasters in the habit of frequenting the port.

Christiansted has two pilots and three assistants, appointed by and under the control of the local Government.

The rate of pilotage, with the exchange at 5 dollars per pound sterling, is—

	s.	*d.*	
For Danish and American Vessels, including Men-of-War	4	0	per foot.
For Vessels of all other Nations, including Men-of-War..	5	2	„

All vessels of 20 tons or upwards are compelled to pay pilotage, but only half the amount when they do not take a pilot. When one is employed they have further to pay for mooring, 16*s.*, and for warping thus : —Ships, 1*l.* 12*s.* ; brigs, 1*l.* 4*s.* ; schooners, 16*s.* ; sloops, 8*s.* To this general rule there is but one exception, namely : when a vessel calls in search of a market and leaves within twenty-four hours, without breaking bulk, she is then exempted from payment of compulsory pilotage.

American vessels pay the lower rate of pilotage in accordance with a Treaty between Denmark and the United States, dated April 20, 1826. I have claimed the same privilege on behalf of British vessels, and I have reason to believe that no obstacles will be raised.

The port charges at Christiansted for a British vessel of 100 tons, with cargo, are—

	Inward.	Outward.
	$ ct.	$ ct.
Anchorage	22 95	22 95
Pilotage, 10 feet	12 80	12 80
Warping	..	6 00
Mooring	4 00	..
Bill of Health	..	4 00
Fee to Health Officer	3 20	..
Port Fee	..	1 28
Harbour Regulations	0 25	..
Brokerage	7 62	7 62
Total .. $	50 82	54 65
Total	10*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*	10*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

Independent of the above there are some minor charges made for the use of the quay, on a small island in the harbour, and for the use of prams, cranes, &c.; they vary, but are moderate.

A vessel entering and departing in ballast only pays pilotage and brokerage.

Frederiksted, situated on the west coast of the island, has only an open roadstead; where, however, large vessels will find excellent anchorage close to the shore, and such anchorage can safely be reached without a pilot; indeed, there are no pilots to be had. The depth of water close under land varies from 4 to 12 fathoms. Westerly and northernly gales sometimes prevail, and are dangerous to shipping in this roadstead, as they cause a heavy sea to set towards the shore. During the hurricane season, from July 25 to October 25, this roadstead can scarcely be considered safe, and vessels should then not attempt to fetch an anchorage during night.

The port charges at Frederiksted on a British vessel of 100 tons, with cargo, are—

	Inward.	Outward.
	$ ct.	$ ct.
Anchorage	15 00	15 00
Wharfage	16 00	16 00
Health Officer	6 40	6 40
Bill of Health	..	4 00
Fort Fee (Brig)	1 28	1 28
Brokerage	7 50	7 50
Total .. $	46 18	50 18
Total	9*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*	10*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Here, as at Christiansted, some minor extra expenses must be incurred, but they are of little importance, and cannot be specified, as they depend upon various circumstances.

Vessels entering or departing from Frederiksted roadstead, in ballast, only pay the port fee and brokerage.

Lights and Lighthouses.—Neither can properly be said to exist in any portion of the island. At Christiansted a small lantern is exhibited at the fort; at Frederiksted an ordinary ship's lantern is hoisted on a pole, 35 feet high, attached to a building near the landing. These lights may

be considered useless, except for masters of small vessels in the habit of frequenting these ports.

Shipbuilding, &c.—No vessel can be built here, and the means for repairing are very primitive. Ships requiring repairs, when able to do so, proceed to St. Thomas.

Shipping Registered Here, &c.—The number of vessels registered at Christiansted is only 4, of a burthen of 652 tons, and two of these vessels, of a burthen of 558 tons, are really owned in America, but sail under the Danish flag in order to avoid capture by confederate cruizers. The number of vessels registered at Frederiksted is 2, of a burthen 172 tons. But a considerable amount of tonnage is owned in this island by planters and traders, but for various reasons registered at Copenhagen and at Flensburg.

Shortly a small steamer, built at Southampton, is expected here to carry mails and keep up the communication between this island and St. Thomas. Her arrival will remove the difficulty now attending frequent and speedy communication with the sister island, which has been long and seriously felt, as the small sloops that at present perform this service are neither comfortable for passengers nor safe or expeditious. The local government will pay an annual subsidy of 1,280*l.* to the owners of this vessel for carrying the mails.

Rates of Freight.—Exclusive of primage—

To Copenhagen.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Sugar	4	4	0	per ton.
Rum	1	11	8	„ puncheon, 110 gallons.

Molasses, none exported to Copenhagen.

To New York.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Sugar	1	8	4	per ton.
Rum	0	14	0	„ puncheon, 110 gallons.
Molasses	0	14	0	„ „ „

No other freights are quoted. The rate to Copenhagen is very heavy. It has been permanent for years, and is in no way regulated by abundance or scarcity of shipping. It is thus fixed by the Copenhagen merchants and their connexions here who make advances on shipments and are the owners or charterers of the vessels.

Trade and Commerce.—The most important portion of the trade of this island, namely its exports, has, when compared with an earlier period, considerably fallen off. Under the head of agriculture I shall venture to attempt to point out some of the causes; but an important link is missing. This it is difficult to trace, because no merchants, as that term is usually understood, reside here, and my enquiries have as yet only led to incomplete information; but it is a fact, that in the early portion of this century, the export of sugar alone exceeded 20,000 hogsheads, or 30,000,000 pounds, and the Tables in this report will show the extraordinary decrease which has since taken place,

There is no direct trade between the United Kingdom and St. Croix. I believe if entered upon with caution it would prove more remunerative than the artificial trade now carried on. I hope to see a fair trial made at no distant period, perhaps even this year.

From personal observation and from information gathered from the best sources, I am of opinion that if an English merchant, of high respectability, able to inspire confidence, to command capital, and to give his undivided attention to the subject, were to establish a house of business here for the purpose of making advances on produce for shipment

and supplying the planters, on reasonable terms, with their estate requisites, a fair and safe business could be done between Great Britain and St. Croix. But such a merchant must entirely refrain from investing money in, or lending money on landed property in this island.

The following Tables will show the value of imports and the quantities and the value of exports to and from the ports of Christiansted and Frederiksted during the five last years.

Where English money is quoted in these Tables, or in any portion of this report, the exchange has been calculated at 5 West India dollars per pound sterling.

Official Value of Imports.

Years.	From Denmark.	From Denmark, *viâ* St. Thomas.	From St. Thomas.	From other Foreign Countries, principally the United States of America.	Total Value.	
					Foreign.	English.
	$	$	$	$	$	£
1860 ..	244,354	6	281,169	298,387	823,916	164,783
1861 ..	194,724	1,370	282,595	274,441	753,130	150,626
1862 ..	251,817	4,378	340,822	297,664	894,681	178,936
1863 ..	218,682	2,726	337,485	382,998	942,540	188,511
1864 ..	171,155	4,371	319,761	394,774	890,061	178,012

Quantities and Official Value of Exports.

Articles.	To Denmark.		To Foreign European Places.		To St. Thomas.		To America direct, and *via* St. Thomas.		Total				Rate of Official Value for Export Duty.
									Quantity.		Value.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Danish.	English.	Danish.	English.	
1860—		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.			Dollars.	£	Doll. cts.
Sugar ... ... lbs.	12,334,500	616,725	...	...	...	...	393,996	19,700	12,728,496	13,976,368	636,425	127,285	5 00
Rum ... ... gallons	187,699	56,310	...	...	...	...	412,109	123,633	599,808	599,808	179,943	35,989	0 30
Molasses ... ... ,,	15	3	...	...	...	...	150	30	165	165	33	7	0 20
Sundries	...	3,570	...	2,882	...	23,989	...	...	...	...	30,441	6,088	... ...
Total Value	...	676,608	...	2,882	...	23,989	...	143,363	...	...	846,842	169,369	... ...
1861—													
Sugar ... ... lbs.	15,135,913	681,115	311,382	14,013	...	...	670,723	30,172	16,118,018	17,698,240	725,300	145,060	4 50
Rum ... ... gallons	352,076	70,415	3,150	630	...	...	361,074	72,215	716,300	716,300	143,260	28,652	0 20
Molasses ... ... ,,	28	6	...	...	...	...	15,779	3,155	15,807	15,807	3,161	632	0 20
Sundries	...	5,273	...	3,503	...	22,581	...	...	...	...	31,357	6,271	... ..
Total Value	...	756,809	...	18,146	...	22,581	...	105,542	...	...	903,078	180,615	... ...
1862—													
Sugar ... ... lbs.	15,946,686	637,867	1,465,740	58,630	...	...	2,099,531	83,981	19,511,957	21,424,872	780,478	156,096	4 00
Rum ... ... gallons	392,517	78,503	44,295	8,859	...	...	195,914	39,183	632,726	632,726	126,545	25,309	0 20
Molasses ... ... ,,	...	...	240	38	...	...	454,694	72,751	454,934	454,934	72,789	14,538	0 16
Sundries	...	2,897	...	1,442	...	23,227	...	...	...	...	27,566	5,513	... ...
Total Value	...	719,267	...	68,969	...	23,227	...	195,915	...	...	1,007,378	201,476	... ...
1863—													
Sugar ... ... lbs.	13,947,391	557,896	...	...	...	...	697,391	27,896	14,644,782	16,080,568	585,792	117,158	4 00
Rum ... ... gallons	260,358	57,278	...	...	...	...	94,348	20,757	354,701	354,701	78,035	15,607	0 22
Molasses ... ... ,,	20	4	...	...	...	...	402,214	80,443	402,234	402,234	80,447	16,089	0 20
Sundries	...	2,432	...	5,696	...	23,259	...	...	...	...	31,387	6,278	... ...
Total Value	...	617,610	...	5,696	...	23,259	...	129,096	...	...	775,661	155,132	. ...
1864—													
Sugar ... ... lbs.	9,398,297	516,906	...	...	...	...	366,561	20,116	9,764,858	10,722,197	537,067	107,413	5 50
Rum ... ... gallons	129,996	38,999	...	...	...	...	103,778	31,133	233,774	233,774	70,132	14,026	0 30
Molasses ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	336,105	100,832	336,105	336,105	100,832	20,166	0 30
Sundries	...	1,391	...	5,417	...	22,410	...	...	...	...	29,218	5,844	... ...
Total Value	...	557,296	...	5,417	...	22,410	...	152,126	...	...	737,249	147,449	... ...

The value of imports has not varied very much, whilst that of exports has very materially decreased since 1862; the increase in that year was mainly owing to the fall of an unusual quantity of rain during the preceding year; the abundance or the failure of the sugar crop depending, as is well known, to a great extent on moisture or drought. During 1861 the quantity of rain that fell all over the island exceeded 58½ inches, whereas in 1862 it did not reach 41 inches, and in 1863 not 34 inches, while about 39½ inches fell during 1864. Last year's harvest consequently proved very bad; but I am under the impression that this year's crop will, perhaps, exceed that of last year, under favourable circumstances, by about 1,200 hogshead of sugar, with rum and molasses in proportion, but with lower prices.

Independent of the sugar and molasses exported the consumption of these two articles in the island must be very considerable; no returns are made on the subject, but it may be fairly estimated at 20 per cent. of the whole crop, while a large quantity of rum is also consumed. The other exports consist chiefly of fruits, vegetables, poultry, &c.

The principal articles of import are flour, corn meal, salt beef, and pork, agricultural implements, timber, and deals, almost exclusively from America; oil, candles, butter, and lard from Denmark and America; wines and spirits, chiefly second hand, from Denmark and St. Thomas, manufactured goods, *viâ* St. Thomas, from England and America.

The average wholesale prices of the principal articles of export were—

Articles.		1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sugar ..	per cwt.	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	18	0	1	0	0	1	6	0
Rum ..	.. gallon	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	10	0	1	1	0	1	3¼
Molasses	.. „	None.			0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	1	2½

NOTE.—The prices quoted for 1864 were those actually paid on the spot; whilst consignments of sugar to Copenhagen did not, on an average, realize 18*s.* to 1*l.* per cwt.

And of imports thus—

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flour, Wheaten ... barrel, 196 lbs.	1 16 0	1 18 0	1 14 0	1 16 0	1 14 0
,, Rye ... ... ,, ,,	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
Corn Meal ... ... puncheon, 800 lbs.	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 16 0	4 16 0	5 4 0
,, ,, ... barrel, 196 lbs.	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
Oats ... ... quarter	1 13 7	1 13 7	1 14 6	1 17 10	1 17 10
Mess Beef ... half barrel, 100 lbs.	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 16 0
,, Pork ... ... barrel, 200 lbs.	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 16 0	3 8 0	4 8 0
Prime ,, ... ,, ,,	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 12 0
Navy Biscuits ... barrel, 100 lbs.	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 4 0	1 4 6
Butter... ... ... cwt.	6 5 5	5 7 6	5 16 6	6 5 5	6 11 6
Lard ... ... ,,	4 0 8	4 1 6	4 2 8	4 0 6	4 2 8
Hams (American) ... ... lb.	0 0 6½	0 0 7	0 0 7½	0 0 8	0 0 9
,, (Danish) ... ... ,,	0 0 6½	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 0	0 0 9½
Cheese ... ... ,,	0 0 8½	0 0 8	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 7½
Dried Peas ... ... barrel, 180 lbs.	1 0 6	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Beans ... ... ,, ,,	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 6 0
Fish (Salt) ... ... ,, ,,	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0
Oil (Rapeseed) ... ... gallon	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 3 10	0 4 6	0 4 6
Petroleum ... ... ,,	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0
Brandy (French) ... ... ,,	16*s.* to 18*s.*	16*s.* to 18*s.*	16*s.* to 18*s.*	16*s.* to 18*s.*	16*s.* to 18*s.*
Rice ... ... cwt.	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 4 8	1 4 8	1 4 8
Soap ... ... ,,	2 4 10	2 4 0	2 3 6	2 4 0	2 4 10
Salt ... ...barrel	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 2 1	0 2 0	0 2 3
Timber—					
Boards upwards 1 inch thick, 1,000 feet	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0
Scantling spruce ... ... ,,	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Planks upwards of 2 inches thick ,,	11*l.* to 12*l.*	11*l.* to 12*l.*	11*l.* to 12*l.*	11*l.* to 12*l.*	11*l.* to 13*l.*
Bricks... ... ... 1,000 pieces	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 3 0
Tiles ... ... ,,	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 2 0
Cattle—					
Horses ... ... each	20*l.* to 40*l.*	20*l.* to 40*l.*	...	...	...
Mules ... ... ,,	36 0 0	...	35 0 0	...	...
Oxen (draught) ... ... ,,	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Cows (small) ... ... ,,	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0

These prices, as regards imported goods, are no doubt very high, and the war in America may to some extent be a cause, though by no means the exclusive cause; but the retail or shop prices are not only exorbitant but ridiculous. Nearly all purchases are made on long credit, and the venders make no distinction in price to persons paying ready money, an advantage which their experience ought to have made evident to them long ago. The shopkeepers are, however, very much interfered with by numerous persons even of the better classes competing with them by importing small parcels of goods and selling them to their friends and acquaintances; amongst the coloured population this traffic has increased the common love of idleness; they prefer going from house to house selling these articles to a more settled occupation. The trade of the shopkeeper is further materially interfered with by the privilege granted to masters of Danish ships, namely, to open stores and dispose of goods on shore without the necessity of taking out a burgher license or of paying taxes, save a small store tax.

The tariff established here is principally based on ad valorem duties, some articles pay a fixed duty and a few enter free, thus—

a. Free of Duty.—Puncheons, staves, headings, hoops, agricultural implements, implements used in the manufacture of sugar, for distilling rum and for cane mills, mill timber, firebricks, firestone, machinery and parts thereof, fresh fish and turtles, vegetables, coals, mules and asses, manure, printed books and papers, and furniture previously used by the owner.

b. At a Fixed Duty.—

		$	cts.
Flour, Wheaten	per cwt.	0	60
„ all other kinds	„	0	25
Bread, Wheaten	„	0	75
„ of other corn	„	0	35
Beef, Hams, Sausages, Tongues, pickled, smoked, or dried	„	1	25
Pork, pickled or smoked	„	0	80
Fish, dried or salted	„	0	25
„ pickled or smoked	„	0	40
Butter	„	1	50
Cheese	„	1	50
Lard	„	0	40
Peas	per barrel, 180 lbs.	0	25
Beans	„ „	0	25

c. At 5 per cent. ad valorem Duty.—Iron, steel, lead, copper, zinc in bars, rolls, or plates, sheet iron, spelter, rope, tar, pitch, rosin, chalk, lime, temperlime, cement, gypsum, bricks, and tiles, flagstones, earthen pipes, lumber, (except that mentioned Sub. *a*), nails, screws, spikes, tools of every description, anchors and chains, blocks, mule harness, raw leather, wooden yokes, live cattle, except horses, mules, and asses, oats, indian corn, bran, hay, charcoal, salt, tallow, carts, wheels, axles and boxes for carts and sugar, waggons, and canvass for sails.

d. $12\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent. ad volorem duty.*—All articles not enumerated above.

The value of some merchandise is fixed from time to time by the customs authorities; when this is not the case an invoice must be produced. The tariff as a whole must be considered disadvantageous to the trade of the island as well as to its revenue, and it is difficult to discover the principle upon which the valuation of some goods has been fixed, sometimes moderate, sometimes very high. Five per cent. is added to the fixed or invoice value on account of freight and expenses, and duty is charged thereon. The tariff encourages smuggling, and a recent case of some importance has made this evident.

Banks.—Independent of a savings bank (a very useful institution enabling the labourers to deposit their savings at 4 per cent. interest per annum), there are only branches of the Colonial Bank of London and of the Bank of St. Thomas established here. They do a small but doubtless profitable business. No Government control is exercised over the two latter, and the issue of their notes is not limited except by their own charters. The amount of notes issued by the Colonial Bank, in proportion to its capital, is not known here. By the charter of the Bank of St. Thomas, the directors are at liberty to issue notes to double the amount of the paid-up capital.

The average rates of exchange noted by these two establishments for the last four years have been—

On London.

Years.	At 30 Days' Sight, per £.		At 60 Days' Sight, per £.		At 90 Days' Sight, per £.	
	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
1861	4	85	4	$83\frac{1}{2}$	4	82
1862	4	83	4	$81\frac{1}{2}$	4	80
1863	4	88	4	$86\frac{1}{2}$	4	85
1864	4	98	4	$96\frac{1}{2}$	4	95

On Copenhagen.

1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, at 90 days' sight, it varied from 52½ cents to 54 cents per rix-dollar.

On New York.

No quotations; mercantile transactions with that place have been covered by bills on England or Ireland.

Since the close of 1862 the exchange on London has considerbaly risen. The rates quoted above are those paid by the banks, but if bills of exchange on England are purchased from them they usually charge 2 per cent. in addition.

The rate of interest paid for discounting bills is usually 9 per cent., but much higher rates are sometimes charged by private discounters.

Weights and Measures.

2,032 Danish lbs. equal to	1 ton	English.
$101\frac{6}{10}$ „ „	1 cwt.	„
1 Puncheon contains	1,500 lbs.	„
1 Hogshead contains (Sugar)	1,500 „	„
1 Barrel contains, on an average, from	196 to 200 „	„
100 Gallons (quoted in this Report, the old English Wine Gallon) equal to ..	$83\frac{3}{10}$ imperial gallons.	
1 Ell equal to	$24\frac{5}{8}$ inches.	

Danish weights and measures should, by law, be used here; but, save at the Custom-house, and in transactions with the Government, English weights (about 10 per cent. lighter) and measures are usually employed in wholesale and invariably in retail trade. Attempts have been made to carry out the law, but hitherto in vain.

Money and Coin.—The only Danish coin in circulation is the dollar of 100 cents, at the present rate of exchange for short bills (5 dollars per £) worth 4*s.* Some American silver coins are also met with. The paper moneys in circulation are:—Danish credit assigns, notes of the Colonial Bank of London, and of the Bank of St. Thomas—all at par.

Agriculture.—The only branch of agriculture on which any attention has been bestowed for many years past is the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the quality of sugar produced here is very superior. The island contains 51,170 acres of land, whereof 18,538 acres were in sugar cane cultivation in 1860, but in 1864 only 17,449; this result is principally due to want of labour. Save the land cultivated by the labourers for their own benefit, the largest portion of that which remains is uncultivated and partly used as pasturage, but very much of it might advantageously be employed in the cultivation of the sugar cane, provided labour could be obtained. In the early portion of this century some cotton was produced, but at the close of 1863 scarcely 100 acres of land were under cotton cultivation; in 1864, 434 acres have been planted with cotton; and I believe that large tracts of land now entirely useless, if similarly employed, would prove very remunerative. The quality of the cotton is very good, and I am informed that some of it has this year been sold in Liverpool at a rate above 3*s.* 5*d.* per pound. I am, however, afraid that the cotton planted this year will not give as good a yield as expected, because the caterpillar has been very destructive in some districts.

Save a very small quantity of Indian corn, no cereals are raised here; the different kinds of corn required are imported from Denmark and from America. Little or no attention is paid by the landed proprietors to the cultivation of fruits or vegetables. Fruit trees surround the different plantations, but the fruits are appropriated and sold by the negroes, and the vegetables are mainly produced by the native field labourers on plots

of land allotted to them. I shall later have occasion to refer to this subject in connection with the occupation of the rural population.

Since the emancipation of the slaves in 1848 the agricultural, indeed the general, interest of the island have suffered grievously from three causes, namely, frequent droughts, decrease of number of field labourers, and the decreased amount of labour obtained from the free negro, the latter to a great extent caused by an over zealous interference on the part of the executive authorities with the labour regulations, a fact that has, perhaps, made the negro here more indolent and independent than in other West India colonies. The fall of rain human power cannot command, and want of rivers and fresh water prevents artificial irrigation in this island; but when rain does fall it usually falls heavily, and then the ground being insufficiently ploughed and consequently hard, while the power of the sun is very great, the moisture does not penetrate into the soil, but to a great extent evaporates, and the weeds, so rapidly produced by the surface moisture, remain or are indifferently removed, and consequentiy absorb the moisture so much needed by the sugar cane. The most crying evil, the want of adequate labour, could no doubt be remedied, but, unfortunately, the planters and the Government appear at variance as to the means; and the absence of unanimity amongst the planters themselves, and the want of liberality towards and consideration for the foreign immigrant labourers, in comparison with that bestowed on the native labourers, does not facilitate matters. To the general rule there are some honourable exceptions; but all parties appear to forget that unless plentiful labour is soon obtained, almost at any cost, St. Croix is likely to be struck out from amongst the number of sugar-producing islands. It is true an attempt has been made to obtain field labourers from neighbouring islands, chiefly from Barbadoes, but though moderately successful in 1863 it has since failed, and what is worse a portion of the labourers who arrived here in 1863, and even some of the natives left the island when their time of service had expired in October 1864. They have also obtained about 300 Indian coolies; but if emigration on a large scale is to take place a total change of system must be adopted, and a proper maintenance of obligations entered into by the Government and between the planters and the immigrants must be observed.

Population and Industries.—The island is barren of mineral wealth and no factories exist. The chief occupation of the population is in immediate or indirect connection with sugar estates. The total population of St. Croix, in accordance with the census of 1860, was 23,094, whereof males 10,435 and females 12,659. Of this number 5,321 inhabited Christiansted, 3,398 Frederiksted, and the remainder 14,375 the rural districts; of the latter number 8,175 were then field labourers, but though more than 2,300 emigrant labourers (Barbadians, coolies, &c.) were introduced in 1862 and 1863, the number of field labourers at the close of the latter year did not exceed 9,019, while at the close of 1864 it was reduced to 8,336. This serious decrease, taking into consideration the 2,300 emigrants introduced in 1862–1863, is not alone owing to the emigration of labourers from the island, but can to some extent be accounted for by the migration of a portion of them to the two towns, in order that they may indulge in greater idleness at the expense of their relatives in the country, who appear to feel a pride in supporting them as "towns people." There is every reason to believe that the population at large of the whole island has rather decreased than increased in number since the census of 1860; the deaths in that year were 964, in 1861, 808; in 1862, 1,025; and in 1863, 1,178; while the number of births, of which, strange to say, no complete register has for many years been kept, is supposed to have been very much under that of deaths. But by

these statements I do not wish to intimate that I consider the climate unhealthy; it is quite the contrary; but the great mortality referred to is to be accounted for, to some extent, by epidemic fevers in 1862–1863, by careless attendance on young children by their mothers, and, perhaps, still more by the want of proper medical attendance, for this island, with about 23,000 inhabitants, has but six medical men, two in Christiansted, two in Frederiksted, and two in the country districts; and of the latter two one is a very aged gentleman scarcely able to attend to practice.

A very large proportion of the planters, traders, managers, and overseers of estates are either natives of some portion of the United Kingdom or of British possessions, or their immediate descendants; the purely Danish population is very small and confined to a few planters, managers, &c., and to persons holding Government appointments or connected with Crown property. The language of the island is English, except with the officials.

The coloured creole population (mulattos) have for some time past commenced purchasing landed property, and I believe the number of planters of this class will continue to increase.

Wages and private occupation of the Field Labourers.—By the local "Labourers Act of 1849," the engagement of field labourers (male and female) is made for a period of 12 months (from the 1st October each year), they are divided into first, second, and third class labourers; the first class receives 15 cents ($7\frac{1}{2}d.$), the second class 10 cents ($5d.$), and the third class, children 5 cents ($2\frac{1}{2}d.$) per day; the first and second class labourers are further entitled to free houses, and are each supplied with 6 quarts of corn meal and $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 pounds of salt fish per week, at the price of 25 cents ($12\frac{1}{2}d.$); the children when able to work receive a smaller allowance at a proportionate price. But, independent of this, each labourer is entitled to a piece of land for the cultivation of vegetables, &c., and it is from these provision grounds, as they are called, and the fruit plantations surrounding the estates that the markets are chiefly supplied with vegetables and fruit, the first honestly the last to a great extent the reverse. The men do not frequently work in these grounds during their ample daily leisure hours; but on Saturday, a free day with them, they do so, while the women attend the markets. At the close of 1864 there were in cultivation as provision grounds 1,010 acres of land, nearly equivalent to one-seventeenth of the land at present in sugar-cane cultivation.

But a source of profit to the native labourers which sometimes more than doubles their income is certain privileges they possess on the estates on which they are located, namely, to keep and rear ponies, pigs, poultry, &c., with the understanding that they do so at their own expense, while it is well known that, to a great extent, they do it at the expense of the estate. At the close of 1863 the official returns show that the field labourers possessed 1,559 horses or ponies, 52 mules and donkeys, 6,000 pigs, and a very large stock of poultry, and yet during that year the number of animals had been much reduced by deaths in consequence of the great drought which then made food and water very scarce and sometimes not obtainable. No returns on this subject for 1864 can as yet be obtained, but I may state that I have good reason to believe that the number of ponies, pigs, &c., possessed by the native labourers is very much larger than the return of 1863 show.

The foreign negro immigrants derive very little advantage from any of these privileges, as their stay here is uncertain and they have no money to invest in stock. The Indian immigrant is still less able to do so, because by his contract he is compelled to work six days in the week, and has consequently no time properly to attend to the cultivation of

provision grounds; also, because he is ignorant of the language, and possesses little or no local knowledge. It is from these reasons that his wages, though in money 5 cents ($2\frac{1}{2}d.$) higher per day, must be considered inferior to those of the native labourer.

Domestic Trade and Industry.—The domestic trade is confined to articles of every day use or consumption. The better kinds of furniture and other necessaries are usually imported. The charges made for repairs are so exorbitant that it is usually cheaper to purchase new articles than to have the old repaired. The labouring class do not appear disposed to engage during their daily leisure hours in useful occupation. There are a few exceptions; these are where field labourers and aged persons manufacture wicker baskets, fishing nets, earthen pots, goblets, &c. The prices these articles fetch and the quantities imported suffice to show that a considerable profit is lost to the labourers through a love of idleness.

Domestic Servants are very difficult, almost impossible, to obtain of a respectable class. Those who should take such service consider themselves above it. Their wages vary from 12*l.* to 24*l.* a-year, but three native female servants are not equal in work to one good English servant.

Public Works.—The roads in the island are most excellent; they are kept in good repair chiefly by the planters, who are liable to heavy fines if they are out of order.

St. Croix possesses no railways, canals, bridges, or telegraphs, and has no public buildings worthy of special attention. It has no water works or public reservoirs, and the inhabitants are entirely dependent on rain collected in tanks for the supply of water for domestic use; at times, during continued drought, the want of a sufficient supply of water is a very serious inconvenience.

St. Croix, February 25, 1865.

FEEJEE AND TONGA ISLANDS.

FEEJEE.

Report by Mr. Consul Jones on the Trade of Feejee for the Year 1864.

During the last three years these islands have advanced more rapidly in commercial importance than any other group in the South Pacific. The following Table shows the value of this year's exports, as compared with that of the two years preceding.

Articles.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
			£		£		£
Cocoa-nut Oil ..	tons	450	9,900	500	11,000	600	13,200
Cocoa-nut Fibre..	„	..	..	..	..	80	2,150
Cotton	„	12	360	30	900	100	3,000
Tortoise Shell ..	lbs.	1,000	800	700	420	500	250
Beche de la Mer..	tons	50	1,920	20	640	25	960
Wool	lbs.	1,500	50	3,750	125	6,100	204
Total ..	£	..	13,030	..	13,085	..	19,764

Cocoa-nut Oil.—The supply of cocoa-nut oil will continue to increase for some years to come, if the demand for it is as brisk as heretofore. A thousand tons could be furnished by this group alone. To the natives it can hardly prove a profitable article, as their process of manufacture is tedious and laborious. In proportion as the cultivation of cotton engages their attention will the manufacture of oil be neglected by them.

There is no reason to believe, however, that this will check the oil trade in the islands; but that, on the contrary, it will be the cause of its increasing in importance, as up to the present time, although machinery has been employed to extract the oil, the result was not as profitable as was generally expected by the introducers, who frequently found their labours brought to a standstill by the refusal of the natives to supply them with nuts in sufficient quantities. They looked with jealousy on an undertaking that threatened to deprive them of the means of purchasing cloth, knives, &c., from the traders; and the oil that each could personally make was the only article of barter they possessed. When they find that the cultivation of cotton requires less labour and gives greater profits, they will have no further objection to supplying the oil mills with any quantity of nuts they may require.

Cocoa-nut Fibre.—Cocoa-nut fibre can be supplied in any quantity, should the demand for it continue. Hitherto it has been uncertain.

Cotton.—The cultivation of cotton is at present occupying the attention of many in these islands, both native and European. Various sorts are grown, but that known as the "kidney seed" is the most common, although by no means the most profitable, but as hitherto the want of gins has caused the cotton to be exported in the seed, and as it was freely purchased in that state by the traders at the rate of eight cents per pound, the increased weight of the seed in the kidney cotton was believed by the sellers to compensate for any minor disadvantages.

Sea Island Cotton.—Among the more intelligent growers, the sea island is held in great favour, and found to flourish luxuriantly. It bears a far larger quantity of pure fibre in proportion to the age of the plant than any other variety. As compared with the kidney cotton its value in this respect is as 5 to 1.

The cotton plant is here a perennial, and after the first outlay for cleaning and planting, the subsequent expense is trifling.

The island of Kandava and the banks of the Rewa river are the positions most in favour with the European planters. The facilities that both these places offer for transport and communication have caused this selection. The Rewa river, so disproportionate to the size of the island in which it rises, is navigable for boats of twenty tons for more than forty miles from its mouth, and for seventy miles of its course, rafts and flat-bottomed boats could be used to transport the cotton from the upper country, without meeting with any obstacles in the shapes of rocks, cascades, &c.

The fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the supply of cheap labour that can be obtained will enable the cotton grower of Feejee to compete successfully with any other in the markets of Europe, as the quality of the fibre that can be produced here is considered by competent judges to be equal to any that can be supplied by the Southern States of America.

The high charge for freight to Sydney is the most serious drawback that the island traffic suffers. For cotton, in the badly-pressed state it leaves Feejee, the freight amounts to 9*l.* per ton. Until the quantity of cotton exported shall be sufficiently great to allow of a direct trade with Europe, there is no prospect of any reduction in these charges.

Tortoise-shell.—Tortoise-shell is at present little in demand, and at a reduced rate, which accounts for its falling off as an article of export.

Beche de la Mer.—Beche de la Mer has decreased from fifty tons exported in 1862 to five and twenty in the past year. This is to be attributed in the first place to the low demand for this article, and likewise to the unsettled state of the Macuata coast, where the fish abounds. At present the demand is increasing, and should the people be allowed to fish peaceably, the exports of this article will increase considerably next year. The price is good, 1,200 dollars per picul of 140 lbs; inferior, 1,000 dollars per picul. The firm of Hemmings Brothers, who may be regarded as the creators of Feejeean commerce, is anxious to re-establish the trade in this article, once the principal export, as large orders have been received for it from Manila, and should the fishing districts be restored to order—which the mere presence of a foreign ship of war can effect at any time—there is a prospect of this branch of trade being further developed.

Sugar.—The sugar-cane is found throughout these islands, and the natives use it in their food. As yet, no attempt has been made to cultivate it on an extended scale.

Coffee.—Coffee has been introduced here from Tonga, and there are at present 20,000 trees in a flourishing condition; two-thirds of these will bear fruit next year. Hitherto the berries have been required for seed, as the trees so produced are found to be healthier and more productive than those imported. In the course of a few years we may hope that coffee will form an important export from the Feejee and Friendly Islands. In the latter group (Tonga) coffee trees raised from seed will bear fruit the fourth year.

Arrowroot and Tapioca.—Arrowroot and tapioca are found as troublesome weeds throughout the South Sea islands. The tedious operations necessary to prepare these articles for a European market, prevents the traders from exporting them. In all the Pacific islands the supply far

exceeds the demand, and the price they fetch in the colonial markets seldom exceeds 2½*d.* per pound.

Tobacco.—Tobacco grows well in these islands, but has hitherto received no attention from the European settlers, who are content to use it prepared in the native manner. A quantity sent to Sydney on trial was not approved of, but the general impression here is that the mode of curing it is defective. The leaves are large and fine, and I doubt not that with the assistance of Manila men experienced in the art, a manufacture of cigars for the colonial market would prove a profitable speculation in these islands.

Whaling Trade.—Throughout the year, but especially in the months of May, June, and July, large numbers of whales are found around the coasts of Feejee and Tonga. Spermaceti and humpbacks especially abound. Before the civil war broke out in the United States, Feejee was a favourite station for American whalers, as many as nine calling here in one season. They generally carried a variety of articles for native trade, and, if they had any spare room, filled up with beche de la mer, cocoa-nut oil, pearl shell, or anything that would find a sale in the markets of Europe.

Minerals.—Up to the present time the only minerals that have been found in Feejee are some specimens of malachite and graphite, both of fine quality. When the interior of the larger islands is better known, some additions will probably be made to this number.

Imports.

The articles most in demand in the Feejee trade are the following:

Fabrics.—Cotton prints, those known as navy blues, are preferred to all other; blue dungaree, Turkey reds, unbleached calicoes, blankets (blue and red), red serge shirts, red worsted, cotton thread.

Hardware.—Wedge axes, bench axes, hatchets, 12 and 15-inch butchers' knives, razors, scissors, muskets, flints, gunpowder, lead, fish-hooks, needles, vermillion, beads (small white Venetian).

This includes every article that can be profitably sold among the natives of Feejee. It is a great mistake to enter into the trade without a knowledge of the particular caprices of the islanders. The neglect or ignorance of this fact has been the cause of serious losses to many embarking in this traffic.

Communication between Feejee and the Australian colonies is very uncertain and irregular. A certain number of vessels are engaged in the trade, but they all arrive generally about the same time, and during the remainder of the year the residents are dependent for the mails on any vessel that may touch here on her way to Samoa, Tahiti, &c. The average passage to Feejee from Sydney is twenty days sail, but from Feejee to Sydney, on account of the favourable trade winds, it seldom exceeds twelve days.

Some years since, when there was a chance of these islands being recognized as a British possession, numerous immigrants arrived here from Australia, and as they had none of the requisites for success, returned penniless. Their misfortunes procured for Feejee an evil reputation, from which it is now freeing itself; nevertheless, there are few countries where one can live with less personal exertion than in Fiji, which recommendation caused it to be selected by the number of runaway seamen, who composed the European population about eight years ago. The natives growing impatient of their incessant demands, forced them at length to labour for their own support, and at present few of this class are found in the group. The present settlers do not lack either industry or enterprise. The rapid progress that cotton cultivation has made in these islands

during the past year is due in a great measure to the individual efforts of the settlers, for the most part men without any capital, who having obtained some land from the natives, cultivated it by their own personal labours.

In former times, before that European intercourse reduced the natives of these islands to order, the sanguinary jealousy that made every village distrustful of its neighbours, compelled the inhabitants to fortify themselves on the most inaccessible heights, and prevented them from cultivating any land beyond the few feet around each man's dwelling; if more was required, the cultivator, afraid to descend into the plain, discovered some spot in the recesses of the mountains where he might plant his yams secure from molestation. This system of scanty cultivation has been so long followed by them that it is still very difficult to persuade a native to plant on an extensive scale. He still endeavours to produce all that he may require in the small patch of soil around his habitation, and in this manner they have hitherto planted the cotton so close that the trees have no room for development, and the produce is proportionately checked.

At present what is necessary for the advancement of Feejee is an influx of men possessing a capital of not less than five hundred pounds, equivalent, according to the rate of trade, to about one thousand pounds currency. These would show the native chiefs the advantages to be derived from extended cultivation, and be the means of inducing them in course of time to employ their people in the cultivation of large tracts of fertile land that are at present neglected and considered valueless.

Land is easily purchased in the group, and labour up to the present time has not been found wanting. The general salubrity of the climate is well attested, and a European can work in the open air throughout the year without inconvenience.

The white population of both sexes in Feejee amounts to about 300. Life and property are secure, a result due in a great degree to the labours and influence of the Missionaries. In the generality of cases where disputes arise between the settlers and natives, the former will be found to be the aggressors.

Feejee offers many advantages to those who are unable to endure the severity of an Australian climate, or whose capital is too small to promise a sufficient return in the colonies. Anyone possessing five hundred pounds sterling, and sufficient energy to superintend his affairs in person, can hardly fail to succeed as a planter in Feejee.

On the northern side of the Feejeean Islands are extensive districts free from timber and admirably adapted for pasture lands. Large tracts have been already purchased for the purpose of sheep farming, and the prospects of success are encouraging. In many cases, however, the sheep on arriving here from Australia have suffered severely from the effects of the long voyage; when acclimatised, they do well. Dr. Brower, the United States Consul, after an experience of four years sheep farming in Feejee, finds no sign of the wool degenerating into hair. The average weight of the fleece is Merino, 3 lbs.; Leicester, 4 lbs.; and it sells on the ground at 8*d.* per lb. unwashed.

There are in Feejee about 3,500 sheep, and 70 head of horned cattle; the latter succeed remarkably well.

The flocks increase rapidly, and good pasture land can be purchased at an average rate of 2*s.* per acre. In addition, the abundant supply of water and the fertility that everywhere characterises the soil, offer advantages to the settlers in Feejee not always to be found in the Australian colonies.

Feejee, December 31, 1864.

FRANCE.

ALGERIA.

General Report by Consul-General Churchill on the Navigation and Trade of Algeria from 1857 to 1863.

The last commercial report drawn up by my predecessor, the late Mr. Bell, was transmitted to the Foreign Office in June 1860, but the information it contained did not go beyond the year 1857, when some difficulties were raised by the Customs authorities in giving Mr. Bell the statistical data required by the Board of Trade. It may, therefore, not be inexpedient in the present report to go back a few years, and account for the period that has elapsed since 1857 in showing the different changes that have attended the navigation and trade, as well as the industry and agriculture of this important French colony during that time. To attain this object I have consulted many of the works lately published, capable of throwing light on the subject. Of these the most important are—the French Blue Book, relating to the investigation established in 1863 to elicit information on the trade and navigation of Algeria; Monsieur Forcade de la Roquette's able report, which is the result of those enquiries; and the "Tableau de la Situation des Etablissements Français en Algérie," for 1862. I deem it expedient to state, however, that although many of the Tables that I have inserted in this report have formed the basis on which the French Government has grounded its decision with respect to the commercial system to be followed in this colony, I have discovered more than one error in their calculations. Pains have been taken to rectify these errors; many may, nevertheless, still exist.

In availing myself of the data contained in the above works, I have not followed their authors, into the arguments adduced to prove the vast superiority of the progress achieved by Algeria over that of our own colonies. Suffice it to say that great progress has undoubtedly been accomplished, and that greater prosperity will very probably, in the course of time, accrue to Algeria, situated as it is close to the mother country, and enjoying the advantages of an enlightened Government to lead it to success, under the auspices of a powerful sovereign.

Navigation.

The greater part of the commercial intercourse of Algeria, which, in former days was the granary of the European continent, is carried on by sea. The manufactured goods of Europe are sent by sea to the northern coast of Africa, and Algeria gives in return for its share of this trade its own raw produce, which is transported to the continent, likewise, by sea. The trade of the colony by land with Tunis and Morocco, with Soudan and the Sahara, is of secondary importance, and it is likely to remain so for years to come. The same changes, therefore, that may have attended the trade of the country will be found to have operated on the shipping of Algeria; but although both have received great development in the last thirty years, the progress accomplished by the shipping is not equally felt by all nations trading with this coast on account of certain laws and regulations affecting navigation, both directly and indirectly, passed by the French legislature, with the object of diverting trade from its natural course for the special benefit of the French flag, and of the merchants established in the Mediterranean ports of the mother country.

The laws affecting shipping directly are the following :—

The Royal Ordinance of the 11th November, 1835, by which tonnage dues were established for the first time in Algeria, at the rate of 2 francs per ton, on all foreign vessels frequenting its ports. By the same ordinance, foreign shipping was precluded from the advantage of navigating between the new colony and France, and of carrying on trade between one port of the colony and another. Later, in 1843, the restriction to foreign shipping from navigating between France and her colonies was suppressed, but the decree specially maintained it for Algeria.

By the Decree of the 15th December, 1845, the tonnage dues on foreign shipping were raised to 4 francs per ton.

The Decree of the 11th January, 1851, confirms the tonnage dues, but exempts therefrom vessels coming in ballast, and taking away a full cargo of native produce.

By the Treaty of the 14th June, 1857, between France and Russia, vessels of the latter flag proceeding directly from Russian ports, or from the coast of Finland were favoured by a reduction of 2 francs of tonnage dues ; while the treaty concluded between France and Sardinia, reduced, in a similar manner, the tonnage dues to 2 francs for that flag.

In 1855 an Imperial decree exempted foreign shipping from tonnage dues when they brought timber from the northern states of Europe, and took away a part cargo of native produce.

By special treaty Portugal and Belgium have also had a reduction of 2 francs per ton made in their payment of tonnage dues.

By a subsequent treaty between France and the kingdom of Italy, this latter nation is now allowed to navigate between France and Algeria, and even to carry on the coasting trade hitherto reserved for the French flag alone.

But besides these laws affecting navigation in a direct manner, there were laws that touched it indirectly, and though they belong more particularly to the commercial part of my report, it is, nevertheless, expedient here to mention them in order to show the measure of the efforts made by France to encourage its own mercantile marine in the Mediterranean, and also to foster the trade carried on by the merchants of the mother country, even to the detriment of those of the colony.

From the date of the French conquest in 1830 to the year 1835, importations were subjected to a tax of 4 per cent. when landed on the coast by French vessels, and to 8 per cent. when imported in foreign vessels ; while the produce of the country paid 1 per cent. export duty when exported in French vessels, and 4½ per cent. in foreign vessels.

The Royal Ordinance of the 11th December, 1835, subjected foreign merchandise, prohibited in France, to a tax of 15 per cent., and other merchandise, not prohibited, paid from one-fourth to one-fifth of what it paid in France.

In 1845, at the instance of the manufacturing classes of France, and the merchants of the southern ports of that country, the duty on foreign merchandise was considerably increased, and a difference was established for foreign goods and colonial produce introduced into Algeria, according to the nationality of the vessel importing such goods or produce, and the place whence it was imported. By this law an immense advantage was given, firstly to the depôts of the mother country, and secondly to the French mercantile marine. Thus, for instance, coffee, imported into Algeria from the French depôts was made to pay 12 francs the 100 kilos., whereas if it were imported direct from the producing country—were it even from a French colony—it was subjected to a tax of 15 francs on board of a French vessel, and 16½ francs on board of a foreign vessel.

In like manner, tobacco had to pay 20 francs, 25 francs, or 27½ francs,

according to the means by which it was imported, while sugar had to pay 26¼ francs, 42 francs, or 45 francs accordingly; and refined sugar, except that brought over from France, was altogether prohibited.

These differential dues, or "Taxes de Pavillon," as they are termed, had for object to induce traders to send all the merchandise they wished to import into Algeria by way of Marseilles, where no differential or other dues were levied, and the prompters of this decree have succeeded in their purpose, as, with the exception of heavy goods, everything imported from distant countries, beyond the immediate vicinity of Algeria, goes first to Marseilles, and is there shipped on board of French vessels for the colony.

The last decree relating to tonnage dues was that of the 23rd May, 1863, by which these dues were to be levied at the rate of 4 francs per ton of merchandise embarked or disembarked, instead of 4 francs per ton, according to the tonnage of the vessel; passengers counting for one ton. This decree was issued in order to induce the British steamers running between England and the East to touch at Algiers, but few steamers have as yet availed themselves of this advantage.

The few British vessels that, notwithstanding these general restrictions, continue to frequent the ports of Algeria, bring coal or iron to pay the expenses out, or come in ballast to take away a full cargo of native produce; and the western extremity of the coast, on account, perhaps, of its comparative proximity to England, is more frequented by our vessels than the rest.

The coasting trade is, as I have already said, in the hands of the French and the local shipping. Regular lines have been established by Government between Nemours, Oran, Tenes, Cherchell, Algiers, Bougie, Philippeville, and Bône; but the vessels employed are Government steamers, affording little accommodation for passengers, and not at all intended to carry merchandise, which, to get from one port of Algeria to another, has frequently to be sent viâ Marseilles, this being the most expeditious and safest means of conveyance.

Port Dues.—The port dues for foreign shipping in the port of Algiers are as follows:—

Brokerage.—On sailing vessels up to 300 tons: entry, 35 centimes per ton (official tonnage); exit, 17½ centimes. On sailing vessels above that tonnage, an addition of 10 centimes per ton. On steam vessels: 50 francs entry and exit. On steam vessels touching at Algiers, or entering that port, after having already touched at another port on the Algerian coast, 25 francs entry and exit.

Pilotage.—For sailing vessels, 16 centimes per ton. For steam vessels, 8 centimes per ton.

Health Office.—15 centimes per ton for all vessels without distinction.

Trade and Commerce.

Since the days of the French conquest, trade in Algeria has, both as regards importations and exportations, made immense strides, for while in 1830 the trade of Algeria with France did not exceed 248,000*l.*, it nearly reached 8,492,000*l.* in 1861.

Several of the manufacturing districts of the mother country have derived benefit from the ever-increasing importations of the colony, particularly those producing cotton, silk, and woollen stuffs; thus between 1830 and 1840 the importation of French cotton tissues scarcely exceeded an average of 100,000*l.* a-year; from 1841 to 1850 they attained an annual average of one million sterling, while in 1861 they rose to 2,489,000*l.*

In 1855 the French Ministry of Commerce was not a little alarmed

by a statement made authoritatively that large demands of light cotton tissues had been made at Manchester for the Arab markets of Algeria. It was asserted that, after defraying expenses and special taxes amounting to 3*l.* sterling per 100 lbs. weight, such articles were, even then, 10 per cent. cheaper than French cotton wares of the same description.

The result of the active and earnest inquiries instituted by the Ministry in this matter was that the mean importation of all foreign cotton goods put together, into Algeria, for its special consumption, as compared with the importation of French cotton wares, between the years 1854 and 1858, was as 0·95 is to 100; and that, in 1859, the fraction representing the foreign importations had risen to 1·13, maintaining the superiority of the French cotton manufactures in the proportion of 100 to 1.

Before the year 1840 the consumption of refined sugar did not exceed 40,000*l.* a-year; whereas in 1861 it was represented by the large sum of 250,000*l.*

In like manner the importation of wearing apparel, solely used by the European population, which in 1837 was estimated at 16,530*l.*, rose in 1859 to 1,114,000*l.* In fine, the whole importations are shown to have increased almost tenfold in the last twenty-five years.

Wool, cereals, tobacco, ore, fibrous vegetable matter, and oil are the principal articles of exportation to France.

Wool had increased from 2,737*l.* in 1837, to 526,635*l.* in 1861; cereals from almost nothing to 349,541*l.*; tobacco, manufactured and otherwise, to 295,000*l.* sterling; ore to 69,600*l*; and oil to 64,000*l.* during the same lapse of time; but though, in 1861, exportations were 30 times what they were in 1837, they were, nevertheless, three times less than the importations.

These figures do not include foreign goods proceeding from or to the French depôts in France, which are accounted for in a subsequent Table.

The following Tables show the trade carried on between Algeria and foreign countries, including the French depôts of Southern France, from 1857 to 1861, according to its official valuations.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wine	82,604	70,190	61,234	77,972	87,649
Tobacco, in leaf	6,390	7,839	9,336	95,627	69,805
Coffee	92,728	90,747	96,040	71,918	68,394
Cotton, tissues	22,549	21,478	26,074	38,318	44,738
Fruit, table	55,502	62,155	63,598	39,459	56,981
Mats, Straw and Grass	57,587	43,042	44,930	40,665	39,600
Wood, common	120,948	123,383	79,865	67,230	36,703
Wool and Hair, tissues	13,839	8,462	5,196	7,116	18,277
Wool, raw	31,362	27,502	80,171	9,456	21,789
Sugar	18,873	20,607	24,582	16,177	18,822
Tobacco, manufactured and in cigars	9,103	8,622	10,489	10,027	13,029
Coal	5,798	22,098	25,157	14,773	12,971
Rice in grain	20,414	18,369	12,335	11,186	12,106
Cereals, grain and flour	87,865	80,041	237,679	51,382	10,770
Skins, manufactured, and Morocco Slippers	24,885	22,245	12,334	11,604	8,577
Earthenware	7,901	14,998	16,828	5,243	8,187
Vegetables, dried, and Potatoes	12,025	12,371	7,740	2,202	6,707
Skins, prepared and dressed	12,237	10,099	986	3,971	6,617
Silk and Waste Silk, tissues of	7,230	7,374	3,690	4,517	5,608
Pepper and Spices	5,367	3,256	4,116	3,814	5,086
Building Materials	3,414	1,942	1,891	17,234	4,727
Earthnuts and others	4,342	3,882	2,981	4,147	4,072
Basketwork	2,687	2,734	3,190	3,511	3,982
Spirits and Liqueurs	3,391	2,659	2,994	2,019	3,309
Oil, olive	35,994	24,407	24,403	4,950	3,247
Iron and Steel, cast	15,976	8,500	10,780	10,831	3,201
Cheese	1,814	2,343	2,260	1,864	2,472
Silk, raw, unbleached, and tinted	3,777	3,514	4,787	3,256	1,907
Rope, Hemp or Grass	3,346	4,398	4,507	2,143	1,506
Mercury	2,515	1,874	1,382	1,756	1,479
Meat, salted	14,446	2,023	3,244	6,849	1,292
Hog's Lard	2,645	2,075	1,567	1,033	697
New Nets	7,749	12,954	12,459	854	653
Furniture	1,885	755	925	722	634
Bread and Sea Biscuit	2,311	2,600	3,272	567	516
Cattle	5,698	1,305	456	1,287	151
Hair, Goats and Kids	11,790	6,440	3,544	64	61
Clocks and Watches	5,798	4,160	1,674	956	56
Mules	2,532	564	816	216	36
Miscellaneous	86,375	67,916	72,277	51,534	48,923
Total £	913,892	831,923	981,819	698,450	635,337

Exports.

Articles.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£
Cereals, grain and flour	18,670	296,212	74,690	107,694	87,272
Cattle, horned	11,181	27,004	43,387	39,703	79,656
Tobacco, manufactured	23,823	21,050	26,940	37,491	52,034
Casks, empty	8,720	15,234	24,703	32,416	36,647
Cotton, tissues of	8,075	13,202	23,209	24,190	28,840
Wool, in masses	48	826	1,278	313	25,060
Canes and Reeds from Europe ..	..	..	..	5,607	20,524
Coral, unprepared	4,573	9,145	10,447	9,932	10,901
Skins, unprepared	7,693	6,844	8,978	9,137	10,770
Horses	660	3,660	2,880	1,600	4,640
Tobacco, in leaf	3,331	1,245	1,561	293	3,687
Skins, tanned and prepared ..	82	331	1,591	2,498	1,462
Hemp or Flax, tissues of	209	649	2,804	1,017	1,360
Fodder	37	204	5,990	3,454	1,332
Wax, unprepared	522	380	694	648	1,104
Gut, fresh or salt	723	974	862	822	1,040
Bread and Sea Biscut	2	6	5,371	11	1,035
Iron, old	616	877	371	168	1,025
Copper Ore	5,353	6,337	1,574	583	813
Clothes, new	..	..	17,357	872	302
Copper, pure	30,736	10,924	81	157	83
Salt, bay	104	366	43	68	73
Iron, pig	50	..	964	41	9
Nets, new	..	1,293	1,296	873	..
Horns, unprepared	180	373	461	..	..
Wool, manufactured	1,148	1,826	1,542	4,536	22,484
Miscellaneous	7,230	9,746	14,758	31,275	56,592
Total	133,766	428,708	273,832	315,389	448,745

In the importations we have wine, tobacco in leaf, coffee, cotton tissues, fruit, matting, and timber; but foreign importations are decreasing instead of increasing; and while in 1857 they amounted to 913,892*l.*, they were in 1861 reduced to 635,337*l.*; that is to say, to two-thirds of what they were five years before.

In the exportations, cereals, cattle, manufactured tobacco, wool in masses (being the produce of the country), and empty casks, cotton tissues, and manufactured woollen stuffs (re-exported) are the principal articles; the increase in this branch of trade in 1861 to what it was in 1857 was three times and a half: but as large items are therein inserted, purporting to be European articles of trade re-exported, it is difficult to tell the exact state of the case.

The following Table is a recapitulation of the trade of Algeria, direct and indirect, with foreign countries, drawn up according to nationality.

TABLE showing the Trade of Algeria with Foreign Countries.

Nationality.	Imports.					Exports.				
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spain	250,981	227,715	204,513	177,026	212,462	57,946	362,704	102,039	112,218	185,442
French Bond Houses	253,938	202,557	197,195	247,948	203,373	..	..	..	..	..
Barbary States	121,608	108,536	212,396	62,304	87,736	15,482	7,559	20,471	45,696	46,022
England	80,116	62,981	82,111	53,750	62,919	47,878	38,907	47,984	68,155	116,377
Italy	45,325	71,314	70,397	67,684	26,281	11,878	18,777	100,028	68,974	61,461
Austria	62,521	39,804	45,036	28,180	15,710	..	28	1	..	..
Sweden	54,430	39,305	15,083	34,414	14,845	..	278	..	5	..
Ports of Algeria not occupied ..	14,722	9,440	7,601	5,775	4,506	582	333	1,590	130	77
Roman States	2,174	380	1,406	15,060	1,741	..	..	..	2,360	6,536
Norway	1,400	24,035	7,226	910	3,799	..	19	..	..	..
Turkey	5,472	31,738	64,898	..	992	..	41	60	3,537	784
German Confederacy	2,380	2,758	514	743	535	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	1,182	3,758	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	3,770	8,924	38,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,728
Egypt	11,572	48	17,752	50	21	..	58	170	..	496
Portugal	652	635	..	46	..	..	..	..	14,301	16,830
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9,861
Belgium	..	337	4,319	..	2	..	..	..	..	493
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	809	..	..
Senegal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	..	2,638
Western Coast of Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
St. Peter and Miquelon	1,517	2,185	992	540	321	..	..	..	..	..
Salvage, &c.	1,314	230	389	262	94	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. £	913,892	831,923	981,819	698,450	635,337	133,766	428,708	273,832	315,389	448,745

In the importations England, as it will be perceived, holds the fourth place, whilst in the exportations she is second on the list; but it must be borne in mind that of the importations through the French depôts or bond houses, averaging 220,000*l.* a-year, some portion is undoubtedly English.

Wine, fruit, and vegetables are the principal articles of Algerian importation from Spain, while cattle, casks, tobacco (manufactured), and cereals are the chief articles of exportation.

The French bond houses import nothing from the colony, but they transmit thereto coffee, sugar, manufactured tobacco, and cotton tissues.

The trade carried on with the Barbary States consists mainly in wool in masses and manufactured, cotton tissues, skins, and tobacco, imported; and manufactured tobacco, manufactured wool, and manufactured cotton, exported.

TABLE showing the Trade between Algeria and Great Britain.

Articles.	Imports.					Exports.				
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tissues of Cotton	16,798	11,487	11,201	19,188	23,007	410	490	102	3,134	11,270
Coal	18,110	21,873	22,243	14,245	12,912	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, manufactured	2,643	3,402	3,984	3,144	6,837	..	..	..	..	3,565
Tissues of Wool	308	178	138	..	297	357	634	..	895	17,550
Tobacco, not manufactured ..	275	..	332	1,654	3,813	1,196	373	..	..	3,392
Iron and Steel, cast	5,520	2,261	2,744	2,472	322	..	..	..	..	..
Leather, manufactured	3,972	5,684	5,309	2,724	2,442	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat, in grain	1,942	..	3,092	..	2,094	1,074	1,147	12,956	15,546	3,846
Timber	1,599	1,877	876	833	1,578	..	..	..	..	..
Quinine Bark	1,360	..	..	440	1,443	..	..	..	..	..
Gall Nuts	590	1,920	1,140	2,246	1,191	..	..	..	..	..
Building Materials	..	..	..	252	689	..	..	..	..	..
Cheese	362	761	768	332	616	..	..	..	..	..
Linen, made up	..	..	..	243	413	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp and Flax, manufactured ..	..	..	..	..	404	..	..	..	..	..
Wines	..	..	..	836	284	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed	689	376	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..
Flour of Wheat	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..	..
Lemons and Oranges	..	..	..	..	267	..	..	..	..	..
Rope	..	..	356	317	243	..	..	..	..	..
Canes and Reeds from Europe ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,484	20,290
Barley, in grain	12,519	..	14,250	818	..	..	..	3,884	13,525	14,751
Wool, in masses	..	..	..	..	..	..	681	752	..	11,771
Oxen	..	..	..	..	..	5,412	13,087	19,915	19,639	9,080
Skins, not dressed or prepared ..	..	..	..	409	..	605	3,160	4,499	3,494	5,788
Vegetables, dried	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	4,168
Miscellaneous	13,429	13,162	15,679	3,597	3,554	38,824	19,334	5,876	6,438	10,906
Total .. £	80,116	62,981	82,111	53,750	62,919	47,878	38,906	47,984	68,155	116,377

Our direct trade with Algeria which, as it forms a very small item in the trade of this colony, I have ventured to place here, instead of making of it the principal feature of this general report, consists in cotton wares, coal, and tobacco, imported into Algeria; and in cotton wares, woollen stuffs, wheat, reeds, barley, wool, oxen, and skins, exported to Great Britain. But it must be observed that while in 1863 23,000*l.* worth of cotton wares was imported into the colony from England, 11,270*l.* worth is said to have been returned to England, showing, if these figures are at all correct, that the market was overstocked in this commodity.

In like manner, the same year, 6,837*l.* worth of manufactured tobacco appears to have been imported, of which more than one-half is said to have been returned to England.

The chief articles of trade between Algeria and Italy are crockery, rice, and charcoal from Italy; and wheat, coral, skins, wool, and ore to Italy.

Agriculture.

Algeria has ever been noted for its grain-producing qualities. The productiveness in cereals of the northern shores of Africa was not unknown to the Romans; but while other countries which did not formerly enjoy any agricultural repute have progressed by means of scientific appliances, Algeria has remained stationary.

In 1862, 5,139,136 acres of land were under cultivation in Algeria, of which 413,112 acres, or, on an average, 8 per cent., were cultivated by the European colonists, and 4,726,024 acres, or 92 per cent., were cultivated by the natives. The total amount of cereals produced in that year was 4,159,712 imperial quarters, of which 426,023 imperial quarters, or 10 per cent., were produced by the colonists, and 3,733,690 imperial quarters, or 90 per cent., were produced by the natives; and of this vast quantity of grain produced only 82,448 imperial quarters, or 2 per cent., were exported. It must, however, be remembered that the colonists go into skilled labour and scientific agriculture to a greater extent than the natives, and produce other articles of trade besides cereals, whereas the Arabs confine themselves more particularly to the production of grain.

Mr. Forcade de la Roquette, in his valuable report to the French Government in 1863, observes that the cereals of Algeria are destined to play a great part in the fortunes of this colony, and this may be very true; yet the proportion of exports of cereals compared with the quantities produced is so very small that many years must pass before this prediction will be realised. The fact of the matter is that the expenses incurred in transporting the produce of the country to the sea coast are, under present circumstances, so heavy, that large quantities cannot be brought down. Very good roads have been made by the French, but there is not enough of them to enable the grain produced by the Arabs in the interior to be exported; grain cannot bear land transport beyond a certain radius, and Algeria does not possess the advantage of river communication. It will naturally be asked what then becomes of the surplus of grain produced? The answer is that the population of Algeria is upwards of 3,000,000 souls, with large quantities of horses to feed, and what is not consumed one year is hidden under ground for another.

Soft wheat was introduced into the country after the French conquest, and even unto this day it is rarely produced in the province of Constantine, as it requires more attentive cultivation than hard wheat, which has always been the favourite produce of the natives, because it is grown with comparatively little exertion.

The *hard wheat* of Bône and Guelma, in the province of Constantine, is much esteemed in Europe for the manufacture of paste, and it is of as

good a quality as the best hard wheat of Taganrog and Sicily. Large quantities of this commodity are exported to Marseilles.

Rye holds but a very inferior position in the agricultural productions of Algeria.

Barley, of which the best is grown in the province of Oran, has of late been in great demand in Europe, and more particularly in England, for brewing purposes.

Algerian *Oats* are in great demand at Marseilles, though its production is not very extensive.

Indian Corn is grown as well on the confines of the Sahara as in the Tell.

Tobacco.—Vain have been the efforts of the French Government to introduce the growth of foreign tobacco into Algeria. Experiments have been fruitlessly tried to improve on the tobacco grown before the conquest. Vast quantities are consumed in the country itself, and the best quality is called Chebli. The total picking of 1862 is calculated to have amounted to 94,620 cwt., of which one-fourth was produced by the colonists. Seven-tenths of this was purchased for the Regie, but as the French Government does not pay a very high price for the tobacco it gets here, it does not, as a matter of course, secure the best qualities. The average price paid by the French Government is 34*s.* 6*d.* the cwt., their highest price being 64*s.*, and their lowest 20*s.*, while the best chebli is sold in the market at 80*s.* and upwards. In 1862 some was exported to England at 20*s.* and 30*s.* the cwt., but it was found to be of too inferior a quality for the English market.

Cotton.—Both the soil and the climate of Algeria are adapted for the growth of cotton. It was cultivated on the northern shores of Africa from times immemorial, but it had more or less been abandoned towards the beginning of this century, and had totally disappeared from Algeria with the conquest. The French first began to turn their attention to this cultivation twelve years ago, and since then it has gradually, though slowly, been gaining ground.

In 1863, 7,456 acres of land were sown with cotton in Algeria, and the produce was 3,548,360 lbs., of which upwards of three millions were produced in the province of Oran, which appears to be better suited for this particular cultivation than Algiers or Constantine. The French Government is making great efforts to increase its growth, and is granting a premium on the exportation of native cotton, calculated to allow the cultivator a reasonable profit. Without such a premium, even with the actual high prices, cotton could not be grown cheap enough. The expense attending the cultivation of cotton in this country is, on an average, 16*l.* per acre for the first year, when the soil has to be prepared for this particular kind of cultivation, and 9*l.* 12*s.* per acre the following years. In 1863 eleven-twelfths of the cotton produced in the province of Algiers was Georgian long thread, and the remainder Louisiana short thread. But it appears that there is an objection to Algerian cotton, arising from its being generally badly sorted and cleaned, and the fibre is, moreover, knotty and deficient in strength. The cause of this last defect is supposed to proceed from the fact of the produce being ginned before sufficient time has been given it to ripen. The best qualities of the crop of 1863 were sold at Algiers at the rate of 5*l.* 16*s.* the cwt. of unginned cotton.

Silk.—The silk produced in 1861 amounted in all to 9,253 lbs. In 1862 that quantity was surpassed by 1,133 lbs., but although the temperate nature of the climate, and the luxuriance with which the mulberry-tree grows in Algeria would militate in favour of a great extension of this valuable article of trade, which might be advantageously encouraged in the interior, the malady that has affected the worm in so many parts

of Europe has not spared this colony, and now grain that has been sent from Japan is being tried.

Wine.—In 1861 13,745 acres of land were cultivated with the vine, and produced 3,835 tuns of wine. In 1862 16,062 acres were under cultivation, yielding 4,529 tuns of wine, besides 20 millions of pounds of grapes. The wine produced is as yet, however, of an inferior quality. Its flavour is not unlike that of the sweet wines of Spain and Portugal, and is very heady.

Olive Oil.—The wild olive tree grows everywhere to the north of the desert; but in Kabylia, where it is grafted and properly cultivated, it attains great proportions and yields plentifully. The French have introduced great improvements in operating the extraction of the oil from the fruit, and there were, in 1863, no less than 5,000 oil presses in the country, besides the hand presses still used by the natives. In 1862 the quantity of olives collected in the three provinces amounted to 18,385 tons. The wild olives, which yield little oil, but of very good quality, are sold on the tree at the rate of 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* the cwt. The grafted fruit of good quality is sold at from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 4*d.* the cwt. The oil produced by the natives is sold at from 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* the gallon, that produced by the Europeans is sold at from 5*s.* 7*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* the gallon. In 1862 3,437,463 kilogrammes of olive oil were produced.

Madder.—The madder produced at Batna, in the province of Constantine, has the reputation of being of excellent quality, and it has borne comparison with the root produced in Cyprus and in Alsacia, but the quantities exported have hitherto been small.

Oranges.—The orange tree grows in every part of the Tell, but it seems to attain its greatest perfection in the district of Blida, near Algiers, where it has, most likely, received greater care. The produce in 1862 is calculated at 27,630 tons of fruit, and 10,755 lbs. of orange flower, of which the half was exported to France and other parts of Europe. The price of oranges in the market of Algiers is from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* the hundred.

Vegetables.—Large quantities are exported every year to France during the winter season, and I have reason to believe that they sometimes reach the London market. Artichokes, peas, French beans, and potatoes are the principal vegetables exported.

Dates.—The palm tree does not produce to the north of the Tell, but beyond that range of mountains, towards the south, the dates that they produce are very much esteemed. They are brought in baskets to the sea-coast towns, whence they are exported to every part of Europe, through Marseilles.

Textile Plants.—Among the textile plants that grow in Algeria the most useful are the alpha, the diss, and the dwarf palm. These three plants are common to this part of Northern Africa, and, owing to the perpendicular direction of their roots, which strike deep into the soil, they flourish in the intense heat of summer, when every other plant has dried up. The natives employ the fibres of these plants in the manufacture of baskets, rope, matting, sandals, hats, sacks, and tents. Of late years the alpha and the diss have been successfully employed in the manufacture of paper, and large quantities have been exported, particularly from Arzew, for that purpose. Large demands have been made for alpha from England.

The dwarf palm has also been prepared to serve as a substitute for horse-hair in stuffing mattresses and furniture, and in 1862 upwards of 1,400 tons of this fibre were exported.

Before I draw to a close this part of my report, I think it well to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the vast improve-

ments effected by the French Government in the vegetable genus of this country. Gardens of acclimatisation are established all over the colony, in fifteen different points, from which the colonists can obtain fruit trees of their own country that will grow in Algeria Thus, in 1862, no less than 966,000 trees were transplanted from the Government nurseries into the estates of the colonists, as well as of the natives. The improvement that will, in the course of time, be effected in this branch of agriculture, will be stupendous.

Forests.—The forest riches of Algeria consist principally in the cork tree, the zeen oak, and the thuya.

1,185,600 acres is believed to be the extent of the forest lands in Algeria, and as they were crown lands in the time of the Deys of Algiers, they became Government property after the conquest.

Out of this, 666,900 acres have already been granted in concessions to private individuals, for various terms not exceeding ninety years, and under certain conditions, which, if not complied with, give the Government the faculty of annulling the concession. Of these 666,900 acres of forest land, 608,620 acres are cork tree forests, and 58,539 acres are covered with the zeen oak, while 518,700 acres are at the disposal of Government, and are open to the highest bidder.

The exportation of cork from Algeria has not, as yet, attained any great proportions, nor is it fair to form an opinion of its quality, as cork improves on being stripped, and the first cuttings are never so good as when the tree has already been stripped two or three times. It must be owned, however, that the small quantities that have been sent to the Marseilles market have failed to fetch any high prices, and while the cork of Spain and Portugal is in demand, that of Algeria is rejected at 8*s.* the cwt. Great expectations are entertained by Government of being able, in the course of time, to drive the Portuguese and Spanish cork out of the markets of the Mediterranean, but to attain this object cork of a superior quality must first be produced, and it must be produced as cheap as that of the Peninsula. At present, however, the average rate of labour is dearer than it is in either Spain or Portugal, and the trees are reported to be small and unprofitable in comparison. The zeen oak, of which there is great abundance, grows chiefly in the province of Constantine. It is looked upon as very valuable for railway sleepers, being hard and compact, but roads must be made before these forests can be turned to account. The cedar forests of Teniet-el-Had are very fine; but here, again, they are at a great distance from the sea, and they cannot bear land transport.

The root of the thuya is much esteemed for its beautiful grain, but the forests are far in the interior, and little or no use is made of this valuable wood.

Wool.—This is one of the most important articles of Algerian produce, and with a little more attention on the part of Government to put a stop to fraud, this article might, in a few years, become of much greater importance. Unfortunately, the malpractices of the Arabs who produce, and of the Jews and French who traffic in, this article, have much reduced its quality, and the consequence is that it is not now in very great demand in the European markets.

In the province of Algiers the aggregate number of sheep for the year 1863 may be set down at 1,800.000. Previous to the great mortality in 1860 and 1862, their number was considerably greater, for the district of Laghonat alone lost 300,000. This district, together with those of Djelfa, Boghar, Medeah, and Teniet-el-Had are those in which the greatest quantity of wool is produced in the province of Algiers.

It is usually sold by the fleece, though the Jews sometimes buy it by weight, The Laghonat fleece, which is the finest, weighs on an average

5 lbs. That of Boghar does not exceed 3½ lbs. The quantity of wool produced in 1863 in the province of Algiers must have amounted to 60,000 or 80,000 cwt. The loss in washing and preparing for manufacturing purposes is from 55 to 60 per cent. Its value in the interior varies from 50*s.* to 60*s.* the cwt., and its transport to Algiers comes, on an average, to 8*s.* the cwt. The value of wool in 1863 was 15 per cent. more than it was six years previous; but the value of the sheep that produced it had increased three-fold during the same period. The Arabs employ the sickle in shearing, and it is only latterly that a few of them have been taught to use the shears.

Very little wool was exported from the province of Oran before 1850. It was looked upon as too coarse and brittle for use in France, but its value has increased since the introduction of a machine fit for cleaning it effectually.

The Algerian breed of sheep is, in general, strong and healthy, and appears to be better adapted to the peculiar nature of the climate than the merinos, or even a cross between the two. In 1863 upwards of 25,000*l.* worth of wool was purchased for the Liverpool market.

Leeches.—These are very cheap, because such as are produced in Algeria (the dragon leech) are prohibited in France, though it is proved that they are employed with as much success as the common leech, and they are made use of in the military hospitals in the colony. The marshes of Taguin, Boghar, and Tiaret are full of them.

Horses.—In December 1862 it was calculated that there were in the whole of Algeria 92,700 horses, 92,700 mares, 117,000 mules, and 193,600 asses, of which 19,900 were used for agricultural purposes. There are three large studs, established by the Imperial Government for the amelioration of the breed of horses, at Blida, Constantine, and Mostaganem, besides the studs in the Arab tribes, likewise instituted by the French Government. Upwards of 29,000 mares were covered by the stallions of these studs in the year 1862. All the cavalry regiments belonging to the Army of Africa (7th Corps), and a large portion of the cavalry regiments in France that have served their time in Algeria are mounted in Algeria. Fresh stallions are, from time to time, purchased in Arabia and in Turkey for these studs.

Population and Industries.

Population.—It must now exceed three millions of inhabitants.

In 1861 the native population amounted to 2,760,948 souls; while in December, 1862, the Europeans numbered 204,877. The population of Algeria is made up of the following elements:—

	Population.
Nomade Arabs	2,374,091
Town Arabs	358,760
French Colonists	118,804
Foreigners	86,073
Jews	28,097
Total	2,965,825

Of the foreigners, 9,888 are Maltese established in Algeria, but who have not relinquished their nationality.

Mines.—The mineral riches of Algeria promise to be of some importance; at present, however, little advantage is taken of these sources of wealth, and, owing to various causes, few of those who have hitherto speculated in mining have succeeded. The expense to which this branch of industry is subjected in a country in which intelligent labour is by no

means cheap, and in which there are few roads and no canals to facilitate exportation, is the principal impediment.

The minerals produced up to this day are lead, iron, and mercury. Copper, antimony, and silver are likewise to be found, but their working has hitherto proved a total failure. Out of seven copper mines, not one has answered, and they have all been abandoned, without exception. Concessions are granted on the same terms as they are in France, by Imperial decree.

There are at present but five mines in the whole of Algeria in working order, namely :—

1. The mine of Gar Rouban, in the province of Oran, of sulphurate of lead and sulphurate of copper. The lead alone is worked. In 1862 the total quantity of ore extracted was 27,291 quintals, estimated at 19,800*l.*

2. The iron mine of Karezas, in the province of Constantine. 172,624 quintals of ore were produced in 1862, worth 7,400*l.*

3. The mine of Ras-el-Mah, producing sulphurate of mercury. In the same year 3,500 quintals of ore were produced.

4. The lead mine of Kef-owm-Theboul, from which 26,834 quintals were extracted, valued at 11,000*l.*

5. The iron mine of Soumah, in the province of Algiers. The veins laid bare show the existence of about 3 millions of tons of iron ore, yielding 63 per cent. of pure iron. Its proximity to the coast, and the advantage that it enjoys of having the means of conveying the ore by rail to Algiers militate in favour of this mine.

In 1862, 25,373 tons of ore were exported from Algeria, estimated at 71,720*l.*

Quarries.—Few quarries yielding stone of any value except for building purposes have as yet been worked in Algeria; and although the consumption of stone is very large, and carbonate of lime of good quality exists in the vicinity of Algiers, nevertheless, all the stone of any value that is used in masonry at Algiers is brought over from France. Some beautiful veins of onyx exist in the interior, but the want of means of communication prevents their being worked with advantage.

Public Works.

Railways.—In 1857 the serious attention of the French Government was turned to the establishment in Algeria of railways. It was proposed to connect Tlemcen, Oran, Algiers, Setif, Bougie, Philippeville, Constantine, and Bône together by a line which was to proceed from the frontier of Morocco, eastward, to the close vicinity of the frontier of Tunis. As it will be perceived from a glance at the map of Algeria, this line was to run parallel to the coast, some thirty or forty miles in the interior, and was to communicate with the sea-board by means of the principal seaport towns on the coast. This line would not only stimulate trade by placing the fertile but inaccessible parts of the Atlas hills in direct communication with the sea, but it would not fail, it was believed, to attract colonists from all parts of the world, and induce the natives either to settle down and work, or to emigrate towards the desert and make room for a more energetic class of people. Marshal Randon, the then Governor-General of Algeria, with his known activity, set to work immediately, and, with the co-operation of the army, soon traced out and prepared the groundwork of the line to Blida, situated about 25 miles from Algiers, in the interior. It was some time, however, before a company could be found to take upon itself the completion of this line, or any portion of the Government's projects. At last, in 1860, a French company offered to complete the line to Blida, and to connect Constantine with Philippeville,

and Oran with Zig St. Denis. But when the line to Blida was finished in September 1862, the company did not feel quite satisfied as to the soundness of the speculation it had gone into; for, in point of fact, their receipts were not one-third of what they had expected them to be between Blida and the chief town of the colony. They had not yet begun the works connecting Oran and Philippeville with the interior, and contrived to hand over the concession to the Mediterranean Company, which agreed to complete the whole plan of the Government in the course of ten years, provided certain advantages were granted to the company in France.

This new company has contracted to lay down 340 miles of rails, the outlay of which is calculated to be 160 millions of francs (6,400,000*l.*), of which the French Government is to furnish the half, either in money or in labour to be performed by the army. The concession is for ninety-two years, counting from the 1st January after the completion of the works, and a guarantee of 5 per cent. is offered by the Government on the money expended by the company.

A staff of Engineers is at this moment on the ground, and the works have begun, but the company is not expected to push the works on with much energy until it will be actually obliged to do so; in the course of next year, however, Miliana will be connected with Blida, and by this means the rich plain of the Chilif will be connected with the port of Algiers. At the same time the line between Philippeville and Constantine will be commenced. The effect that these lines of railway will produce on the country is, no doubt, incalculable; but one important fact must be noted, that while, in England, a line is made when it is absolutely required by trade, here it is made to precede the existence of trade, and actually to endanger it. No company can do this on its own resources.

Boulevard de l'Imperatrice.—A work of some importance is now in the course of construction in Algiers. The old town, which has retained more or less its Moorish aspect, is built on the slope of a hilly range, at the foot of which extends the port, contained within two piers.

Between this port and the old town has grown, within the last thirty years, the French town of Algiers, built on arcades, and in thorough French style. The whole is strongly bound together by a formidable belt of fortifications, thrown up by the French, very similar to those surrounding Paris. Numerous batteries, besides the land fortifications, protect the entrance of the port, so that Algiers may be termed, in common parlance, impregnable. But the view of the town from the sea was rugged and uncouth, and it was proposed, in 1860, to give to Algiers an imposing aspect from the sea, and, at the same time, to establish ample accommodation for the trade that was to be brought to existence by the construction of the railway lines in the interior of the country.

It was calculated that the undertaking, besides those parts of it that the Imperial Engineers were prepared to carry out themselves at the Government expense, would cost upwards of 260,000*l.* The general plan of the work proposed, and submitted to the Emperor for his approval, was a frontage to the port, from one end to the other, made up of capacious arches or vaults suited for warehouses, over which wide roads would lead from the quay below to the French town above, being on a difference of level of upwards of 70 feet. This structure was to be called the Boulevard de l'Imperatrice. Great advantages in land were offered to the company that would undertake the works.

In 1860, when the Emperor visited Algiers, he was accompanied by Sir Morton Peto, the great contractor, and it was arranged that Sir Morton should have the concession. The works were accordingly com-

menced in 1861, and they have been pushed on with the utmost activity ever since. Already a portion of the Boulevard is open to circulation, and many of its arches have been let. Indeed, they are being let as fast as they are constructed.

Whatever may be the merits of this boulevard from a military point of view, and it is to comprise two huge bastions, to be armed with heavy artillery for the protection of the port, there can be no doubt that it will form a very handsome facing to the town and port, and that a very large number of serviceable warehouses will have been placed at the disposal of the mercantile community of Algiers. At present it is to be doubted if the trade of the place is sufficiently important for a construction of such vast dimensions, but it must be borne in mind that within ten years Algiers will be in direct communication with the interior by rail, and it is impossible to say what the trade of Algeria may be in the course of time. It must be recollected that there are now three millions of Arabs in the interior who have now no inducement whatever to work more than they have been in the habit of doing from times immemorial, and that if they do not see the advantages thrown in their way, the French Government will lose no time in obliging them to move on, and make room for a more industrious people. Indeed, the force of circumstances will do this without the interference of Government.

Electric Telegraphs.—2,485 miles of telegraph are in operation in Algeria. Communication with France was first established by a submarine cable passing from La Calle to Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, in 1855, thence by Spezzia to France; but a rupture occurred a few days after the immersion.

In 1857 an English company connected Bône and Cagliari by a cable which was also abandoned in a few months, and the repeated endeavours to place this line in working order have been unsuccessful.

In September, 1860, a short time prior to the arrival of the Emperor in Algiers, an attempt was made by the firm of Glass and Elliott, at the expense of the French Government, to immerse an electric cable from Algiers to Toulon. The operation was successfully carried on until within a few leagues of the latter port, when the cable parted in a heavy sea, and all trace of it was lost. As the precaution had, however, been taken of placing a buoy to the cable near the Balearic Islands, it was there cut, and the end being landed at Mahon early in October, telegrams were sent from Algiers to Mahon, and thence by Barcelona, on the existing line, to France. This arrangement continued until September, 1861, when a new cable was immersed from Mahon to Port Vendres, and connected with that of Algiers, thus placing the line of Algiers in direct communication with France.

In November 1862 an accident occurred to this cable which it has been impossible, up to this day, to repair.

Unsuccessful endeavours have, this year, been made to immerse a cable between Oran and Carthagena, in Spain, by the French Government.

Docks.

The only docks in the colony are those of Algiers. They are two in number. The first of these is not yet completed. It will, when finished, be capable of holding the largest man of war in the French navy. The second is intended for smaller vessels. In its present state the larger of the two would require little to complete it. The smaller of the two has already been used for the repairs of several merchant vessels. Its dimensions are 278 feet long, by 65 feet broad; but although no tide affects the elevation of the waters on the coast of Algeria, a variation, of which the

maximum is two feet, does exist, and may be ascribed to wind, current, and surge; and when these three combine it is difficult, if not impossible, owing to their exposed position towards the north, to get a vessel into dock without the risk of damaging it in the attempt.

The position of these docks, which are next to each other, is, with reference to the town, due south, and with reference to the lighthouse they are S.S.W.

The material of which they are constructed is hydraulic cement, based on the live rock, and faced with masonery.

This cement is a compound of mortar and limestone broken up into small angular pieces. In every cubic metre of this cement are 0·560 parts of mortar, and 0·840 parts of stone; the mortar is a compound, in every cubic metre of which enters 0 454 of fine angular sand, 0·454 of puzzolane, and 364 kilogrammes of live lime. This composition has been found to resist the action of the sea better than any other substance as yet employed for such purposes, and the result of an experiment made on a fragment of this cement that had been eleven months under water, proved that it possessed a resistance of traction equivalent to 3·20 kilogrammes per centmetre.

These docks are the property of the French Government, and they are, whenever available, at the service of Her Majesty's navy, and that of every friendly power. They are likewise open to the mercantile marine of every nation, when they are not in use for Government purposes, and no charge has hitherto been made. The expense of pumping the docks dry is, as a matter of course, defrayed by the party using them. It amounts to about 20*l.* for the smaller basin, which can be pumped out in two and a-half hours.

Four shillings may be set down as the average price of dockyard labour at Algiers; it varies, however, according to the nature of the work required to be performed. In detail the prices are:—

	s.	*d.*	
For a head Workman	4	10	per day.
„ a head marine Labourer	3	3	„
„ an ordinary one	2	10	„
„ a Carpenter	3	7	„
„ a common Labourer	2	0	„
„ a Blacksmith	4	0	„
„ a Diver, when diving apparatus is used ..	7	3	„

Materials for repairing ships are scarce, but for the British navy the French Admiralty would readily offer anything they had in their naval storehouses. For the mercantile marine, however, they would object to do so without a declaration from the Chamber of Commerce of Algiers that no materials such as those required can be had in the port or in the market.

In such an emergency one-fifth more than the cost price would have to be paid for such materials.

The docks are closed by caissons made to slip into two different places at the entrance of the dock.

There are no floating docks or gridiron slips in this port or anywhere else on the coast of Algeria.

General Remarks.

Trade with Soudan.—For some time past the attention of the French Government has been drawn to the importance of the trade carried on, almost exclusively by English merchants, between the northern coast of Africa, to the right and left of Algeria, and Soudan, or that part of Africa

which lies beyond the Sahara. In former days, when Algeria was in the hands of the native princes under the Turkish dominion, caravans of British goods did find their way southward; but after the conquest, for a long time, the Arabs of the desert were hostilely disposed towards the French, and no notion of competing with the trade that was still carried on by British merchants between Soudan on the one hand, and Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco on the other, could be entertained. The submission of the nomade tribes of Southern Algeria, after the capture of Abd-el-Kader, inspired the French military authorities with the wish to make a supreme effort to supplant us in our trade by opening a shorter, and perhaps, a safer route to Soudan, through Algeria.

Already in the year 1859 an enquiry was instituted as to the practicability of making Algiers the basis of commercial intercourse with Soudan, and with that object in view three Arab merchants, one from Ghadames and two from Touat, were catechised by the Chamber of Commerce of Algiers on this subject. The said Arab merchants expressed their readiness to take advantage of any facility of communication that might be thrown in their way by the French Government in their commercial relations with the African continent beyond the sandy desert, and the information elicited from them by the Chamber of Commerce was looked upon as very encouraging.

In the spring of 1862, Si Othman, a chief of the Touaregi-Asghour, came to Algiers by special invitation, and was sent by Marshal Pelissier to Paris, in order to impress upon his mind the wonders of European wealth and industry. Si Othman, after having been shown everything in France, returned to his native desert, but not before he had promised to use his utmost endeavours to bring about a commercial convention between the Touaregi tribes and the Governor-General of Algeria, having for basis a friendly feeling between the contracting parties. Si Othman was true to his word, and, in November 1862 he and another Touaregi chief met a mission sent by Marshal Pelissier to Ghadames for the purpose, and signed a treaty by which these chiefs undertook to protect all French trade carried on between Algeria and the south.

On the return of the mission to Algiers, a custom-house was established at Laghonat, on the skirt of the desert, but neither the convention with the Touaregs, nor the establishment of the custom-house in question, have had the desired effect; and, unfortunately for this plan, all notions of trade with the south have been knocked on the head, for the present at least, by the last insurrection, in which the Touaregs of the close vicinity of Algeria sided with the insurgents against their would-be allies.

Algiers, April 8, 1865.

RÉUNION.

Report by Mr. Consul Hill on the Trade of Réunion for the Year 1864.

During the past year the commercial state of Réunion has been most deplorable, owing to the bad yield of the sugar crop, and latterly to the failure of many of the largest and most influential merchants and planters.

During the year 1864 265 French vessels (tonnage, 87,695 ; crew, 4,225) entered the various roadsteads of the colony ; and 258 vessels (86,645 tons, 4,151 crew) cleared outwards to various destinations.

Foreign and British Shipping.—The number of British vessels arriving here has been very small (entered 40 vessels, 22,238 tons ; cleared 41 vessels, 22,480 tons), partly owing to the discontinuance of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's postal service to this colony, and partly, as ever, because of the exorbitant duties to which all foreign vessels are subjected. The few British vessels which have come here have been emigrant ships from Calcutta, or small crafts from Mauritius.

Sugar.—It would appear that 32,213 tons 1 cwt. 7 quarters 12 lbs. 6 ounces of sugar produced by the late crop were exported up to the date of this report to the following destinations.

Destination.	Ships.	Quantity.	
		Kilos.*	Hectos.
Havre	4	1,163,040	50
Nantes	40	23,406,763	50
Bordeaux	6	3,145,011	50
Marseilles	7	3,860,315	50
Belle Ile	4	1,893,503	00
Cadiz	1	703,312	00
Australia	4	1,626,168	00
Total	66	35,798,144	00

English equivalent 32,213 tons 1 cwt. 7 quarters 12 lbs. 6 ounces ; whereas in the four preceding years the shipments were as follows :—

Years.	Ships.	Quantity.
		Kilogrammes.
To March 1, 1861	111	58,203,735
„ 1862	93	45,668,466
„ 1863	93	50,005,126
„ 1864	61	30,191,538

Cotton.—The cultivation of cotton during the past year has fallen far short of what was expected, and may be said to have been almost a total failure.

Vanilla.—The price realised for Vanilla is now so small, that each year shows a marked decrease in the quantity brought into the market.

Rice.—The price of rice has ranged from 20 to 23 francs the 150 lbs. from Calcutta ; and from 24 to 26 francs the 100 lbs. from Madagascar.

* Kilogrammes = 2 lbs. 3 oz.

The rice from the latter place is always dearer, being of a superior and cleaner description.

Exports.—The following Table will show the amount of native produce exported during the year 1864 (independently of sugar before referred to).

Articles.	Destination.		English Equivalent.				
	France.	Elsewhere.					
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	oz.
Coffee	36,323	615	33	5	1	0	0
Cocoa	477	..	0	9	1	5	7
Cloves	42,763	85	42	15	2	18	1
Mace	415	15	0	9	0	13	4
Nutmegs	2,181	145	2	5	1	20	2
Vanilla and Vanillon..	13,412	..	12	12	3	18	12
Cotton..	8,758	..	8	11	0	6	2
Rum .. .. litre	17,658	56,630	18,572 gallons.				

Exchange.—The rate of exchange has, during the past year, been much as usual. Good commercial bills on France, at 90 or 120 days, generally at par. Bills on Mauritius at short dates, say 30 days, command a premium of 4 or 5 per cent. Bills on England are scarcely negotiable.

Specie.—Specie as ever scarce. English sovereigns have been saleable at 4 and even 5 per cent.; French gold pieces at 2½ per cent.

Public Works.—No new public works have been commenced. It is proposed, however, to hasten the formation of the St. Pierre Harbour, by a loan on the "Crédit Foncier," repayable in thirty years. The ultimate success of the harbour is, however, in my opinion, very doubtful. Réunion is at present absolutely without any port or harbour, or indeed a safe roadstead during the bad weather.

Rate of Living.—The rate of living still continues to be most exorbitant, and does not vary in any material respect from what I have stated in previous reports.

The abundant rain which has fallen within the last few months, without, up to this moment, any hurricanes or violent gales, the gradual disappearance of the disease in the cane, and the facilities now afforded by the "Crédit Foncier," lead me to hope that the crop of the present year and the general state of the colony will be considerably increased and improved. It would be difficult to say what would be the fate of the island should it undergo a repetition of the year recently expired.

Réunion, March 11, 1865.

GREECE.

PATRAS.

Report by Mr. Consul Ongley on the Trade of Patras for the Year 1864.

The following is a note of the British vessels which have entered the port of Patras during the last five years, together with the value of the cargoes imported and exported by them during the same period.

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
			£	£
1860 ..	153	43,709	61,060	494,807
1861 ..	146	43,953	62,000	519,658
1862 ..	168	52,756	66,805	480,505
1863 ..	162	50,090	52,075	567,570
1864 ..	116	45,770	52,890	446,130

This shows a considerable diminution in the number of vessels during the year; the falling off is principally in the small sailing craft, for the number of steamers that arrived last year was 57, tonnage 35,321, whilst this year it is 51, tonnage 36,078.

Two Greek sailing vessels of about 300 tons each loaded currants for England. This is the first year that cargoes of currants have been sent from Patras to England in ships under this flag.

Heavy rains in August severely injured the currant crop, so that the quantity of fruit produced was not only much less than had been anticipated, but some of it was unfit for shipment to England. This is the reason of the decrease in the amount of tonnage that arrived at Patras this year.

A new light has been placed at Patras, at the Mole-head. It is a fixed light, with a flash at intervals of two minutes, which can be seen about seven miles off.

Trade and Commerce.—The exports have been smaller in amount than last year. Those from—

	£
Patras amounted to	349,053
Pyrgos	50,911
Calamata	56,450
Vostizra, Trifillia, Nauplia, &c., about ..	211,328
Total	£667,742

Against £728,127 in 1863.

The quantity of currants produced was, as near as can be ascertained, 38,070 tons, against 42,177 in 1863, and 37,334 in 1862.

About 1,000 tons of resin have been shipped to England, and it is said a good profit on it has been realised.

The imports during the year have amounted—

	£
At Patras	296,922
Pyrgos	11,988
Calamata	30,829
Total	£339,739

Against 292,190*l.* in 1863, and 227,575*l.* in 1862.

The prices of the principal articles of export and import have been as follows :—

Imports.

		£	s.	d.
Madapolams	40 yards per piece	29*s.* to 31*s.*		
Prints	28 yards per piece	0	16	0
Cotton Water Twist, No. 10—20 yards	per 10 lbs. bundle	25*s.* 4*d.* to 29*s.*		
Grey Domestics	24 yards per piece	16*s.* to 19*s.*		
Lead	per cwt.	1	10	0
Sugar	„	2	5	6
Coffee	„	4	12	0
Pepper	„	2	18	0
Alum	„	0	13	0
Sulphur	„	0	10	0
Iron Bars	„	9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*		
„ Swedish	„	20*s.* to 22*s.*		
Iron Hoops	„	0	15	3
Tin Bars	„	6	7	0
„ Plates, I. C.	per box	1	9	0
Dry Hides	per cwt.	6	0	0
Codfish	„	1	6	0
Red Herrings	per barrel	1	10	0
Coals	per ton	38*s.* to 40*s.*		

Exports.

		£	s.	d.
Tobacco	per cwt.	2	12	0
Valonea, Gross	per ton	6	10	0
„ Camata	„	8	0	0
„ Camatina	„	10	0	0
Fustic	„	5	0	0
Cotton	per lb.	0	1	3
Currants, finest	per cwt.	0	19	0
„ second quality	„	0	16	6
„ damaged	„	0	13	0
Figs	„	0	12	0
Resin	„	1	0	0

The average price of grain has been as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Wheat	per imp. quarter	2	7	11
Barley	„ „	1	8	7
Oats	„ „	1	7	4
Maize	„ „	1	14	2
Potatoes	per cwt.	0	10	5

The rates of exchange on England for bills at three months' date have been—

	Drachmas.		Drachmas.
In January	28·23	In July	27·82
February	28·23	August	27·49
March	28·23	September	27·69
April	28·23	October	28·09
May	28·23	November	28·51
June	28·09	December	28·51

The weights, measures, and monies are :—

400 drams = 1 oke.
1 oke = $2\frac{8}{9}$ lbs.
1 kilo = 1 bushel.
$3\frac{7}{8}$ stremmas = 1 acre.
100 lepta = 1 drachma.
$28\frac{12}{100}$ drachmas = £1 sterling.

The Greek National Bank has given a dividend this year of $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and has added 14 drachmas per share to the reserve fund. It has

increased its capital by the issue of 4,500 new shares, the 1,000 drachmas share having been issued at 1,370 drachmas. Its capital is now 12,500,000 drachmas, and the reserve fund 4,180,385 drachmas, or $33\frac{6}{10}$ on the capital. The average note circulation during the year has been 15,881,000 drachmas. Seven new branches have been established, of which four in the Morea, viz., at Tripolitza, Sparta, Vostizza, and Pyrgos. The amount due to the Bank by the Government was at the close of this year 6,219,932 drachmas, or 221,192*l.*

Several failures have taken place; and, as usual, the English merchants and bankers in England have been the chief sufferers.

Agriculture.—As already stated, the rains materially injured the currant crop, and had a still more prejudicial effect on the cotton plantations. In the province of Elis it was expected that about 300,000 okes (825,000 lbs.) of unginned cotton would have been produced, whereas only 20,000 okes (55,000 lbs.) were gathered. In the province of Achaia a grower planted 60 stremmas ($15\frac{1}{2}$ acres) with cotton. The expenses of cultivation were 70 drachmas per stremma, say 280 drachmas, or about 10*l.* per acre; he gathered 700 okes (1,925 lbs.), which he sold at one drachma per oke, so that on an outlay of 150*l.* he obtained from his crop 700 drachmas, or 25*l.*, leaving a loss of 125*l.*

Opinions differ as to the price at which cotton could be sold by the farmer, so as to leave him a fair remuneration for his outlay and trouble. Some say that less than $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. for ginned cotton would not answer, whilst others assert that $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. would suffice. The following calculation is based on actual expenditure, whilst the yield is taken at the highest probable, one might almost say the highest possible, figure; for the new lands in the United States produce only from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. per acre, and we cannot expect those in Greece to produce more.

	Drachmas.
Planting and hoeing 70 stremmas ($17\frac{1}{2}$ acres)	2,600
Expense of ginning okes, 6,300 at 6 lepta	378
Total	2,978
Equal to	£105 18*s.*

	Okes.
Suppose 70 stremmas produce 100 okes per stremma	7,000
Deduct proportion usually given to the gatherers, 10 per cent...	700
Remain..	6,300

About $3\frac{1}{4}$ okes unginned cotton yield one oke of clean. We shall thus have 1,938 okes, or 5,330 lbs. ginned cotton, which at $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ make 105*l.* 9*s.*, equal to the cost of planting, &c., above stated.

The Greek Government, to promote the cultivation of this plant, allows it to be grown gratis on unoccupied national lands. There is, therefore, in the above cultivation nothing put down for rent, nor is the interest on outlay taken into consideration. If the cotton were grown on private lands fifteen per cent. of the produce would be taken as rent; when to this is added export duty five-eighths of a penny per pound, also carriage and packing, the cotton cannot be put on board at less than 7*d.* per pound, so that there is little chance of Greece growing large quantities of this article, unless the price in England keeps above 10*d.* per pound, or the country become more populated, so as to lower the present high rate of wages. Possibly cotton seed of a finer description may gradually supersede that now usually planted.

Resin.—Of this article considerable quantities have been procured

from various parts of the Morea, and about 1,000 tons have been exported. With high prices, the quantity produced next year will probably be greater. A good deal is consumed in the country, as it is put into the wine.

Population and Industries.—During the year the small-pox caused great mortality in and near Patras. The number of attacks in the town was 759, of which 414 terminated in death. The authorities at first took no energetic steps respecting it, but as the malady increased medical men were appointed to vaccinate the inhabitants.

An attempt is about to be made to bore for petroleum, near Chiarenza, on the sea coast, not far from Patras. The oil is there, but whether the quality will prove sufficiently good, and the quantity large enough to remunerate the speculators, remains to be seen.

Public Works.—There is nothing to say on this head, except that the roads are entirely neglected, notwithstanding that the municipality of Patras has a revenue of 10,000*l.* per annum.

On the whole, the year 1864 has not been a favourable one for the Morea. Its principal export, currants, was less in quantity than was expected, and bad in quality; the price having been run up on the spot by reckless Greek shippers, left them heavy losses. Cotton was almost a total failure. Silk, a small crop. The result has been great tightness in the money market, general distrust, and many failures.

Patras, April 15, 1865.

HANS TOWNS.

HAMBURGH.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Ward on the Trade of Hamburgh in the Year 1864.

The past year is considered to have been, upon the whole, scarcely a remunerative one to the commerce of Hamburgh, or of the north of Europe. It was the fourth year of the unhappy civil war still raging in North America, and the first six months of it were likewise disturbed by the hostilities carried on both by land and by sea between Germany and Denmark, which have been since brought to a close by the peace of Vienna. Towards the autumn came the financial pressure upon the money markets, and the more or less advanced rate of discounts throughout Europe. The monetary crisis may have been partly owing to overtrading and inordinate speculation in Germany, where many new projects of railways, canals, banks, &c., have of late been set on foot, as in other countries; but that crisis is believed to have been much aggravated by circumstances arising out of the war in the United States. For, the trade in cotton wool now requires a larger amount of capital than formerly, and there has been a considerable drain of bullion to the East, in consequence of Europe having imported so much cotton from the East Indies, where the demand for foreign manufactures is very small. Besides these causes, another has been in operation in Germany, viz., the large investments made, mostly at very low prices, in North American Government securities, which the holders will be obliged to keep until a termination of the civil war shall bring with it a rise in the value of such securities. It is, however, satisfactory that in so far as it affected this city, the tightness of money has gradually abated, and that, at the close of the year the discount has been reduced to 5 and 4½ per cent., and commercial prospects were altogether more favourable than they were a twelvemonth before.

There has been a diminution of nearly 10 per cent. in the number of sea-going ships which arrived in Hamburgh in 1864, as compared with the previous year; and also a slight diminution of their number as compared with the average of the previous five years. There has likewise been a small falling off in the course of the year in the number of ships belonging to the port of Hamburgh. As regards British shipping, it is gratifying to be able to record that 2,040 ships of all descriptions arrived, under the British flag, within the year; a number greater than in any former year, and exceeding the average of the previous five years by 10 per cent. Judging from the opinions of experienced mercantile men, and from the very numerous transactions which have passed through the office of this Consulate-General, the British proportion of the entire trade of Hamburgh, has fully maintained itself during the past year.

The late period of the year, usually in July or August, at which the Government of Hamburgh publishes its official statistical Tables for the year preceding, would be the cause of an inevitable delay in the making up of any report based upon those Tables. This report has therefore in conformity with the standing regulations, been prepared from the best materials, partly official, partly private, which were available up to the day on which it bears date. The information contained in it will be found classified under the usual six heads.

I. Shipping and Navigation.

Sea-going Ships.—The number of sea-going ships, whether sailing vessels or steamers, which arrived at the port of Hamburgh from all parts

of the world in the year 1864 was 5,012, their total burthen 465,909 commercial lasts, and the total number of their crews 50,616 men. In the five previous years the number of arrivals was:—

Years.	Ships Arrived.	Burthen in Commercial lasts.	Number of Crews.
1859	4,554	377,023	45,327
1860	5,029	420,573	49,791
1861	5,219	441,075	51,880
1862	5,083	433,274	51,245
1863	5,543	481,216	55,125
Average of the five years..	5,085	430,632	50,673

The number of sea-going ships of every description which sailed from the port in the year 1864 was 5,006, of which 3,084 were laden, and 1,922 in ballast, and their total burthen 463,074 commercial lasts. The number of ships in port at the beginning and the end of the year respectively was:—

	Ships.	Commercial Lasts.
In harbour, January 1st, 1864 ..	234	19,972
Arrived in the year	5,012	465,909
	5,246	485,881
Sailed within the year	5,006	463,047
In harbour, December 31st, 1864 ..	240	22,807

The countries from whence the sea-going ships arrived at Hamburgh in the year 1864 are distinguished in the following Table:—

Sandwich Islands	1	Brought forward	396
China	7	Russia	12
Philippine Islands	2	Norway and Sweden	77
Dutch East Indies	1	Prussia	13
Singapore	1	Lübeck	1
British East Indies, Rangoon and Bangkok	15	Denmark, Schleswig and Holstein .	131
East Coast of Africa	4	Heligoland and Lower Elbe ..	677
West ditto	7	Bremen and the Weser	514
West Coast of America and South Sea	55	Oldenburg and Jahde Harbour ..	84
Argentine and Uruguay	6	East Friesland	102
Brazil	65	Netherlands	343
Venezuela and New Granada ..	12	Belgium	63
St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and St. Croix	9	Great Britain and Ireland.. ..	1,056
Hayti	27	Ditto—Colliers	1,191
Cuba	61	France	178
Jamaica and Curaçao	11	Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, Malta..	72
East Coast of Mexico	13	Italy, Trieste, Venice	80
United States of America	64	Ionian Islands and Greece . ..	9
British North America	5	Turkey and Egypt	6
Total from countries out of Europe	396	Total number of ships	5,012

Distributing the above mentioned ships according to their nationality, the following result appears:—

American	18	Italian	12	Prussian	34
Belgian	25	Lübeck	1	Russian	24
Bremen	130	Mecklenburg	14	Swedish	41
Chilian	2	Netherlands	406	Spanish	41
Danish	419	Norwegian	112	Uruguay	2
French	171	Austrian	2	Venezuela	3
British	2,040	Oldenburg	69		
Hamburgh	493	Portuguese	13	Total	5,012
Hanoverian	940				

Steamers.—The number of steamers comprised in that of the sea-going ships which arrived in 1864 was 1,422, reckoning each steamer as a separate ship for each voyage, and of these steamers 937 came from British ports. But the actual number of steamers which entered the port of Hamburg, without counting the particular voyages, amounted only to 146.

Total of Ships.—In order to form a complete view of the sea-going ships frequenting the Elbe, it will be necessary to add to the number of ships arrived at Hamburgh those which came to the neighbouring ports of Altona and Harburg. It has already been stated that the Hamburgh ships in 1864 amounted to 5,012, of the total burthen of 465,909 commercial lasts of 6,000 lbs. The number of those which discharged at Altona in the same year was 1,316, burthen 58,066 Danish lasts, of 5,200 lbs. The number of which discharged at Harburg was 890, burthen 39,722 lasts, of 4,000 lbs. The total number of sea-going ships which arrived in the Elbe in the year was, therefore, 7,218, and their total burthen, reduced to commercial lasts, was 542,747 lasts, or 1,628,241 tons English measure.

British Ships.—The proportion of the general trade of Hamburgh which is carried on under the British flag appears to have been greater in 1864 than in any former year. The number of British ships (including colliers) arrived in 1864 was 2,040, In the previous five years it was as follows :—

Year.	British Ships arrived.
1859	1,642
1860	1,803
1861	1,931
1862	1,817
1863	1,870
Average of the five years	1,812

Hamburgh Ships.—The number of sea-going ships belonging to the port of Hamburgh was at the close of last year 530, and their total burthen 79,380 commercial lasts, including 21 steamers of the burthen of 6,252 commercial lasts, and with 3,725 horse-power, In 1863 the total number of Hamburgh ships was 536, and their burthen 79,922 commercial lasts. The Hamburgh-American Steam-Packet Company has six large screw steamers running regularly between Hamburgh and New York, and continues to carry on its business with great success.

Marine Assurance.—The business done in marine assurance was rather less in 1864 than in the previous year. The stamp duties received by the Hamburgh Government upon sea policies amounted in 1863 to 283,016, and in 1864 to 259,525 marks courant.

Altona Ships.—The sea-going ships registered at Altona amounted at the close of the year to 57 in number, their total burthen being 7,069 Danish lasts.

Emigration.—The emigration from Hamburgh to transatlantic countries appears to have been larger in the last year than in any former one since 1857. It is much facilitated by the emigrants being enabled

to obtain all necessary information and assistance at the office established here for that purpose by the Hamburgh Government. The number of persons forwarded directly to their destinations, chiefly the United States of America, was 19,947, in 136 ships, and the number of those who went indirectly by way of England, was 5,099, making in the whole 25,046 persons, coming from various parts of northern and central Germany.

Increase of Shipping.—The increase which has taken place in the number of sea-going ships frequenting the Elbe in the course of the last twenty years appears by a retrospective statement recently made up by the Hamburgh Board of Commerce to have been very great indeed. The following is the comparison :—

	Average of three years. 1845–1847.	
Ships arrived	.. 3,982, of 197,153	commercial lasts.
Of which from countries out of Europe	.. 372, of 37,860	,,
Of which from East Indies and Australia	.. 23, of 3,015	,,
Ships sailed	.. 3,975, of 196,997	,,
Of which to countries out of Europe..	.. 311, of 29,642	,,
Of which to East Indies and Australia	.. 20, of 2,608	,,
	Average of three years. 1861–1863.	
Ships arrived	.. 5,282, of 451,855	commercial lasts.
Of which from countries out of Europe	.. 464, of 69,443	,,
Of which from East Indies and Australia	.. 41, of 7,358	,,
Ships sailed	.. 5,262, of 449,080	,,
Of which to countries out of Europe..	.. 517, of 70,680	,,
Of which to East Indies and Australia	.. 71, of 10,363	,,

In the first of the triennial periods above compared, the value of the property insured at Hamburgh against sea-risks was 332,057,000 marks banco, and in the second of those periods it had risen to the large sum of 626,300,000 marks banco.

II. Trade and Commerce.

Imports.—The entire quantity of goods imported into Hamburgh in 1864 cannot yet be ascertained, but, as the import duty levied in that year at the rate of ½ per cent., *ad valorem*, amounted to 8 per cent. less than in the year preceding, it is believed that a small falling off of the imports has taken place.

Exports.—The amount of the exports in the past year cannot be ascertained at all, inasmuch as no official account of them has been kept since 1856, when the export duty was abolished. In regard to the following leading articles of trade, some particulars showing the extent of their importation are subjoined.

Coffee.—Coffee is brought to the Hamburgh market from Java, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, La Guayra, St. Domingo, Maracaibo, Costarica, and Porto Rico. Hamburgh holds the fourth place among the European coffee markets, the three larger markets being those of Holland, England, and Havre de Grace. In consequence of the Danish war, and the threatened blockade of the Elbe, the imports of coffee were only 69,100.000 lbs., being 15,000,000 lbs. less than in 1863, and the actual sales are stated to have been 33,000,000 lbs. less. The stock in hand at the close of 1864 was about 10,000,000 lbs. The last coffee harvest in Rio was a small one (only 560,000 piculs), and the prices at Rio have until lately ranged very high. The current prices of coffee and other articles at the close of the year will be found noted in the table of prices which follows these remarks.

Sugar.—The foreign sugar brought to the Hamburgh market comes, for the most part, indirectly through England and Holland, but a certain quantity is also imported directly from Bahia, Pernambuco, Cuba, Porto

Rico, and the East Indies. The imports of unrefined sugar were smaller in 1864 than in either of the two preceding years, and that circumstance did not lead to a rise of prices. The business done in refined sugar was slack throughout the year, and the Hamburgh market was depressed by the competition of the refineries of France, Holland, and Belgium. The imports and stock on hand of raw sugar in the last three years have been as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Stock, January 1st.
	lbs.	lbs.
1862	62,000,009	9,500,000
1863	67,250,000	2,000,000
1864	57,000,000	7,000,000

Of beet-root sugar from the interior of Germany, 3,110 barrels were brought to Hamburg in 1864.

Various Imports.—The quantities of the following articles of consumption imported in 1864 were as undermentioned.

Cacao	2,125,000 sacks.
Currants	5,000,000 lbs.
Raisins, old	1,630 barrels, 50,800 chests.
Ditto, new	120 „ 4,400 „
Almonds	2,010,000 lbs.
Dye-woods, viz.:	
Campeachy logwood	10,500,000 „
Yellow ditto	3,250,000 „
Honey	2,200,000 „
Rice, viz.:	
Direct from East Indies	148,202 sacks.
Indirect by London and Bremen	121,987 „
Cotton-wool (chiefly indirect through England)	126,356 bales.
Dye-stuffs, viz.:	
Indigo (chiefly indirect)	3,350 chests, 340 serons.
Cochineal	1,640 sacks.
Terra Japonica	1,589 packages, & 500,000 lbs.
Metals, viz.:	
Lead (chiefly German)	46,000 centners.
Pig-iron, rails, and other manufactured iron—	
English, Swedish, Belgian, and German	1,175,000 „
Copper, from England, Chili, &c.	45,000 „
Tin, Banca and English	510,000 „
Zinc (in small demand at low prices).	
Rosin, viz.:	
From Sweden and Finland	522 packages.
From France	16,888 barrels of 500 lbs.
Saltpetre, viz.:	
From Chili	41,622 sacks.
From East Indies	1,212 „
Refined	353 barrels.
Sulphur, raw	10,815,000 lbs.
Ditto, refined	770 packages.
Northern products, viz.:	
Train oil	41,500 tuns.
Hemp and linseed ditto	22,600 barrels.
Ashes	2,050 „
Tallow	640 „
Herrings (of which half Scotch)	38,800 tuns.
Whale-beards	125,000 lbs.
Petroleum	70,000 barrels.
Spirits, in general	42,440 casks.
Ditto Rum	1,150 puncheons. 109 barrels. 25 oxhofts.
Ditto Arac	175 whole, 84 half, 20 quarter } Leggers of 150 gallons.

Tobacco.—The tobacco trade was not satisfactory during the year, and both the importers and dealers sustained losses. The quantities of tobacco were respectively as follows:—

From Havanna	29,661	serons (of 90 lbs.)
„ Cuba, generally	12,763	„ „
„ St. Domingo	8,861	„ „
Total	51,295	„ „
From Porto Rico..	20,387	bales (of 180 lbs.)
„ Brazil	18,723	„ „
Total	39,110	„ „

Of which about one-fourth were in transit, and the rest sold at Hamburgh. In the year 1863 the imports of tobacco into Hamburgh were 65,159 serons, and 61,055 bales.

Tea.—The quantity of tea imported in 1864 was much smaller than in the previous year, having been only 22,249 quarter chests, chiefly Congo, Pecco, and Souchong. Green tea is now very little consumed here, and the Russian caravan tea, formerly so much sought for, is no longer seen in Hamburgh.

Hides.—The trade in hides although considerable was smaller than it had been in either of the two preceding years.

	Hides.	Kipskins.
	Pieces.	Bundles.
Stock on hand at the close of 1863	7,500	800
Add,—imported in 1864, directly from Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, New York, &c., dried or salted	264,000	400
Ditto from European ports	173,500	8,200
Total at market	445,000	9,400
Of which sold or past through in transit ..	406,000	9,000
Remaining unsold at end of 1864	39,000	400

Cottons, &c.—British cotton manufactures, notwithstanding the advanced prices, were brought to Hamburgh in the usual quantities, for transit and consumption, during the first three quarters of the past year, but after Michaelmas the monetary crisis began to operate prejudicially upon the demand, and business in all descriptions of cotton fabrics became flat. The exact quantities of the cotton, woollen, and linen yarns and manufactures imported by the Elbe in the year cannot at present be ascertained.

Linens.—The sales of German linen for exportation rather exceeded those of 1863, although the prices were high, and are not likely to fall materially until cotton falls. The consumption of inferior sorts of linen has much increased since the war in America began. There was a large export last year of platillas royal to Havana and Vera Cruz, and mixed platillas fetched as high prices as those of pure linen. Cholets went in small quantities to Portugal. Rouans and creas, as well as mixed creas, were dear. Listados, both of cotton and linen, were shipped largely to Mexico and Havana. Osnabruck linen, as well as Russian sail-cloth, went well, but sack-cloth and packing linen were in small demand.

Rags.—Rags were in good demand in the early part of the year, but afterwards fell in price in consequence of the reduction of the export duty in Russia, which led to a large exportation of rags to England from

Memel, and other Baltic ports, and a consequent slackness of the demand in the Hamburgh market.

Market Prices.—The following is a statement taken from the official price current, of the market prices of the leading articles of trade at Hamburgh at the close of the year 1864.

Alum, English	Per 100 lbs.	5	to 5¼	Mks.	Banco.
Aloes, Cape	„	33	34	„	
Arrowroot	Per lb.	4	9	Sch.	Banco.
Arsenic, red	Per 100 lbs.	25½	26½	Mks.	Banco.
„ white	„	9	10½	„	
Balsam copaivae	Per lb.	19	23	Sch.	Banco.
„ Peruvian	„	60	64	„	
Cotton-wool, viz.:—					
Georgia and other N. American		Not quoted.			
Laguayra, Porto Cabello, &c.	Per lb.	25½	to 26	„	
Surat	„	13⅛	20½	„	
Bengal	„	13	14	„	
Pumice-stone	Per 100 lbs.	6½	8	Mks.	Banco.
Plate tin, English	Per 225 lbs.	20¼	24¼	„	
„ iron	Per 100 lbs.	8⅜	10⅜	„	
Lead, English, soft, in trays	„	14¾		„	
„ „ in rolls	„	15⅛		„	
„ German, in trays	„	13½	to 13¾	„	
White lead, English	„	19		„	
„ Dutch	„	17⅛	to 18	„	
Butter, Holstein stable	Per lb.	14	14¾	Sch.	curr.
„ „ stubble	„	15	15½	„	
„ country	„	12	13	„	
„ Danish	„	11	13½	„	
„ grease	„	6½	6¾	„	
Cacao, Bahia	„	4¾	5	Sch.	Banco.
„ Carraccas	„	11	13	„	
„ Domingo	„	4⅝	5	„	
„ Trinidad	„	7	7½	„	
Coffee, Rio, ordinary	„	6¼	6⅜	„	
„ Santos, ordinary	„	6½	6⅝	„	
„ Laguayra and Porto Cabello	„	7⅝	8¾	„	
„ Domingo	„	6 13/16	7⅝	„	
„ Maracaibo	„	7¼	8	„	
„ Java	„	9	11½	„	
„ Mocca	„	11	12	„	
Cinnamon, Ceylon	„	1⅝	1¾	Mks.	Banco.
„ Java	„	16½	20	Sch.	Banco.
„ white	„	4½	4¾	„	
Cement, Roman	Per cask of 360 lbs.	8		Mks.	curr.
„ Portland	Per cask of 387 lbs.	9		„	
Cigars, real Havannah, ordinary	Per box	45	to 60	„	
„ middling	„	65	80	„	
„ superior middling	„	90	110	„	
„ superior	„	130	200	„	
„ Regalia	„	130	180	„	
„ best Regalia	„	200	300	„	
Cochineal, Zacatille	Per lb.	2¾	3⅓	Mks.	Banco.
„ silver grey	„	2	3	„	
Currants, Trieste	Per 100 lbs.	12	13	„	
„ Zante	„	13	14½	„	
Iron, English pig, No. 1	„		2½	„	
„ Scotch pig, No. 1	„		2⅝	„	
„ English bar, ordinary	„		6	„	
„ Stafford, ditto, ditto	„		7	„	
„ „ nail, ditto	„		7	„	
„ „ hoop, ditto	„		7¾	„	
„ Swedish bar, ordinary	„	8¾	to 9	„	
Dye-wood, viz.:—					
Laguna Campeachy	„	6	6½	„	
Domingo	„	3	3⅜	„	

Dye-wood, viz. :—					
Yellow Cuba	Per 100 lbs.		7		Mks. Banco.
Japan Biuras	,,	9	to	11	,,
Bahia	,,	6½		7½	,,
Sandal	,,	3¼		3⅜	,,
Lima	,,	7		8½	,,
Dye-wood, extracts of, viz. :—					
Logwood	Per lb.	3¼		3⅜	Sch. Banco.
Yellow wood	,,	9		9¼	,,
Red wood	,,	11		12	,,
Skins, hare, German	Per 100 lbs.	40		45	Mks. Banco.
,, calf, dry	Per lb.	12¼		12½	Sch. Banco.
,, ,, Holstein	Per 23 lbs.		23		Mks. Banco.
,, ,, salt	Per lb.		4⅜		Sch. Banco.
,, sheep and lamb	Per 10 skins	6½	to	9½	Mks. Banco.
,, kid	,,	12		18	,,
,, stag	Per lb	16		22	Sch. Banco.
Flax, hackled	Per 100 lbs.	32		42	Mks. Banco.
,, beaten	,,	15		25	,,
Meat, smoked, Hamburg	Per lb.	8		8½	Sch. curr.
,, hams, ditto, ditto	,,		9		,,
,, ,, ditto, Westphalia	,,	8	to	10	,,
,, bacon, smoked	,,	7¾		7½	,,
Galls, Aleppo, black	Per 100 lbs.	120		130	Mks. Banco.
Corn on the spot, viz. :—		In dollars of 3 Mks. curr.			
Wheat, Silesian, yellow	Per last of 5,400 lbs.	122	to	128	Dollars.
,, Anhalt, red	,,	118		132	,,
,, Magdeburg	,,	118		132	,,
,, Lower Elbe	,,	94		115	,,
Rye, Prussian Baltic	Per last of 5,100 lbs.	75		82	,,
,, Mecklenburg	,,	73		83	,,
Barley, Anhalt	Per last of 60 fass	80		94	,,
,, Holstein	,,	72		74	,,
Buckwheat, Lower Elbe	Per last of 4,800 lbs.	78		88	,,
Oats, Mecklenburg	Per last of 3,600 lbs.	56		64	,,
,, Lower Elbe	,,	51		55	,,
Peas, Prussian Baltic, yellow	Per last of 5,600 lbs.	86		115	,,
,, Oberlandisch, yellow	,,	86		115	,,
,, Mecklenburg and Holstein, yellow	,,	86		115	,,
Beans, large and middle-sized	Per last of 5,520 lbs.	84		98	,,
	In Dollars of 3 Mks. Banco.				
Rapeseed, Mecklenburg	Per last of 4,800 lbs.	150	to	170	Dollars.
,, Lower Elbe	,,	150		162	,,
,, Büsum	,,	150		162	,,
Turnipseed, winter	,,	162		164	,,
Flour wheat for exportation :—					
1st sort	Per 177 lbs.	15		15¾	Mks. Banco.
2nd sort	,,	14¼		14½	,,
1st sort	Per sack of 280 lbs.	19¾		20	,,
2nd sort	,,	18¾		19	,,
Ship biscuit	Per 100 lbs.	10		14½	Mks. curr.
Guano, Peruvian	Per 2,000 lbs.	160		174	Mks. Banco.
,, Baker	,,	100		115	,,
,, Bolivian	,,	100		120	,,
Gum Arabic	Per 100 lbs.	32		100	,,
Gutta Percha	Per lb.	12		32	Sch. Banco.
Hides, Hamburgh, dry, weighing from 24 to 30 lbs.	,,		7¾		,,
,, Holstein and Danish, weighing from 16 to 24 lbs.	,,	8	to	8¼	,,
,, salt, ox, weighing from 60 to 90 lbs.	,,		3⅝		,,
,, Rio Grande, salt	Per hide	6	to	7	Mks. Banco.
,, Rio Janeiro, salt	Per lb.	4		5	Sch. Banco.
,, Bahia, dry	,,	6¾		7½	,,
,, kips, East Indies	,,	5½		10	,,
,, ,, Zanzibar	,,	7¼		7½	,,

Hemp, Manilla	..	..	Per 100 lbs.	..	21	to 25 Mks. Banco.
„ East Indies, jute	..		„	..	18	„
„ Petersburg, clean	..		„	..	29	Mks. curr.
Resin, French, brown	..		„	..	16	to 18 Mks. Banco.
„ „ light	..		„	..	19	24 „
Oakum, best	..	..	„	..	21½	23 „
„ ordinary	..	..	„	..	4½	5 „
Herrings of 1864	..	..	Per barrel	..	35	„
„ Scotch, matjes, ditto	..		„	..	26½	„
„ „ full, ditto	..		„	..	27	„
„ Norwegian, fat	..		„	..	18	to 21 „
Horns, Rio, ox	..	..	Per 100 horns	..	22	24 „
„ „ cow	..	..	„	..	9	10 „
„ Bahia	..	..	„	..	6	12 „
„ Laguayra	..	..	„	..	8	18 „
„ buffalo	..	..	Per 100 lbs.	..	20	30 „
Wood, box	..	..	„	..	7	12 „
„ ebony	..	..	„	..	8	14 „
„ Jacaranda	..	..	„	..	5	20 „
„ cedar	..	..	Per square foot	..	5⅛	5¾ Sch. curr.
„ „ Mexican		..	„	..	5¼	5½ „
„ mahogany, in block		..	„	..	8	32 „
„ walnut	..	..	„	..	4⅜	12 „
Indigo, Guatemala	..	..	Per lb. ..	..	6	6½ Mks. Banco.
„ Bengal, different sorts		.	„ ..	..	4½	6¼ „
„ Madras	..	..	„ ..	..	1⅜	3½ „
„ Manilla	..	..	„ ..	..	2½	3½ „
„ Kurpah	..	..	„	..	3½	6 „
Madder, Dutch	..	..	Per 100 lbs.	..	16	38 „
Copper, Hamburgh	..		„	..	64	„
„ Russian	..	..	„	..	68	to 85 „
„ Norwegian	..		„	..	66	„
„ manufactured, English		.	„	..	73	„
„ ditto, yellow metal	..		„	..	56	„
Leather, sole	..	..	Per lb. ..	..	12½	to 16 Sch. Banco.
„ German	..	..	„ ..	..	13	16 „
Rags, S P F F	..	..	Per 102 lbs.	..	21½	Mks. curr.
„ S P F	..	..	„	..	17	„
„ C F B	..	..	„	..	8¼	„
„ S F X	..	..	„	..	17	„
„ F W W S	..	..	„	..	40	„
„ F W W	..	..	„	..	30	„
„ H W	..	..	„	..	1¾	„
„ cloth	..	..	„	..	10	to 18 „
„ tar ropes	..	..	„	..	9	„
Oil, anisette	..	..	Per lb. ..	..	10½	Mks. Banco.
„ bergamotte	..	..	„ ..	..	8½	to 11 „
„ cassia	..	..	„ ..	..	6¼	6½ „
„ cocoa-nut	..	..	Per 100 lbs.	..	25	28 „
„ hemp	..	..	„	..	25	„
„ linseed, raw	..	..	„	..	24½	„
„ „ refined	..		„	..	27	„
„ olive, Lucca, and Provence		.	Per lb. ..	..	8	to 9¼ Sch. Banco.
„ palm	..	..	Per 100 lbs.	..	24¼	25½ Mks. Banco.
„ castor	..	..	Per lb. ..	..	5⅜	6 Sch. Banco.
„ rape-seed	.	..	Per 100 lbs.	..	27½	Mks. Banco.
„ turpentine	..	..	„	..	43	to 43½ „
„ vitriol, French		..	„	..	5¼	5½ „
„ „ Nordhausen		..	Per lb. ..	..	2	2⅜ Sch. Banco.
Oil-cakes, linseed	..	..	Per 2,040 lbs.	..	98	115 Mks. Banco.
„ rape-seed		..	„	..	68	74 „
Pitch, Archangel	..	..	Per 300 lbs.	..	23	„
„ Swedish	..	..	Per tun ..	..	19	to 20 „
Petroleum, raw, Pennsylvanian		.	Per 100 lbs.	..	12½	„
„ refined	..	..	„	..	19¾	to 20½ „
Pepper, Singapore	..	..	Per lb. ..	..	3⅝	3¼ Sch. Banco.
„ white	..	..	„ ..	..	6	6½ „
Potashes, American, stone		..	Per 100 lbs.	..	22	Mks. Banco.
„ Cazan	..	..	„ ..	..	17½	„

Mercury	Per lb.	27½	to 28	Sch. Banco.
Rice, Java	Per 100 lbs.	9	16½	Mks. Banco.
„ Bengal	„	8	9½	„
„ Patna	„	10	12¾	„
„ Moulmein	„	6½	6¾	„
„ Madras	„	5	5½	„
„ broken	„	5⅛	10	„
Currants, Smyrna	„	16	19	„
„ Muscat	„	16½	19	„
Clover-seed, red, viz. :—				
Silesian, old	„	34	44	Mks. curr.
Rhine	„	46	52	„
Bohemian, old	„	28	42	„
„ new	„	46	50	„
French	„	47	51	„
Linseed	Per 180 lbs.	20	21	„
Mustard-seed, brown	Per 100 lbs.	20	22	„
„ yellow	„	10	14	„
Saltpetre, East India	„	22	23	Mks. Banco.
„ South Sea	„	10½	10¾	„
„ refined Chili	„	14	14½	„
„ refined English	„	26	28	„
Salt, sea	Per last	75		„
„ Lüneburg	Per ton	7		„
Lard, Hamburg	Per lb.	8	to 8⅛	Sch. curr.
„ American	„	7	7¾	„
Sulphur, refined	Per 100 lbs.	7	7¼	Mks. Banco.
„ raw	„	5⅛	5¾	„
Soda, calcined	„	6¾	7¾	„
„ crystal	„	3½	3⅝	„
Spermaceti	Per lb.	12	20	Sch. Banco.
Steel, Swedish, Mayl., Art No. 0	Per package, of about 138 lbs.		171¼	Mks. Banco.
„ „ No. 00	„		184¼	„
Stearine	Per 100 lbs.	45	to 52	„
Coals (to be received on board) :				
Newcastle, steam	Per last	35		Mks. curr.
„ less fine, ordinary	„	33		„
Sunderland, nut	„	31		„
Hartlepool, nut	„	29		„
„ „ ordinary	„	33		„
Pit	„	31		„
Welch	„	42		„
Cokes	„	28		„
Candle	„	43		„
Tobacco, viz. :—				
Havannah, wrapper	Per lb.	30	to 96	Sch. Banco.
„ „ and inside	„	16	30	„
„ inside	„	8	16	„
Cuba, L	„	9½	14	„
„ B	„	8	13	„
„ D	„	6½	8½	„
Porto Rico, heavy	„	4¼	7	„
Seed-leaf	„	4	22	„
Maryland	„	3¾	10	„
Virginia and Kent	„	4	12	„
Hungarian	„	3¼	9	„
Tallow, Russian, yellow	Per 100 lbs.	28		Mks. Banco.
„ Hamburgh	Per 280 lbs.	94½		Mks. curr.
Turpentine, Bordeaux	Per 100 lbs.	33½	to 34	Mks. Banco.
„ Venetian	„	35	36	„
Tea, Congo	Per lb.	10½	42	Sch. Banco.
„ Pekoe-Congo	„	17	32	„
„ Souchong	„	15	36	„
„ Pouchong	„	9	32	„
„ Orange Pekoe	„	12	36	„
„ Pekoe, ordinary	„	13½	17	„
„ „ best	„	36	80	„
„ young Hyson	„	11½	34	„

Tea, Imperial, Canton made ..	Per lb. ..	..	14	to 24	Sch. Banco.
„ gunpowder	„ ..	..	12½	28	„
Tar, Swedish, thin . ..	Per ton ..	..		11½	Mks. Banco.
„ middling ..	„ ..	..		11	„
„ thick ..	„ ..	..		10½	„
Coal	„ ..	..	5½	to 6½	„
Train oil, Bergen .. } Cod liver . }	Per tun ..	..		59	„
„ Greenland ..	Per 216 lbs.	..		61½	„
„ Archangel ..	„	..		61½	„
„ South Sea ..	„	..		60	„
Vitriol, blue	Per 100 lbs.	..	21¼	to 21½	„
„ green	„	..	2½	3	„
„ white	„	..	3⅛	3⅝	„
Wax, Holstein	Per lb. ..	..	20¼	20½	Sch. Banco.
„ Hanoverian	„ ..	..		20½	„
„ American	„ ..	..		19½	„
„ Japanese	„ ..	..	8	to 8½	„
Wine, white :—			In Dollars of 3 Mks. curr.		
Bordeaux, older vintage ..	Per oxhoft	..	29	to 110	Dollars.
„ of 1862 ..	„	..	32	114	„
Wine, red :—					
Côtes, Blaye, Palus, older vintage	„	..	35	40	„
„ „ 1862 ..	„	..	38	44	„
Midl. Medoc, older vintage ..	„	..	46	50	„
„ „ 1862 ..	„	..	46	55	„
St. Julien, Margaux, older vintage	„	..	60	90	„
„ „ 1862 ..	„	..	64	100	„
Cette, older vintage ..	Per 30 quarts	..	25	36	„
„ of 1862	„	..	25	38	„
Sherry, older vintage, and of 1862	Per bottle	..	100	350	„
Moselle	Per ohm .	..	35	42	„
Rhine, older vintage ..	„ .	..	50	215	„
„ of 1862	„ .	..	48	200	„
Madeira	Per pipe .	..	900	1,600	Mks. curr.
Port	„ .	..	750	1,200	„
			In Dollars of 3 Mks. curr.		
Brandy, Bordeaux . ..	Per 30 quarts	..	60	to 65	Dollars.
„ Cognac	„	..	90	150	„
Arrac	Per quart	..	3¾	8	„
Gin, Hamburg	Per 30 quarts	..		51	Mks. curr.
„ Danish	„	..		51	„
„ Dutch	„	..		75	„
Raw spirits, at 80 per cent. tralles	„	..		51¾	„
Potatoe spirits, rectified, at 89–90 per cent. tralles	„	..	66	to 71½	„
Rum, Havannah	„	..		72	„
„ Cuba	„	..	96	to 108	„
„ Demerara	„	..	126	150	„
„ Jamaica	„	..	300	390	„
Wool, Mecklenburg ..	Per lb. ..	..	21	23	Sch. Banco.
„ Prussian and Silesian ..	„ ..	..	23	25	„
„ Austrian	„ ..	..	15	17	„
„ Lamb's	„ ..	..	20	30	„
„ Curls	„ ..	..	15	16	„
„ Eider	„ ..	..	22	24	„
„ Iceland	„ ..	..	14	15	„
„ Zealand	„ ..	..	13	17	„
„ Turkish and Egyptian ..	„ ..	..	11	12	„
„ East Indian . ..	„ ..	..	9	12	„
„ Cape	„ ..	..	17	19	„
„ Van Diemen's Land ..	„ ..	..	17	19	„
„ Port Philip . ..	„ ..	..	17	19	„
Zinc, Silesian, on the spot ..	Per 100 lbs.	..		12¾	Mks. Banco.
Tin, Banca	„	..		11	Sch. Banco.
„ English, in blocks ..	„	..		11½	„

Tin, English, in staves ..	Per 100 lbs. ..		11¾		Sch. Banco.
Sugar, raw :—					
Bahia and Maroim ..	„ ..	14	to	19½	Mks. Banco.
Pernambuco, Macao, Paraibo, and Santos	„ ..	14		20	„
Havannah	„ ..	15		24⅓	„
Cuba and Surinam ..	„ ..	14		15½	„
Portor and St. Croix ..	„ ..	15⅜		19½	„
Batavia	„ ..	15		21½	„
Manilla	„ ..	13½		15¾	„
Siam, Benares, China, and Calcutta	„ ..	13		21	„
Sugar, refined :—					
Raffinada	Per lb.	4⅞		5	Sch. Banco.
Steam refined	„	3½		4⅛	„
Candies	„	4		4⅞	„
Belgian and Dutch, lump ..	„	3 7/16		3½	„
„ „ melis ..	„	3½		3 5/16	„
Molasses, Hamburgh ..	Per 100 lbs. ..	8¼		17	Mks. curr.
„ English	„ ..	12		18½	„

Increase of Commerce.—The great increase of the commerce of Hamburg in the course of the last twenty years will be manifest from the following comparison :—

	Average of three years. 1845–1847.
Total value of imports	283,092,747 marks Banco.
Total weight of ditto	20,024,050 centners.
Value of direct imports from countries out of Europe (exclusive of Altona)	35,323,020 marks Banco.
Value of imports by land and river	108,295,583 „ „
Estimated value of bills of exchange in circulation ..	108,878,000 „ „
	Average of three years. 1861–1863.
Total value of imports	556,372,307 marks Banco.
Total weight of ditto	395,547,534 centners.
Value of direct imports from countries out of Europe (exclusive of Altona)	63,458,290 marks Banco.
Value of imports by land and river	222,810,380 „ „
Estimated value of bills of exchange in circulation ..	165,523,000 „ „

Frequency of Strangers.—The resort of strangers to Hamburgh, chiefly for commercial objects, appears to increase with every year. According to the notices given to the police, the number of strangers arrived (exclusive of artisans and servants), was :—

In the year 1860	71,033
„ 1861	70,962
„ 1862	73,215
„ 1863	86,147
„ 1864	101,432

and, as the notices of arrival comprised not only the person, but his family, consisting upon an average of two other individuals, the total number of strangers who visited Hamburgh in 1864 is considered to have been at least 300,000.

Banking and Discount.—The banking and discount business transacted at Hamburg would seem to have been rather larger in 1864 than in the preceding year. The stamp duties levied upon the bills of exchange payable and discounted at Hamburg, exclusive of those payable at other places and circulated there, amounted in 1863 to 517,308, and in 1864 to 528,541 marks courant. This latter sum calculated at the rate of 100 marks courant duty upon every 128,000 marks banco, gives as the total approximative value of the bills discounted and paid at Hamburgh within the year the sum of 676,532,480 marks banco.

Silver.—The silver deposited in the Bank of Hamburgh, on whose security accounts in marks banco are allowed to be opened, was formerly

subjected to a duty payable to the State of 1 mark per 1,000. In consequence of the increased value of Prussian silver dollars in proportion to that of the Hamburgh banco, the duty in question has lately been reduced to a $\frac{1}{2}$ mark per 1,000. By a recent law the Bank of Hamburgh is now obliged to publish weekly an account of its stock of silver and other assets. At the close of 1864 the quantity of silver in the Bank coffers was only 4,939,576 marks banco, since which it has been gradually rising. At the end of February 1865 it amounted to 10,172,532 marks banco.

Joint-Stock Banks.—The North German Bank established here (capital 15,500,000 marks banco in 31,000 paid-up shares of 500 marks each) has yielded a dividend for the last year of 38 marks 2 schillings banco per share, or $7\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. per annum.

The Union Bank of Hamburgh (capital 4,000,000 marks banco, in 100,000 shares of 200 marks, on which 40 marks paid up) has declared a dividend for the year of 3 marks 1 schilling banco per share, or $7\frac{2}{32}$ per cent.

Both these Banks have lately declared their readiness to keep the accounts of their customers, not only in marks banco as formerly, but also in marks currency, of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ go to the Prussian dollar. This alteration has been made by the Banks in deference to the growing opinion of the citizens of Hamburgh in favour of the substitution of the Prussian currency for the old banco standard, the retention of which by law is considered by many a great inconvenience. A Mixed Commission of Members of the Senate and of the Burgership has been appointed to consider this subject, and it will doubtless lead to some revision of the existing monetary system, if not to the legal establishment of the Prussian currency as that of Hamburgh.

Exchange on London.—The rates of exchange on London fluctuated less within the year than might have been expected, looking at the great fluctuations of the rates of discount. The monthly rates of exchange in marks banco at Hamburgh for bills on London per 1*l.* sterling were :—

	Bills, 3 months' date.		Bills at sight.	
	Marks.	Schlg.	Marks.	Schlg.
January 1st	13	$0\frac{1}{4}$	13	3
February 1st	13	0	13	$3\frac{1}{2}$
March 1st	13	1	13	4
April 1st	13	$0\frac{3}{4}$	13	$3\frac{1}{2}$
May 1st	13	1	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$
June 1st	13	$1\frac{1}{4}$	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$
July 1st	13	$1\frac{3}{4}$	13	$4\frac{3}{4}$
August 1st	13	2	13	$5\frac{1}{2}$
September 1st	13	$0\frac{1}{2}$	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$
October 1st	13	0	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$
November 1st	13	$1\frac{3}{4}$	13	6
December 1st	13	$1\frac{1}{4}$	13	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Average of the year ..	13	1	13	$4\frac{1}{3}$

Rates of Discount.—The rate of discount which in the early part of the past year stood at 3 per cent., for first class paper, rose to more than double that figure in the last three months in consequence of the prevailing monetary pressure. The lowest rate paid was about 3, and highest 7 per cent. The average rate of discount at Hamburgh during the year was, therefore, 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange with Prussia.—The average rate of exchange during the year between Hamburgh banco and Prussian silver currency was for bills at sight $151\frac{6}{8}$ Prussian dollars per 300 marks banco, and for bills at two months' date $155\frac{5}{8}$ Prussian dollars per 300 marks banco.

Par of Exchange.—The silver par of exchange with Great Britain in the year 1864 is stated to have been per 1*l.* sterling 13 marks 4½ schillings banco.

Measures, &c.—The English equivalents of the measures, weights, and moneys used in Hamburgh, and quoted in this Report, will be found in the subjoined Tables.

Measures.

Of Hamburgh.		*British.*
100 feet in length	equal	94·021 feet in length.
100 „ square	„	88·400 „ square.
100 „ cubic	„	83·115 „ cubic.
100 ells (of cloth)	„	62·681 yards.
100 barrels („fass") of corn	„	18·901 imperial quarters.
100 quarts („viertel") of liquid	„	159·470 imperial gallons.
1 commercial last of 6,000 lbs.	„	3 tons burthen.
1 old ship-last of 4,000 lbs.	„	2 ditto.
1 corn last	„	11⅛ imperial quarters.
British.		*Of Hamburgh.*
100 feet in length	equal	106·359 feet in length.
100 „ square	„	113·122 „ square.
100 „ cubic	„	120·816 „ cubic.
100 yards (of cloth)	„	159·538 ells.
100 imperial quarters (of corn)	„	529·071 barrels („fass.")
100 imperial gallons (of liquid)	„	62·708 quarts („viertel.")
3 tons burthen	„	1 commercial last.
2 ditto	„	1 old ship-last.
11⅛ imperial quarters	„	1 corn last.

Weights.

Of Hamburgh.		*British.*
100 new lbs. (1858) or 1 centner	equal	110·232 lbs. avoirdupois.
100 marks, Bank weight	„	62·6554 lbs. troy.
British.		*Of Hamburgh.*
100 lbs. avoirdupois	„	90·718 new lbs. (1858.)
100 lbs. troy	„	159·6032 marks Bank-weight.

Moneys.

1 mark of fine silver (fixed value)	equals	27 marks 12 schillings (Banco.)
100 Hamburg marks Banco	equal	7·500*l.* sterling.
100 Hamburg marks current	„	5·950*l.* „
100 Prussian dollars	„	14·820*l.* „

III.—Agriculture.

Agricultural Produce.—The Hamburgh territory consists of the marsh land, a strong and fertile clay soil on the banks of the Elbe, and its islands, the Geest land, a light sandy soil to the north of the city, and the Ritzbüttel district at the mouth of the Elbe, consisting of sheep-walks and light sands. As the extent of the whole territory is only 6·39 square German miles, the state of its agriculture can hardly be considered a sufficient index of the condition of that of Northern Germany in general, nor has any material change taken place in its system of cultivation during the last year. The crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and beans, were good, and the prices of all kind of grain and pulse in the Hamburgh market are now comparatively low. The supply of milk to the city is an important branch of industry, and the quantity of land in its neighbourhood laid down in grass for cowkeeping is very considerable, but a great deal of milk is also brought daily into the city from Hanover and Holstein.

IV.—Population and Industry.

Inhabitants.—As no census of the population of Hamburgh has been taken since the year 1861, it is only possible to give an approximative statement of what it was at the close of 1864. This is estimated as follows:—

	Inhabitants.
Within the city and suburbs of St. Paul and St. George ..	188,000
Rural districts, including Cuxhaven	40,800
Bergedorff, in joint sovereignty with Lübeck (say one-half).	6,200
Total estimated at	235,000

The recently effected abolition of the system of guilds, and the opening of trades and manufactures to the general competition of foreigners, as well as of citizens, can hardly fail in the course of a few years to augment the population of the city and its suburbs in a much higher ratio than that in which it has hitherto increased. How far it may be found possible to repress the growth of pauperism, as the result of these new measures, remains to be seen. At all events, it is thought here that great vigilance will be required on the part of the police authorities to prevent the settlement within the republic of mendicants and others having no visible means of subsistence.

Manufactures.—The various manufacturing establishments within the Hamburgh territory have enjoyed for the most part a prosperous year, and the artizans and labouring classes of every description have had no want of employment to complain of. Among these establishments the sugar refineries, breweries, and distilleries take the lead. There are also three cotton-mills and a number of manufactories of cement, chemical, and dye-stuffs, machinery, hats, soap, walking-sticks, &c., also copper-smelting works, printing offices, and other smaller branches of industry. Beef and pork are cured largely for exportation ; and the fabrication of imitation wine, chiefly port, sherry, and champagne, for the London market, continues to be carried on very extensively. Unfortunately the absence of any official or reliable account of exports makes it impossible to ascertain the quantities in which any articles of consumption are now supplied by Hamburgh to England, or to other countries.

V.—Public Works.

Railways, &c.—The junction railway, determined upon several years since in pursuance of a convention between Denmark and Hamburgh, for the purpose of connecting the Berlin-Hamburgh with the Altona-Kiel line, has at length been begun, and the works are now in active operation. This connection between the two railway stations at Hamburgh and Altona will, when completed, afford great facilities to the traffic of passengers and goods between Germany and the Duchies. The projected branch railway from the Berlin station to the harbour at the Sandthor is also advancing, and is intended to terminate in a new quay on the Elbe for the convenience of the navigation. The construction of the new Hamburgh and Lübeck direct line of railway makes rapid progress, and the line will probably be opened in the course of this year. The project of a Schleswig-Holstein ship canal continues to be much ventilated here ; but as it is not likely to be accomplished by mere private enterprise, it seems scarcely worth while to discuss the details of the scheme until it is known to what extent it will receive the material support of the Prussian and other German Governments.

VI.—General Remarks.

Finances of the State.—The public expenditure of Hamburgh having been somewhat reduced, the State Budget for 1865 exhibits a diminution of the receipts and expenses as compared with the previous year. The following are the leading items of the Budget for 1865, submitted by the Senate to the Burgership at the close of the last year.

Receipts.

	Marks courant.
I. Revenue of State property—viz., domains, Royalties, houses, railway shares, Post-office, lottery ..	1,658,544
II. Taxes and Duties—viz., land-tax, fire, income-tax, stamps, customs, excise, transfers, &c.	8,267,280
III. Fees of offices and Courts of Justice	731,300
IV. Miscellaneous	77,257
Total	10,734,391

Expenses.

	Marks courant.
I. Senate and Burgership	461,148
II. Finance Department, including 3,678,000 marks courant interest of State debts	4,457,350
III. Trade and commerce	302,938
IV. Public works	1,871,877
V. Army	927,150
VI. Education	153,398
VII. Courts of Justice	337,459
VIII. Police	816,005
IX. Charitable institutions	818,400
X. Foreign Affairs	101,750
XI. Suburbs and rural districts	179,749
XII. Miscellaneous	307,167
Total	10,734,391

Customs.—A reduction took place on the 1st of January, 1865, in the general rate of customs' duty levied upon goods imported into Hamburgh, viz., from one-half to one-quarter of a mark currency upon every 100 marks banco value of such goods imported; and every importation of goods made at one time by the same importer, and not exceeding the value of 50 marks banco, is now allowed to pass duty free. A reduction has also taken place since the 1st of February on the excise duties levied upon certain articles of consumption within the city, viz., flour, bread, meat, and spirits, and upon corn ground at the mills. It is intended shortly to enlarge the sphere of the excise duties by comprehending within the exciseable line a part of the territory lying contiguous to the city.

Abolition of Guilds.—An important change likewise took effect on the 1st of February in the system under which trades are allowed to be exercised within the Republic of Hamburgh. The guilds, to which all tradesmen and artisans have hitherto been required to belong, and the exclusive privileges formerly enjoyed by certain trading corporations, have been abolished; and all trades, or industrial occupations, may now be freely exercised, not only by Hamburgh citizens, but by foreigners, not subjects of the Republic, who shall have obtained from the police permission to reside, upon proving their continued right of domicile in their mother country, and upon payment of moderate fees. Some exceptions are made in the cases of advocates, medical men, brokers, &c., who are still to be governed by special regulations, as also with respect to hackney coachmen, hawkers, &c., who continue under the special supervision of the police. The Jews have been declared entitled from the same date to equal rights of citizenship, and on equal conditions, with the Christian inhabitants of the Republic.

Renewal of Zollverein.—The renewal of the German Customs' Union for a further term of twelve years, upon the basis of the Treaty of Commerce between Prussia and France of August 2nd, 1862, and of the supplementary protocol thereto of December 14th, 1864, has given much satisfaction in Hamburgh, and the new Zollverein tariff, which

takes effect on the 1st of July next, is justly considered an important step towards the establishment of free trade principles in Germany.

Accession of Holstein.—The separation of the three Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, from the Danish monarchy, as definitively settled by the Peace of Vienna, makes the accession of those Duchies to the German Customs' Union a very probable event, which indeed is regarded as a certainty in the Prussian official circles. The actual customs' tariff of the Duchies is in some points higher, and in others lower than that of the Zollverein; but there can be little doubt that those countries will, on the whole, be gainers by having the markets of Germany freely opened to them, and by being included within the range of the German customs' system. When that result shall have been accomplished, the question will be, how long it will be possible for Mecklenburg and the Hanse Towns to maintain their present isolated position in regard to Prussia and the other States of the Zollverein. In Hamburgh there is a party in favour of accession, and another against it. In case the former should eventually prevail, it may safely be assumed that the Government of the Republic will make the necessary stipulations for preserving a complete freedom of *entrepôt* and of transit, without which the commercial life of Hamburgh would be deprived of the conditions of its flourishing existence.

Treaty with France.—Towards the close of the past year the negotiations for a treaty of commerce and navigation between France and the Hanse Towns, which had been suspended until the conclusion of the arrangements between France and the Zollverein, were renewed, and M. le Clercq, the Commissioner of the Imperial Government, came to Hamburgh for the purpose of conducting them. These negotiations have resulted in a commercial treaty, signed at Hamburgh on the 4th of the present month, which, though not yet ratified, will doubtless be so within a few weeks' time, and will then be officially published for general information.

Hamburgh, March 10, 1865.

ITALY.

MESSINA.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Rickards on the Trade of Messina for the Year 1864.

The general commerce of Messina in 1864 presents an increase as compared with that of the preceding year.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of merchandise imported and exported in each of the last five years, viz. :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1860	808,489	915,996
1861	916,086	910,794
1862	681,390	889,055
1863	732,542	871,111
1864	884,298	986,738

The importation of cotton goods has greatly decreased during the last three years, in consequence of the high price of the raw material.

Navigation.—The former restrictive quarantine measures having been done away with, and every facility being now afforded to vessels of all nations, foreign shipping at this port has considerably increased during the last five years, as may be seen by the annexed Table No. 1.

There was a slight increase in the number of British vessels (Ionian vessels excluded since June 1864) which entered the port of Messina during the past year.

The annexed Table No. 2 will show the number and tonnage of British vessels which entered the port of Messina in the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

There are three lines of British steamers trading regularly to this port, viz., 50 steamers arrive and depart every year, aggregate tonnage 20,000 tons, from and to London, touching at several Italian ports; 30 steamers, aggregate tonnage 24,000 tons, from Liverpool, for Corfu and Trieste; 30 ditto, aggregate tonnage 10,000 tons, from and to Liverpool and Glasgow, touching at Italian ports.

Coasting Trade.—The coasting trade, which was formerly restricted to national vessels, is now open to ships of several nations, but is chiefly carried on by Italian steamers, which touch at several places on the coast of Italy and Sicily.

Agriculture.—During the last five years agriculture has made little or no progress. The implements of husbandry used are of the simplest kind.

Vintage.—The use of sulphur as a preventive of the vine disease has been generally adopted throughout this province with success.

Orange and Lemon Trees.—A disease committing severe ravages among orange and lemon trees, and which threatens to destroy whole orchards, has appeared in this province. Incisions in the bark, sulphur, pitch, and other remedies have been tried to arrest its progress, but as yet with no success. The roots are first attacked; after a few days, a fetid gum oozes out of the bark, and the tree immediately dies. Young trees are more exposed to its ravages.

Silk Culture.—During the last seven years (1858 to 1864) the disease which, since 1854, has been so fatal to the silkworm in other countries,

has also prevailed in this province. It has gradually increased in intensity; and, in 1864, the produce of cocoons was estimated at one-sixth of the average of the three years preceding this malady, which has been so detrimental to the interest of the proprietors of the mulberry trees, and which has deprived the poor peasantry of the resources on which they, for the past, greatly depended. It is not yet known whether the disease lies in the worm or in the mulberry leaf. Some of the worms die shortly after the eggs are hatched, and others live until the second or third age, and a very large proportion fail at the completion of the fourth age, when all the leaves requisite for their full maturity have been consumed. Eggs have been introduced from the Levant, chiefly from Macedonia, but with the same fatal results.

Manufactures.—Since the introduction of the new tariff in 1861 and the abolition of the privileges of Porto Franco in 1862, the cotton factories, which gave employment to about 5,000 men, women, and children, have been closed. For the same reason, the tanneries work but a few hours a day. The silk-reeling establishments and iron foundries have not been much affected by the change.

Public Works.—The railroad to Giardini, about half-way to Catania, progresses favourably; but the number and width of the torrents will, it is feared, retard its completion. Many of these torrents bring down a great quantity of débris, causing dreadful ravages to the adjoining lands, and sweeping everything before them.

Dry Dock.—A dry dock between the Lazaret and Fort St. Salvadore, capable of containing vessels of the largest burden, was commenced in the year 1863, but, for want of proper machinery, the water could not be kept under, and the works were suspended. A steam dredging-machine and two powerful steam-pumps, lately arrived, will, it is presumed, enable the works to be resumed and carried on without further interruption.

Roads —In the interior the roads are almost impracticable, and the produce of the country must necessarily be brought down at great labour and expense. Internal facilities of communication would, no doubt, increase the commercial and general interests of Messina.

Education.—There are several private schools for both sexes, which are generally well attended. There are also public day and night schools for the lower classes, which were much frequented when first established, but latterly they have been almost abandoned. Every effort is being made by the more influential classes to induce parents to send their children to these institutions.

Labour.—Within the last few years, the price of labour has increased from 20 to 30 per cent.

Food, &c.—The expense of living is now about 80 per cent. higher than it was ten years ago, and house-rent has increased 50 per cent.

Messina, May 1, 1865.

TABLE No. 1.—Return of Foreign Ships which entered the Port of Messina in the Years 1860–64, inc'usive.

Flag.	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Number of Ships.	Tons.	Number of Ships.	Tons.	Number of Ships.	Tons.	Number of Ships.	Tons.	Number of Ships.	Tons.
French..	222	131,870	317	219,293	456	234,298	502	451,870	508	313,404
American	68	19,835	50	16,146	55	16,154	47	16,142	25	8,440
Austrian	26	6,693	44	11,491	68	14,943	72	16,094	87	20,247
Danish..	56	7,290	35	3,865	49	5,386	60	6,398	46	5,212
Russian	14	3,707	38	16,151	51	18,735	56	28,721	74	37,753
Greek	30	4,268	65	9,030	355	61,840	312	58,168	529	90,614
Dutch	23	4,589	25	6,138	41	7,513	45	10,673	38	11,350
Swedish	2	297	8	1,198	10	1,772	8	1,014	5	695
Norwegian	17	2,759	13	2,269	22	3,259	29	4,274	33	4,691
Hanoverian	11	979	16	1,454	20	1,728	16	1,604	31	3,031
Belgian	1	145	2	349	..	..	4	1,805	9	4,052
Prussian	2	345	..	..	2	310	6	1,167	5	1,114
Turkish	..	..	9	1,355	122	12,183	55	5,468	43	8,446

*

TABLE No. 2.—Return of British Vessels which entered the Port of Messina in the Years 1860–64, inclusive.

	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			Invoice Value of Cargoes.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	V essels.	Tons.	Crews.	
1860..	154	55,783	2,291	66	17,074	901	220	72,857	3,192	£279,000
1861..	194	83,046	3,600	119	19,039	1,061	313	102,085	4,661	300,000
1862..	325	107,375	4,848	92	15,972	816	417	123,347	5,664	270,000
1863..	255	84,469	3,735	84	13,091	851	339	97,560	4,586	243,000
1864..	248	94,852	4,394	63	11,066	560	311	105,918	4,954	265,300

SICILY.

Report by Mr. Consul Goodwin on the Trade of Sicily for the Year 1864.

Trade and Navigation.—The navigation of Sicily fell from 10,480 ships and 2,018,651 tons in 1863, to 8,411 ships and 1,543,335 tons in 1864. Between 1863 and 1864, British shipping rose from 230,000 tons in 1863, to 250,000 tons in 1864; French shipping fell from 510,000 tons in 1863, to 380,000 tons in 1864; American shipping fell from 43,000 tons in 1863, to 23,000 tons in 1864, and Italian shipping fell from 960,000 tons in 1863, to 570,000 tons in 1864. British trade underwent slight changes.

1. As to direct trade inwards, 391 ships, measuring 112,000 tons, brought values of 380,000*l.* in 1863; and 399 ships, measuring 130,000 tons, brought values of 430,000*l.* in 1864.

2. As to direct trade outwards, 549 ships, measuring 140,000 tons, and carrying values of 580,000*l.*, went from Sicily to England in 1863; and 590 ships, measuring 150,000 tons, and carrying values of 780,000*l.*, went from Sicily to England in 1864.

3. As to indirect trade inwards, 511 ships, measuring 121,000 tons, came from Trieste and Italy to Sicily in 1863; and 460 ships, measuring 122,000 tons, came from the same countries hither in 1864.

4. As to indirect trade outwards, 338 ships, measuring 91,000 tons, went from Sicily to the British provinces and the United States in 1863; and 273 ships, measuring 96,000 tons, went from Sicily to the same countries in 1864.

The commerce of Sicily rose from 4,430,000*l.* in 1863, to 4,850,000*l.* in 1864; British trade rose from 1,600,000*l.* in 1863, to 1,780,000*l* in 1864; and French trade rose from 1,020,000*l.* in 1863, to 1,150,000*l.* in 1864; American trade fell from 340,000*l.* in 1863, to 300,000*l.* in 1864; and Italian trade fell from 500,000*l.* in 1863, to 495,000*l.* in 1864.

The following is a summary of the general trade in 1864.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
America, U.S...	16,816	289,896	306,712
Baltic, Belgium, and Germany	264,152	348,619	612,771
France	499,097	658,649	1,157,746
Great Britain and Colonies ..	775,369	1,012,314	1,787,683
Italian States	126,708	369,047	495,755
Other Countries	306,026	191,172	497,198
Total .. £	1,988,168	2,869,697	4,857,865

The export of cotton wool from Sicily was somewhat larger in 1864 than in 1863. In the former year it amounted to 15,000 cantars, of 175 lbs. each, in the latter to 12,700 cantars. Of these quantities not a tenth went to England. About three-fourths were exported to Italy in each year.

The monthly rate of exchange on England has been about 58¾ taris per pound sterling during 1864.

The progress of education in Palermo for children of both sexes has been steady and satisfactory.

Public Instruction.—Since 1860, the date of the last revolution, the boys' schools have increased ten-fold, and the girls' schools from 1 to 41. The number of scholars in boys' schools has increased seven-fold, and that of scholars in girls' schools fourteen-fold.

The Orphanage of the Sisters of Charity deserves honourable mention. It receives 40 girls at 5*l.* 10*s.* per annum each, who are clothed and fed. They are taught not only reading, writing, and arithmetic, but every kind of housework and needlework suited to their condition in life.

Public Works.—The progress of public works has been marked by the extension of a railway, the development of the postal system, and the improvement of Palermo.

The railway from Palermo to Bagheria, eight miles long, has been carried ten miles further to Trabia, whence it will shortly be carried three miles further to Termini. When it reaches Termini, the traffic, now almost confined to passengers, will embrace the exchange of goods and produce between Palermo and Termini. Postal communication is kept up at Palermo with Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples thrice a-week, with Malta once a-week, with Tunis and Cagliari once a fortnight, and with Marseilles and Syra respectively every ten days.

The electric telegraph extends to the Continent, and to all parts of the island.

In Palermo the principal street and square have been fresh paved, and the town and suburbs lighted with gas.

A public avenue has been replanted, and a new garden laid out and opened to the public.

Condition of the People.—The condition of the people has undergone no material change since 1860. The price of provisions has risen considerably, but the wages of labour have risen in equal if not greater proportion.

The progress of the western provinces, those of Palermo, Trapani, and Girgenti, has been checked by local disturbance.

Travellers have been stopped and robbed, and horses and cattle, and produce of all kinds, have been carried off by bands of liberated convicts and of fugitives from the conscription. Money has been extorted from landlords by threats of assassination; carriers have been robbed of their packages, and farmers have been plundered of their corn.

A recent change of authorities, civil and military, holds out a fair prospect that a stop will be put to these disorders without loss of time.

Palermo, May 5, 1865.

MOROCCO.

DAR-EL-BAIDA.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Wooldridge on the Trade of Dar-el-baida for the Year 1864.

Imports.—Notwithstanding the disadvantages experienced in these parts from the continuance of the war in America, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the import trade has not been of a less prosperous character than last year. An equal quantity of calicoes and other cotton stuffs have been imported, whilst the demand for sugar, green tea, coffee, &c., have been much greater.

Exports.—The harvest has been by no means so good as in former years, owing, firstly, to the unusual dryness of the season during the winter of 1863–64; and secondly, to the almost complete abandonment —since the revolt in 1863—of the Medivona district by its inhabitants, who are almost the only agriculturists of the province of Dar-el-baida. From the time the subjection of these tribes was enforced by their Kaid, they have almost all deserted their lands and established themselves in other parts of the empire. For these reasons, a very small quantity of either wheat, barley, beans, or peas has been produced. Maize, however, which was sown later in the season and escaped the dry weather, has been much more abundant.

Wool.—The trade in wool, notwithstanding the low prices in Europe, has been extensive. As much as 22,540 cwt. of washed and unwashed wool were exported this year, nearly an increase of 4,000 cwt. on last year. It is shipped mostly for France, although some cargoes have been shipped for New York and Philadelphia, and a few for England.

Cotton.—Cotton has proved itself to be a successful article of cultivation in this district; but, at present, it is on so small a scale as to be scarcely worthy of remark. The seed used is Egyptian and Sea Island. It is to be hoped, now that the prohibition on its exportation is removed, this plant will be cultivated more extensively in these parts.

General View of the Trade.—Altbough trade on the whole has not been so brisk as formerly, it has not been much below the average within the last eight years; and taking into consideration the combination of evils against its prosperity, the year has been satisfactory.

Dar-el-baida, December 31, 1864..

LARAICHE.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Duncan on the Trade of Laraiche for the Year 1864.

THE port of Laraiche is formed by the river "El Kous." Vessels not exceeding 200 tons burthen, and not drawing above 12 feet water when loaded can come over the bar during the spring tides, the average depth of water on the bar being about 13 feet. There is a very good anchorage ground inside the river for vessels of 200 tons or smaller; the prevailing wind in winter is N.W., which blows often very hard. The district of Laraiche produces barley, beans, beshna (millet seed), canary seed, wheat, chick peas, dra, wool, hides, goat and sheep skins, tobacco, wax, potatoes, oranges, lemons, grapes, and fruit of various kinds.

The surrounding country is level, the soil fertile and capable of producing advantageously articles which are not cultivated by the Moors, such as cotton and sugar cane.

The neighbourhood of Laraiche is adapted to the culture of cotton. The soil is a mixture of red sand and clay; from north to south the country is generally flat, but mountainous in the direction of E.S.E. The climate is mild during the winter season, and very hot during the summer, and may be compared to that of the south of Spain. The range of the thermometer is from 50° to 85° in the shade. The rainy season sets in about September, and heavy rains generally fall during the two succeeding months. During the summer months, June, July, and August, rain seldom or scarcely ever falls.

The chief articles of import consist of loaf sugar, Havannah sugar, raw cottons, brown cottons, coffee, pepper, bars of iron, steel, alum, hardware, tea, and cloves. Since the year 1861 there has been a gradual decrease in the imports, caused partly by the high prices of cottons, and partly by most of the goods for Fez being taken from Gibraltar to Tangier which formerly were imported into Laraiche for conveyance to Fez and other towns in the interior. The chief articles of export are beans, Canary seed, wool, wax, hides, sheep and goat skins.

In exports there has also been a gradual decrease, caused by the failure of the crops. This year there has been a better crop of beans than there has been during the last two years, in consequence of which the exports this year have increased to 150 per cent. more than the last two years.

Laraiche, December 31, 1864.

MAZAGAN

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Stokes upon the Trade at Magazan during the Year 1864.

THE trade of this port has greatly decreased within the last two years, as the following Table of exports and imports will show, viz. :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£
1862	146,409	246,181
1863	128,140	101,241
1864	74,501	60,344

The decrease in the value of imports is attributable chiefly to the high prices of cotton goods in Europe, in consequence of the American war; and the decrease in the value of exports has been caused by the partial failure in the grain crops during the last two seasons. Within the last two years the Moors have turned their attention to the cultivation of cotton. In 1863, in this vicinity, 900 cwts. of cotton were produced; and in 1864 a large extent of land was sown with cotton; but in consequence of the early rains a great portion of the crops were destroyed, and instead of 5,000 cwt., the amount of produce anticipated, only 1,300 cwt. were produced. Of this quantity 85 bales, equal to 212 cwt., were shipped to England, and other portions were sent to the Morocco market.

Mazagan, December 31, 1864.

MOGADOR.

Report of Mr. Vice-Consul Elton on the Trade of Mogador for the Year 1864.

It will be observed that the imports last year were 79,012*l.* less than in the year 1863. This may be attributed to the high prices of cotton goods in Europe in 1864, which prevented large quantities being sent to this country during that year.

In the exports at Mogador during last year it will be observed that they were 132,266*l.* less than in 1863, which may be chiefly accounted for by the smallness of the quantity of olive oil produced last year, for it will be seen by comparing the exports at Mogador in the year 1863 with the exports in 1864, that the value of the oil shipped at this port in 1864 was 114,271*l.* less than the oil shipped here in 1863.

Mogador, February 15, 1865.

MOROCCO.

Report by Mr. Consul White on the Trade and Commerce of Morocco in the Year 1864.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following comparative statement of arrivals and departures of vessels of all nations at the various ports of Morocco during the last four years shows that there was a marked decrease both in the number of vessels and in the amount of tonnage in the year 1864.

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1861 ..	962	102,635	963	103,858
1862 ..	1,135	123,794	1,118	118,402
1863 ..	1,261	141,585	1,234	126,884
1864 ..	1,108	122,950	1,089	122,082

British Shipping.—A corresponding decrease in the number and tonnage of British vessels which arrived and departed during the same years is observable in the following statement.

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1861 ..	511	50,890	512	51,125
1862 ..	616	66,293	614	66,207
1863 ..	602	87,285	594	74,803
1864 ..	536	82,467	523	82,452

By comparing the above two Tables it will be seen that British shipping forms in tonnage more than two-thirds of the whole shipping of the empire.

Foreign Shipping.—The number of foreign vessels which entered the ports of Morocco during the year 1864, was 572, of 40,483 tons. The principal foreign countries whose ships trade with Morocco are France, Spain, and Portugal. France has, after Great Britain, by far the largest amount of tonnage; next Spain, which, though it exceeds France in the number of vessels, has a very much smaller amount of tonnage; and after Spain is Portugal.

Coasting Trade.—The coasting trade of Morocco is carried on entirely in foreign vessels, principally British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. In 1863, 124 vessels, of 25,469 tons, were engaged in this trade, and in 1864, 149 vessels of 36,989 tons, being an increase of 11,520 tons for the latter year.

Trade and Commerce.

Exports.—The chief articles of exports from Morocco are wool, maize, millet, beans, peas, almonds, gums, hides, skins, oil, wax, dates, leeches,

ostrich feathers, haicks, woollen sashes, and slippers. Besides these oxen and provisions are largely exported to Gibraltar for the use of the garrison.

The total value of exports from Morocco during the last four years was as follows :—

Years.	Total Value.	For United Kingdom.
	£	£
1861	998,458	683,143
1862	868,342	552,842
1863	967,982	630,790
1864	877,880	574,373

It will be seen from these figures that in no one of the last three years has the value of exports equalled that of the year 1861, and that the falling off during the past year was very considerable. The principal cause of this decrease in exports was the great deficiency of the oil and grain harvests and the consequent small exportation of these commodities compared with former years, as will be seen by the following statement for the years 1863 and 1864.

Years.	Maize.	Beans.	Peas.	Oil.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Tuns.
1863 ..	55,338	47,448	16,375	3,981
1864 ..	18,325	34,555	2,267	1,019

This decrease was partly compensated by an increase in the quantity of wool exported, owing to the greater facilities offered for its purchase by the re-opening of the markets of the interior to European trade, which took place in the commencement of July last. The quantity of wool exported in 1864 was 25,359 bales, against 18,613 bales in 1863.

The exports from Morocco to the United Kingdom on the average of the above four years formed nearly two-thirds of the total exports of the country. In the year 1864 it formed five-eighths. Some deduction must, however, be made from this estimate, inasmuch, as a large proportion of the exports to Gibraltar, which are included in the above statement, are shipped thither in transit for Egypt and other countries.

Imports.—The principal articles of import into Morocco are Manchester goods and cotton yarn, muslins, cloth, silk, iron, tin, hardware, earthenware, glassware, tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, spices, drugs, and saltpetre.

The value of imports during the last four years was as follows :—

Years.	Total Value.	From United Kingdom.
	£	£
1861	995,707	797,623
1862	1,190,729	717,398
1863	1,024,181	813,538
1864	803,494	644,303

It is apparent from the above Table that there was a marked decrease in the value of imports during the year 1864. This may be explained partly by the small gains obtained by the agricultural classes, owing to short harvests, and partly to the great price of all cotton goods in Europe.

The quantity and value of Manchester goods imported into Morocco during the above named four years were as follows :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bales.	£
1861	9,878	343,863
1862	8,825	379,029
1863	7,946	479,292
1864	5,237	371,449

Market price of Goods.—The market value of the produce of the country varies so much in different parts of the empire that any general statement which might be drawn up would fail to represent accurately the price of the various articles throughout Morocco.

The following statement of the average market price of the principal articles, free on board, at Tangier, may be found useful.

	£	s.	d.	
Beans..	1	7	0	per imperial quarter.
Bird-seed	0	8	0	„ cwt.
Cumin Seed	1	0	0	„ „
Dates..	3	0	0	„ „
Eggs	0	3	0	„ hundred.
Fowls	0	14	0	„ dozen.
Goatskins	0	12	0	„ „
Haicks	26	0	0	„ bale (40 haicks).
Hides	2	0	0	„ cwt.
Leeches	1	0	0	„ thousand.
Linseed	0	14	0	„ cwt.
Maize	1	6	0	„ imperial quarter.
Marjoram	0	8	0	„ cwt.
Pigeons	0	11	0	„ dozen.
Raisins	1	0	0	„ cwt.
Sashes (woollen)	3	0	0	„ dozen.
Slippers	60	0	0	„ bale (300 pairs).
Tallow	2	8	0	„ cwt.
Wax	8	0	0	„ „

Rates of Exchange.—The average rate of exchange during the year 1864 for bills at 90 days was 50*d.* per Spanish dollar.

Money.—The coins of the country are as follows :

Gold.

Buntki, equal to 8*s.* sterling.

Silver.

Ashrawi, equal to $3\frac{3}{4}d.$
Sebawi, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Copper.

Fils, equal to $\frac{1}{16}$th of a penny.
And a piece of two Fils, equal to $\frac{1}{8}$th of a penny.

Besides these Moorish coins, Spanish and French gold and silver are in common use. English sovereigns are rarely met with.

Accounts are kept in okeas (equal to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$), and ducats (equal to 1*s.* 3*d.*), both of them imaginary monies, which have no equivalents in the coinage of the country.

Weights.—Articles of native produce are weighed by the rotal ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois), which is divided into 24 okeas (or ounces), and by the kantar (or cwt.) of 100 rotals equal to 150 lbs. avoirdupois.

Foreign products are weighed by the rotal (or pound) of 16 okeas (or ounces), and by the kantar of 112 rotals, the same as our cwt. of 112 lbs.

Measures.—The dry measure of capacity in use in Morocco is the

mood (somewhat less than an imperial bushel), weighing of wheat about 56 lbs., and of barley about 40 lbs.

At Mogador, Rabat, and Dar-el-baida, another measure called the kharruba, and its divisions, are in use. The kharruba is equal to seven moods.

Agriculture.

Owing to the long continued drought which prevailed in the early part of the year, there was as I have already stated, a great deficiency in the various crops of cereals and pulses. The yield of oil was also remarkably small, the trees being apparently exhausted by the large yield of the year 1863.

Cotton.—The cultivation of cotton in the Moorish dominions has hitherto been carried on on a very limited scale, the quantity produced not having been sufficient for the requirements of native manufactures, to meet which a certain quantity of raw cotton was yearly imported. The extraordinary demand, however, which has arisen since the commencement of the American war, and which has given an impulse to the cultivation of this plant in so many parts of the world, has not failed to produce a certain effect in Morocco, and to provoke inquiry as to its capabilities as a cotton-producing country. From the reports that have been made, and the information acquired on this subject, it appears firstly that there exist in this country, and especially on its western coast, large tracts of land in every way adapted to the cultivation of cotton; and secondly that the quality of the cotton that has been produced in Morocco from American seed is, according to the opinion of competent judges, superior to that grown in Egypt.

During the past year new lands were planted with cotton, and profitable returns were confidently anticipated, but owing to the damage done by heavy rains which fell when the plants were still young, these hopes were not realized. Attempts have been made by some British merchants on the western coast, and by Spaniards in the neighbourhood of Tetuan, to establish cotton plantations. Some machinery for cleaning cotton has been imported at Mazagan and Saffee, and a considerable order is said to have been given by the Moorish Government. 35 bales of cotton, weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each, were exported during the past year, and a larger quantity has been already exported at Mazagan during the present year. The Sultan has been induced to take an interest in the matter, and in order to promote its cultivation by his own subjects he has distributed seed to some of them, and furnished them with land, on condition of his receiving in return a certain proportion of the produce. He has been likewise prevailed upon to remove for one year the prohibition which had been previously placed upon its exportation. These are doubtless hopeful signs that attention is being directed to this important subject. But the fact that Europeans are precluded by the laws of the country from purchasing land is necessarily a very great obstacle to the development of this branch of agriculture on any large scale. Efforts have been made to obtain a change of the law in this respect, but the Sultan entertains a not unnatural fear that by permitting the subjects of foreign powers to possess land undue interference would be constantly exercised by the foreign representatives, under the pretext of protecting the interest of such foreign proprietors, and that embarrassing claims would be frequently put forward for every kind of real or imaginary losses, whilst, under the same pretext of protecting foreign interests, a large number of his own subjects who may be employed in lands held by Europeans would be virtually withdrawn from his authority and jurisdiction.

Another question which must be solved before the right of Europeans to purchase land would be admitted by the Moorish Government is the right of the latter to impose a tax on land, or agricultural produce, upon European landowners. Opposition has been raised by certain Europeans to the imposition of any tax of this nature, but some of the European Governments, amongst which are Great Britain, France, and Italy, have already agreed to admit the principle of a land tax, to be paid by European landowners, and are also willing to limit the protection to be accorded to Moorish subjects.

Should the difficulties which exist on these points be overcome, and advantageous arrangements come to between this and foreign Governments, by which the rights of Europeans to purchase land is secured, it is reasonable to expect that Morocco may become one of the most important markets for the supply of cotton. The large amount of land adapted to its cultivation, the excellence of the cotton which it can produce, the cheapness of native labour, and its proximity to England, France, and Spain, combine to give it great advantages in competing with other countries. But if foreign skill, enterprise, and capital are to be excluded from the country, and it be left to the native population alone to develope its resources, it will be vain to expect anything beyond the most insignificant results.

Native Industries.

The chief articles of domestic manufacture are woollen stuffs, which are made up into haicks and jellabs, woollen sashes, silk sashes, and handkerchiefs, slippers, carpets, and floor mats. The tanning of hides, and preparation of the well known Morocco leather, are important branches of native industry. The potteries of Fez are considerable, and the ware which they produce is not wanting in a certain degree of elegance. A coarse description of earthenware is manufactured in the district of Riff and extensively used throughout Morocco.

Public Works.

A lighthouse, well and solidly constructed, has been erected on Cape Spartel, at the expense of the Moorish Government, and placed under the superintendence of the representatives of those foreign powers which contribute towards defraying the expenses of its maintenance. By the erection of this lighthouse the Straits of Gibraltar are now thoroughly lighted, and it is to be hoped that shipwrecks may now be as rare as they have hitherto been frequent in the neighbourhood of Cape Spartel.

Tangier, March 15, 1865.

RABAT.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul James Hay on the Trade of Rabat for the Year 1864.

The amount of shipping which has entered the port of Rabat, and the value of imports and exports during the past three years has been as follows:—

Years.	Total Number of Vessels.		British Shipping only.		Imports.	Exports.
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.		
					£	£
1862 ..	36	2,494	8	401	100,656	49,498
1863 ..	44	3,662	12	880	115,806	74,838
1864 ..	36	2,704	12	972	72,372	72,644

The decrease in the import trade of 1864, as shown in the above Table, is chiefly to be attributed to the high price of cotton goods. In 1862 the value of imports of cotton goods, including yarn, amounted to 73,796*l.*, and in 1863 to 81,847*l.*, while during 1864 the decline was so great as to reach only in value 45,935*l.*

The increased value of iron, sugar, and of almost all imported goods during 1864, the failure of the grain crops during the last two years, and the disturbances in some of the districts of the interior, have also led to restricted consumption and a decline in trade.

Before the Sultan of Morocco contracted a loan in England for the payment of his debt to Spain, the greatest irregularities were practised at the Moorish custom houses, and large quantities of goods entered the country upon which no duties were levied, and therefore no note could be taken. This fact will account for the apparent increase of the import trade of 1863 over 1862, as shown in the above Table.

Smuggling has been almost entirely checked at Rabat, and the custom's revenue considerably increased since the removal of the former customs' officers and the appointment of Moors of respectability with good salaries.

The internal traffic of this country, though conducted on pack animals, is at the rate of about 1*s.* 6*d.* per hundredweight for sixty miles; thus goods of high value can be sent from one port to another at a fractional increase to their value, and as it has been found that the administrators of the customs are more liberal in levying the duties at other ports than at Rabat, merchants import high-priced goods at other ports, and probably to this cause may be attributed the falling-off in the imports of silks, cloth, &c., during the year 1864.

Although the imports to this port are all nominally English goods, the inferior kinds of hardware, such as knives, needles, scissors, and files, are sent from Germany, and some of the cloth from France. Belgium provides with England the importation of loaf sugar. France and Belgium supply the candles.

Three years ago the whole of the loaf sugar imported was of French manufacture, subsequently sugar from Belgium, and small quantities from England, competed with the French; at present English sugar being of better quality, and the difference in price being small, the amount

imported from England has largely increased, and comprises now considerably more than one-half of the total quantity. English candles, although of better quality, are much dearer, and have therefore been supplanted by a much cheaper article from Belgium and France.

Exports.—A retrospect of the exports at Rabat during the last three years shows a large increase in 1863 over the year 1862 in wool alone amounting to 23,000*l.* The value of wax also exported in 1863 was double that of 1862. In 1863 six times the value of Morocco slippers were exported over the amount in 1862, and the value of woollen stuffs in 1863 was treble the value exported in 1862. The exports of other articles, viz., beans, cumin seed, horns, &c., are so uncertain, and the values comparatively so small, they do not affect materially the returns.

In 1864, however, the export of wool decreased in value about 3,000*l.*, which may be attributed to the fact that restrictions—which have lately been removed—were placed on the purchase of wool in the markets of the interior, and that larger quantities were retained for home consumption and for the manufacture of woollen stuffs and carpets, for which there has been an increasing demand in Egypt and Europe.

The export of slippers show an enormous increase in 1864, being actually more than double the export in 1863 both in quantity and value, as many as 49,200 pairs, of the value of 5,203*l.*, having been exported in 1864, against 19,600 pairs, of the value of 2,475*l.*, in 1863.

Woollen stuffs show in 1864 a small increase over 1863, although carpets in 1864, have, from being an insignificant article of export, risen this year to 967*l.* in value.

On a comparison of the total value of the exports for the years 1863 and 1864 it will be found that the latter shows a decrease of 2,000*l.*

The export trade of Rabat is principally to Gibraltar and Marseilles. To the latter port wool in grease alone is sent, all other articles are sent to Gibraltar, whence the woollen stuffs, slippers, and carpets are chiefly transhipped for Alexandria, where there has been a very large increase in the demand. The washed wool is sent to England, and wax to Genoa. In consequence of the war in America having caused a greater demand for wool in grease, this article of export has during the latter part of 1863 and 1864 been sent to Gibraltar for transhipment to America, though two cargoes have proceeded direct from this port to New York.

The following Table shows the prices of wools during the year 1854 and the five years ending 1864.

Years.	Wool in Grease.			Washed Wool.		
	Prices per Cwt.		Expenses attending Embarkation, Storing, Duty, &c., per cwt.	Prices per Cwt.		Expenses attending Embarkation, Storing, Duty, &c., per cwt.
	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.	
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1854 ..	28 0	36 0	18 0	36 0	45 0	32 0
1860 ..	52 0	60 0	16 6	65 0	80 0	28 6
1861 ..	48 0	56 0	16 6	60 0	80 0	18 6
1862 ..	48 0	60 0	12 0	56 0	100 0	22 0
1863 ..	60 0	68 0	12 0	65 0	108 0	22 0
1864 ..	60 0	62 0	12 0	48 0	108 0	22 0

Trades and Manufactures of Rabat.—The inhabitants of this district are noted for their industry as well as for their skill in the manufacture

of fine woollen stuffs and carpets; but the Government, strange to say, looks with jealousy and distrust upon the development of any manufacture or trade; whilst, from mistrust or other causes, it endeavours to thwart also the efforts of any enterprising foreigner. Thus the manufactures are carried on by individuals with no capital whatever, in miserable localities, with the rudest machinery, and though some of the fabrics are of beautiful texture and design the manufacturers earn barely sufficient to support themselves.

The cotton manufactures at this port are principally coloured and striped handkerchiefs or cloths made of yarn imported from England, though latterly on account of the high price of cotton in England, native-grown cotton, of which a small quantity is raised in this district, has been used in the manufactures.

Last year it was stated that there were about two acres of cotton grown. This year the land cultivated with that plant may be computed at about twenty acres.

All the woollen yarn used in making haicks, carpets, &c., as well as cotton yarn, is hand-spun by women.

The curing of leather and the making of slippers is also a noted trade at Rabat, the tan used in the manufacture being easily obtained from the cork-tree forest of Marmora.

Mat-making is also a large trade at Rabat and Sallee, and in consequence of the wool in grease being better packed for exportation in mats than in bagging, it is exported in mats.

The following Table shows the market prices for 1864 of the principal articles of agricultural produce at this port, to which are added the prices of bread, meat, and other articles at the same place.

Articles.	Prices in 1844.	
	Lowest.	Highest.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Wheat .. per imperial quarter	22 2	39 2
Barley .. „ „ „	8 2	17 2
Beans .. „ „ „	18 5	29 6
Flour .. „ „ „	4 0	8 0
Potatoes .. .. per cwt.	12 0	30 9
Charcoal .. .. .. „	16 0	20 0
Beef .. .. per lb.	0 3	0 3½
Bread, white .. .. .. „	0 1½	0 1¾
Mutton .. .. .. „	0 3¾	0 4
Eggs .. .. .. per dozen	0 3	0 4
Oil .. .. per lb.	0 9¾	0 10
Butter .. .. .. „	1 1½	2 6

The average wages of labourers vary from about 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, though workmen employed in indoor manufactures are seldom paid more than from 6*d.* to 8*d.* per day.

Copper Currency.—The base copper coin called "fils," in circulation in this country, is much complained of by merchants as being a great trammel upon the conduct of monetary transactions in trade. The value put by the Moorish Government on this coin is nominal, and as the gold and silver coin, both foreign and native, is good metal, the payments made in copper, which are considered legal, create great embarrassments and annoyance to traders. It is stated that the Moorish Government is endeavouring to make arrangements for the issue of a copper coin of greater intrinsic value, and which cannot be forged as is now done, the "fils" being made in moulds and not stamped. The re-coining of the

superfluous mass of "fils" into larger pieces of the value of the present nominal monies of account, viz., the "moozoonat," of six fils, and the "okheat," of twenty-four fils, would, no doubt, remedy the evil.

Rabat Port.—This port offers such great advantages to commerce, from its central position in the empire, and from its proximity to Fez and Mequinez, that it would naturally become the depôt from whence these cities would be supplied with goods from Europe, were it not for the dangerous bar of the river, which can only be crossed by vessels drawing under eight feet of water.

As the Government of this country will never take any initiative in improvements, it is hopeless to expect that anything will be done either towards improving the entrance to the port, or the development of its resources, unless it be effected through the representations of European Governments.

The Sultan has lately built a palace at Rabat, and it is said to be His Majesty's intention to make this port his principal residence. If His Majesty's carries this plan into execution the residence of the Moorish Court would tend to increase the import trade, and would render still more urgent the removal of the obstruction caused by the bar of the river.

At Rabat, as in other parts of Morocco, where the natural productions of the country are so great, it only requires a better system of Government, greater security for life and property, and more encouragement to European enterprise, capital, and skill, to produce an incalculable increase in the trade of Morocco, and the general prosperity of the country.

Rabat, January 23, 1865.

SAFFEE.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Carstensen on the Trade of Saffee during the Year 1864.

A CONSIDERABLE decline has taken place in the export trade since 1863, owing partly to the high prices and scarcity of cereals, caused by the lateness of the rainy season; and partly to the temporary stoppage of business by a firm which carries on fully one-half the trade of Saffee.

In the import trade a slight decline is observed, and this is to be be accounted for, as I said last year, by the fact that the expenditure of the natives in the purchase of imported goods depends in great measure on the sale of their agricultural produce.

The year 1865 promises to become very prosperous for the trade of this port, the autumnal rains having set in at the proper time, of which circumstances the natives have availed themselves by sowing early unusually large quantities of grain. Fields are also being prepared for the cultivation of cotton, though not on a very large scale; and the importation of machinery for cleaning cotton proves that the natives are awakening to the importance of this lucrative branch of agriculture.

Saffee, January 2, 1865.

PERSIA.

TABREEZ.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Abbott on the Trade and Commerce of Tabreez for the Year 1864.

The state of commercial affairs in this place was fluctuating, and during a great part of the year extremely unsatisfactory. Two circumstances acted as an interruption to the usual course of business; the one being the establishment of a fictitious currency such as exists in some parts of Turkey; and the other a combination of the native merchants against European trade, the pretext for which was found in an imprudent transaction entered into by a Greek firm, which, by suddenly and very materially lowering prices, brought heavy losses on the whole of the commercial community of the place. For about four months great excitement and irritation was manifested; business was interrupted; a feeling of distrust and uncertainty of the intentions of the foreign merchants here seems to have succeeded to the confidence in which business with them had previously been conducted; and though the mischief done was attributed to the conduct of only one house, the consequences fell upon the European merchants generally. Prices which had been high and remunerating having been so suddenly reduced by the transaction alluded to, all who possessed stocks of goods purchased at previous rates found themselves obliged either to retire from the market for a time or to submit to ruinous losses. For some months, therefore, there was a great stagnation of business; but ultimately the reduction in prices appears to have led to an increased activity in the demand which, continuing for the remainder of the year, enabled the merchants very generally to clear off their stocks of goods at somewhat improved rates.

The importations of British cotton manufactures show very favourably as compared with those of 1862 and 1863, notwithstanding the interruption to the trade above referred to. They were stated to have amounted, in 1862, to about 28,000 packages valued at about 1,000,000*l.* sterling. By a return which I have procured from the Custom-house, it would appear that in 1864 38,610 packages of such goods were imported, the value of which on the spot may be stated at about 1,575,000*l.*; of these, 14,540 packages are stated to have been of plain, and 24,070 packages of printed and dye cottons, both which may be reckoned as almost wholly of British manufacture, very little of the produce either of French or Swiss cotton looms being now imported. About two-fifths of the whole were brought by Persian, and about three-fifths by European merchants.

The very high rates at which supplies had been sent from Europe had reasonably led to the apprehension of a diminished consumption in this poor country. As compared with the most flourishing years of the trade, from 1858 to 1860, there is indeed a marked decrease in the quantity of English manufactures imported, but, owing to the higher prices they bore, the value of the whole in no way falls short of that of the highest estimate for the above period. This shows that the resources of the country are still sufficient to maintain unimpaired its commerce with Europe, which must have been owing in a great measure to the present more favourable condition of its export trade. Silk was bought largely, and at very high prices, for Russia and Western Europe; and

cotton for the same markets was in demand and would have attained to greater importance as an export, had it not been found impossible to obtain the means of transport for it to the Black Sea at rates which this article could bear. A considerable quantity of cotton was sent to Russia by way of the Caspian from other parts of Persia, but of this I possess no statistics.

It has been remarked that a falling off has taken place in the demand for plain cottons of English manufacture, which is attributed to the following causes: to the great increase in the prime cost; to an increased duty levied by the Persian Government on their exportation to the Russian Transcaucasian territory under an altered form, giving them the character of Persian goods, and to the fact that the markets of the Caucasus for which purchases are made here are now supplied as advantageously and more quickly through Poti on the Black Sea. The Russian Government has lately reduced the rate of duty on these articles very considerably, and should it improve the means of communication through its own territory between the Black Sea and Caspian, the midland countries of Persia may in the end be supplied through that channel rather than by Tabreez.

The trade in refined sugar imported from Europe seems to be much as it was in 1859, and 20,930 cases are set down as the importation for 1864, the value of which, on the spot, may be taken at about 100,000*l*. The article is brought almost entirely from France, very little of it coming now either from England or Holland.

Tea of low qualities was imported from Europe to the extent of 365 mule-loads, worth about 12,000*l*.

Germany still maintains an almost entire monopoly of the trade in woollen cloths in this country. Some French and Belgian cloth is sometimes imported, but England has no share in this commerce. The cloths required for Persia are all of low quality; the annual importations amount to about 600 bales, worth 64,000*l*.

The foregoing are the principal branches of the import trade.

Of exports, silk and cotton alone require notice with reference to European trade. Of the former there appear to have been 2,140 mule-loads, or 8,560 ballots, weighing about 657,500 lbs., in value 502,000*l*. approximately, exported to Western Europe. The prices at Resht this year varied from 16½ to 24 ½ tomauns per batman of 1,280 miscals, and the average of these prices has been taken in stating the value. The silk crop was a short one in 1864; but there was a run upon the article which so enhanced prices that the value of the whole must have been raised by about one half more than in previous years.

Of cotton, 5,445 mule-loads, or 10,890 bales, of which about 5,000 bales went to Constantinople, and about 5,890 bales were sent to Russia, *viâ* Ardebil and the Caspian, are the returns I have obtained. The weight of the whole may have been about 1,633,500 lbs., and the value 85,500*l*.

A very considerable increase in the production of cotton took place in this province in 1864; but the cultivators and traders have been a good deal disappointed in the results. It was imagained that any quantity produced would have found a market at exorbitant prices, and early in the year cotton was quoted at 14 and 16 kerans per maun. Suddenly it was discovered that there was no means of forwarding it to the West at rates of carriage which the article would bear; the price then sank rapidly, and at the close of the year had fallen to 6½ and 7 kerans. The article sent from Persia has, it is understood, got into disfavour in Europe, not only from its very inferior quality, but owing

to fraudulent practices resorted to by the native dealers, who are accused of packing rubbish within the bales.

In conclusion I would remark that the trade, generally speaking, appears to be in a sound and satisfactory condition; and that, with the constant fall in prices in Europe, the importations from thence are likely to increase in quantity during the present year, though in all probability their value will remain at about the same figure as in 1864.

Tabreez, March 20, 1865.

RUSSIA.

HELSINGFORS.

Report by Mr. Consul Henry Crowe on the Trade and Commerce of Helsingfors for the Year 1864.

On my first appointment here in 1857 the whole amount of the annual export from this city was 52,000*l.*, but since then, owing solely to the improved means of communication, and especially the railway to Tavastehuus, the resources of the upper country have been developed, and this port, by becoming the shipping port of the district, increased the amount of its export this year to 143,581*l.*, or 91,000*l.* more than eight years ago.

The chief articles exported consisted of—

	£
Deals and Planks	20,947
Cotton Twist	27,496
Butter	9,015
Paper	8,117
Iron and Steel	4,071
Cereals	1,732
Fish	1,343
Tar	959
Sundries	69,891
Total	£143,581

The countries to which the export took place were—

	£
Great Britain	4,510
Russia	102,980
Sweden and Norway	3,792
Other Countries, chiefly Spain and Germany	32,299
Total	£143,581

The returns in future will continue to show increased amount of exports, as a couple of steam saw mills have of late been constructed up the country, availing themselves of the advantages of the railway to bring down their produce, which is chiefly prepared for the English market, and there can be no doubt, that if more attention were paid to the improvement of the agriculture of this province, considerable quantities of cereals could be raised for shipment, as the districts of Nyland and Tavastehuus are very fertile, and require only trifling attention in order to yield large crops under favourable summers.

Owing to the unfortunate state of the exchange on Hamburgh and London, which was upwards of 20 per cent. in favour of those places, the Finnish importers who had to cover their acceptances abroad did so to a large extent by shipping butter, and other agricultural produce to Lubeck, and the former article was exported from this port alone for 8,000*l.* more than heretofore ; the consequence was it caused the price of butter in the market to rise from 20 copecks to 28 and 30 copecks per lb.

The imports during the year 1864 amounted to 448,713*l.*, or 150,000*l.* more than in 1856, the year after the late war ; and the increase may chiefly be attributed to the benefits derived from cheap steamboat communication with Lubeck, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm. A great part

of the province is also supplied with colonial produce through the dealers in this city. Sugar and coffee form in consequence the largest items in the imports, which consisted of—

	£
Sugar	69,530
Cereals	68,255
Manufactured Goods	50,688
Coffee	37,445
Hardware	22,830
Wines and Spirits	21,240
Grits	7,440
Fruits	6,946
Paints and Colours	3,785
Cotton	1,671
Coals	4,228
Porter	770
Salt	4,797
Sundries	148,488
Total	£448,713

The countries from which these imports took place were—

	£
Great Britain	12,354
West Indies	69,530
Russia	160,507
Sweden and Norway	17,019
Germany and other Countries	199,303
Total	£448,713

The principal articles imported from Great Britain consisted in hardware, coals, manufactured goods, and porter.

During the year eight British vessels, of 1,892 tons burthen, visited this port, and one vessel, the "Arbutus," of London, laden with tallow, was brought in here in November last, floating on its cargo, and is now under repairs.

The following Table will show the number of British and foreign ships which entered and cleared from Helsingfors during the year.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Finnish.		Natives of Country whence Coming.		Others.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	24	4,974	8	1,892	..	..
Russia	171	20,650	85	8,214	..	..
Finnish Ports	77	6,422	..	..	16	1,440
Sweden	30	2,784	2	144	7	1,366
Other Countries	20	5,282	3	412	..	..
Total	322	40,112	98	10,662	23	2,806

Total Entered, 443 vessels of 53,580 tons burthen.

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Finnish.		Natives of Country whither Bound.		Others.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Great Britain ..	25	5,724	..	..	..	..
Finnish Ports ..	120	11,986	..	..	25	2,600
Russia	135	16,162	337	9,492	11	2,348
Sweden	27	2,864	..	..	..	..
Other Countries..	9	2,430	..	..	2	446
Tota ..	316	39,166	337	9,492	38	5,394

Total Cleared, 691 vessels of 54,042 tons burthen.

The number of vessels belonging to the port of Helsingfors at the close of the year was 41 of 5,022 tons, of which 9 were steamers with together 370 nominal horse power. Ther are also a number of small coasting vessels which are not taken into account here, these chiefly belong to the peasantry and fishermen along the coast, and carry principally firewood, bricks, and chalk to the city, giving employment during the season to a good number of hands.

A private bank called the "Forenings" or Union Bank, has lately been established here on shares, with a capital of 3,000,000 Finnish marks, which promises to become a remunerative concern, and deposits for upwards of 12,000,000 marks have already been made, the bank paying 5 per cent. on such deposits if left for a period of at least six months.

The freights were unusually high, especially towards the close of the season, and as much as 75*s.* per St. Petersburgh standard was paid to east coast of England; but the prospect for ship owners for spring charters are not so encouraging, although plenty of produce awaits shipment.

The exchange averaged 28 Finnish marks per pound sterling.

Helsingfors, March 28, 1865.

ODESSA.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Grenville Murray on the Trade and Commerce of Odessa for the Year 1864.

THE trade of Odessa for the past year (1864) has been very satisfactory, and exhibits a healthy improvement on the commercial undertakings of the preceding year.

The principal articles of exports from the town are wool, tallow, and cereals, chiefly wheat, maize, and linseed.

The following Table shows the difference between the years 1864 and 1863 in the quantities shipped from this port.

Years.	Wheat.	Maize.	Wool.	Tallow.	Linseed.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	cwt.	cwt.	Quarters.
1864	1,595,300	399,384	140,000	64 286	278,760
1863	1,147,500	228,100	92,000	54 803	83,201
Excess in favour of 1864	447,800	171,284	48,000	9,483	195,559

Such an augmentation in the exports has naturally been most beneficial to the commercial community of Odessa. Large profits have been realized, no failures of importance have been announced, and the impetus given promises to be advantageous to the commerce of 1865.

The shipping interests have also profited considerably. In 1863 998 ships and steam vessels left this port. In 1864 the number rose to 1384, being an increase in favour of 1864 of 386 vessels. In this increase British vessels have been favoured, 83 ships having cleared in 1864 more than left this port in 1863, being about 21 per cent. of the entire excess.

Better freights have been obtained also during the past year. In 1863 the ruling prices per quarter were from 35*s.* to 45*s.* In 1864 the prices obtained average from 45*s.* to 52*s.* 6*d.*

Large quantities of cereals are in depôt. The following Table, drawn up from authentic sources, gives the quantity in the hands of merchants.

Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Linseed.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
847,440	90,000	19,440	28,800	46,080

Grain is said to be stored up in the country in considerable quantities ready to be brought into the market when the season opens. Thus the export trade of 1865 promises to be prosperous, and it is anticipated that if it does not exceed that of 1864 it will at least be quite as good.

The import trade, a return of which is annexed, has also progressed during the past year, the rising prosperity of the town creating an increased demand for the products of Europe.

The estimated value of the imports for the two last years is as follows :—

	£
1864	1,926,298
1863	679,130
Increase in favour of the year 1864 ..	£1,247,168

Odessa is supplied with sugar from the interior; a very little of the best quality is imported. Trade in this article would doubtless increase very considerably were the prohibitive duty now imposed on foreign sugar repealed.

The importations of silk, wool, cotton yarn and twist are also insignificant. This probably arises from there being no manufactories in the country to work up these materials.

In machinery a prosperous and increasing trade has been established with England. Two English houses have agents here, who deal considerably in machinery, especially in agricultural implements.

Taking the trade returns of the past year, even as a basis, it will be admitted that the import trade is very small.

Odessa itself contains a population of about 140,000 souls, it is one of the most fashionable and prosperous towns of Russia, and is favoured with a constant influx of strangers and landed proprietors who come from the interior for amusement and recreation.

Odessa is also the mart from whence many towns in the interior are supplied with the foreign goods they require. Yet, with all these advantages, the import trade of one of the most prosperous years does not attain in value the sum of 2,000,000*l.* sterling. This is to be attributed to the very heavy duties imposed on articles brought in, and to the depreciation of the paper currency.

The Russian Custom House is a complicated piece of machinery which considerably outweighs, by the injury it inflicts on commerce, and consequently on the country, the benefit it affords to the revenue. The tariff is vexatiously minute and burdensome. Duties are, as a rule, not determined by the value of the articles, but by the form or nature of them. Thus it is not an uncommon circumstance to pay more duty on an article than it is worth. The formalities to be gone through are also very complicated and costly. Much trouble is likewise caused by the employés of the Custom House, who, being wretchedly paid, make up their incomes by seizing every possible occasion to extort money.

The evils inflicted on commerce by the present customs laws, have been the subject of serious discussion in the town council of Odessa, and a report detailing these evils, and setting forth their remedy, has been forwarded to St. Petersburg. In this report, free trade is advocated, and the papers lately distributed by Earl Russell setting forth the advantages of unrestricted commerce, have been quoted as examples of the happy results which must attend free trade. The depreciation and fluctuation of the value of the paper rouble also seriously prejudices the import trade.

Traders sell against paper, but they must pay in metallic, which must be bought here at from 7 roubles and 50 copecks to 8 roubles. A sovereign is supposed to represent in Russian currency 6 roubles 25 copecks, but the value of the latter has fallen so much that during last year the sovereign fluctuated between 7 roubles 50 copecks to 8 roubles 20 copecks. Thus importers of foreign goods, to protect themselves against fluctuations, which any slight panic might set in motion and send the sovereign up to 9 or even 10 roubles, are obliged to put additionally high prices on their goods, and purchasers consequently are only to be found among the rich, and the trade is limited.

The scarcity of agricultural labourers to cultivate the immense tracts of rich corn land which remain fallow year after year from the want of means to bring them under cultivation, has at last attracted the serious attention of landed proprietors, and they are beginning to try to remedy the evils of a scanty population by the introduction of steam machinery in the cultivation of land. As, however, this method of farming is quite new, many and very serious difficulties are met with. Machines will break when far away from a workshop. The peasants have to learn the way to use modern agricultural implements. Proprietors generally cannot at first imagine that an engineer, to work their machinery, is indispensable, and they try to work it themselves, and only become convinced of their inability, and of the necessity of having competent workmen, when they see boilers burst and engines blown in pieces. All these difficulties, however, will soon disappear, and there can be no doubt that shortly British machinery and implements will be widely employed, in this portion at least of the Russian Empire, to the great benefit of the country.

A very serious obstacle to the development of this country exists in the want of means of communication. Not a single road has been constructed throughout the south of Russia. Produce is dragged in clumsy carts to the seaports over plains which are difficult to traverse from the dust into which the soil of this country changes during the hot weather, or from the mud in the wet seasons, which in many places puts a stop to all communication. It thus happens that to transport grain over a few miles to the shipping ports generally costs more per quarter than the freight to England. Indeed the cost of transport altogether about doubles the price paid for corn to the farmer.

A railway running from Odessa to some of the grain-producing districts in its neighbourhood was projected two years since, and its constructors confidently assert that it will be completed by next winter. If their anticipations prove correct it will be of great benefit to the country, especially if it is followed up by branch lines opening up the corn-growing districts generally. Grain will then, it is believed, be shipped at less than one quarter its present cost, and Odessa will become one of the chief granaries of Europe.

The Russian Government seem, till very lately, hardly to have been aware of the value of Odessa as a seaport. The works of public utility, which would soon render her one of the great cities of Europe, have been neglected, though their cost, when compared with the results, would be insignificant. These important undertakings have at length been pointed out, their usefulness and their advantages have been demonstrated to the Government, and their projectors have succeeded in awakening those in power to their usefulness.

Sir Charles Hartley proposed a few years since to construct at a moderate cost a port which would be safe, commodious, and ample. His plans were approved here, and merchants anxiously desired their adoption. At St. Petersburg, however, the matter was otherwise viewed at the time, and nothing was done to supply this important requirement. However, 5,000,000 roubles (say 800,000*l.* sterling) have now been granted by the Imperial Government for the improvement of the port here, and it is hoped that Sir Charles Hartly's plan will be carried out. A system of tramways is also under consideration which will materially diminish the cost of town carriage of merchandise.

The prosperity which attended the commercial classes last year was not shared in by the agricultural population, though they profited by the harvest; yet the season to them was very unfortunate through the losses they met in cattle.

For several years there has been very little rain-fall in the country,

especially in the districts approaching the Sea of Azoff, and grass has consequently been scarce. Last year, however, from early spring till August, no rain fell at all, and the peasants had to drive their cattle away long distances to obtain pasture for them; numbers naturally died on the journey. Many of the owners when they arrived in the more fortunate districts either sold or hired their cattle out for their keep, and then returned, and others entered into service. The inhabitants of several districts have thus been deprived of the means of cultivating their fields and are destitute. Since August rain has fallen in abundance, and the grass land looks again healthy. The mischief has, however, been done, and some time must necessarily elapse before these losses can be recovered.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company, created after the Crimean war to establish steam communication between the Russian Black Sea ports, Turkey, and Europe, have, it is said, attained a position of prosperity never anticipated by the projectors; the dividends lately declared have been more than ordinarily good.

This company now possesses 43 steam ships, with an aggregate tonnage of nearly 36,000 tons. These vessels may be divided as follows:—

		Vessels.
100 to 500	tons burden	19
500 800	„ „	5
900	„ „	2
1,000 1,900	„ „	16
2,400	„ „	1
		43

The larger boats are propelled by screws. The head-quarters of the company are at Sebastopol, where slips and workshops have been established under the superintendence of English engineers.

Odessa, March 24, 1865.

From the President of the Imperial Council of the Society of Rural Economy in South Russia to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General.

Sir, *Odessa, March* 3, 1865.

In answer to your letter dated 16th December, last year, the Imperial Agricultural Society in the south of Russia have the honour to inform you that the stalk of flax is cultivated here for the sole purpose of producing seed, scarcely being used at all for manufacturing purposes, but serving in some places, not everywhere, instead of fuel. As to the quantity of land under flax the society have no precise information, and, therefore, cannot give that question a positive answer, but from the reports of the exchange drawn up by commercial firms here, it may be seen that the following quantities of linseed were shipped from the port of Odessa.

	Tchetwerts.
1858	169,500
1859	169,400
1860	291,000
1861	345,600
1862	182,000
Total in five Years	1,157,500

Therefore the average exportation will be 231,500 tchetwerts. Calculating the average proportion 7 tchetwerts from each desiateen, to obtain 231,500, the quantity of ground employed for the cultivation of flax must amount to about 33,071 desiateens. And as the principal quantity of the linseed produced in the Kherson Government comes to this port, it may be calculated that out of the produce of 33,071 desiateens, that of 20,000 desiateens is forwarded to Odessa.

On the foundation of the above calculations, the society believe that a manufactory might be established to convert the stalks of the flax plant into materials for paper, both with advantage to the capitalist as well as to this country.

(Signed) COUNT M. TOLSTOY,
President.

POLAND.

Report by Colonel Stanton on the Treatment of Bees in Poland.

I HAVE succeeded in procuring a paper on the treatment of bees in this country, written expressly for me by Mr. Mieczynski, one of the chief authorities on the subject in Poland, and I forward herewith a summary of this paper, translated from the original Polish by Mr. Morris, the Clerk of this Consulate.

Mr. Mieczynski in his paper mentions the titles of several works published in the Polish language, which treat on the subject of bees and bee-keeping; but of these only one (that by Dzierson) appears to have been translated into French or English; but as the system introduced by this author is looked upon as one of the most successful, it may be presumed that all the details necessary for the complete explanation of the most approved methods of bee-keeping are to be found in the published work of that author.

Warsaw, May 10, 1865.

On the Treatment of Bees in Poland.

The manner of treatment of bees in Poland may be divided into two heads.

The first, or routine method, is practised chiefly among the ignorant peasants, and as these are the most numerous class, this method holds the first place in the amount of produce of honey and wax, and with regard to the manipulation and rearing of bees may be classed into two subdivisions :—

1. The system of hives (made of trunks of trees, either standing or felled), which is generally used in Poland, Galicia, Posen, Lithuania; and—

2. The system of bottomless hives, generally used in Ukraine and Volhynia, as well as the system of basket hives called straw hives, used for the most part by the small proprietors and some peasants in Poland, as well as in a part of Lithuania, called Polesie.

The second system (the rational one) of rearing bees, though not universally adopted, may be subdivided into three methods :—

1. The swarming method, as represented in the hive of Dzierzon (Jerzon), and his method of rearing generally used in Poland and Volhynia, as well as in the greater part of Galicia.

2. The system of the Englishman Nutt but little used in Posen.

3. A combination of the two methods above mentioned, introduced by the priest Dolinowski, from the Government of Lublin, uniting in a hive of his contrivance the swarming method of Dzierzon, and the method of Nutt.

The three last systems are generally adopted by the wealthier proprietors, and are rather the result of interest in bees than the object of greater economical produce.

Besides the routine and progressive systems before mentioned, there exists a third method of rearing bees in excavated trunks of trees in forests, commonly used in the Government of Plock, in the district of Ostrolenka, and in the woody part of Lithuania, called Polesie.

It is hardly possible to describe all the above cited systems, but the works on this subject by Znamirowski and Dolinowski, in which all the particulars are presented, are here worth mentioning.

The improved management of bees in Poland may be dated from 1850. At that time the public became acquainted with the works of Mieczynski, Dolinowski, Lubieniecki, and Znamizowski, and with the methods of Dzierzon and Nutt, In many places the rational management of bees was adopted, and the following bee gardens were established, viz. :—By Count Czapski in Miropol; Priest Wiktor in the district of Lowicz; Pawlowski in Gawartowa; Wola in the district of Piotrkof; Bielang near Warsaw; Kurakowski near Warsaw; Priest Dolinowski near Lublin; Lubieniecki in Galicia; Florkiewicz near Cracow; Count Bobrynski in the Ukraine; and Prince Sanguszko in Volhynia. In all these and many other places, the rearing of bees was carried out according to the system of Dzierzon, whilst Mr. Obrzycki, in the Gouernment of Augustovo, adopted the method of Nutt, which, however, appeared totally unsuitable in this climate, notwithstanding that in the duchy of Posen this method is more extensively used.

The following are the chief plants from which the bees in Poland gather honey:—Plantago media, Nigella, Verbascum, Synapis, Brassica, Trifolium, Medicago, Papaver, Cucumismelo, Calendula officinalis, Cucumis satirus, Carduus, Leontodon teraxacum, Reseda adorata et luteola, Tassilago farfara, Melissa, Brasica napus, Hedysarum, Helianthus, Salvia officinalis, Polygonum tartaricum, and Erica vulgaris.

With regard to the latter (heath) which is of great importance to bee-keepers in Western Europe, it must be observed it is of very little significance in Poland, as it blossoms late in the autumn, when the other plants cease to yield pollen, and although the bees gather much honey from heath, they do not procure what is necessary to vault up their cells.

Of the trees which materially assist the keeping of bees, especially for the forest bee-keepers in private estates in the Governments of Plock, Lublin, Augustovo, and Lithuania, the following are worth mentioning: Tilia, Syringa vulgaris, Acer, Pinus larix, Pinus sylvestris, Prunus cerasus, Prunus, Pyrus sylvatica, Rubus idacus.

It must be observed that the famous honey from Kovno is indebted for its flavour chiefly to the lime tree, which abounds in the forests of Lithuania, and in the south of the Government of Lublin, parts of the country inhabited by Ruthenians, whose cemeteries, according to their religious rites, must be surrounded by that kind of tree. This sort of honey derives its name from those trees "Lipiec."

In Poland, properly speaking there is but one sort of bee (apis domestica). From this kind, however, may be distinguished the so-called black bee, reared in the forests. In the course of the last ten years Ita lan bees were introduced into Poland, which kind, as is well-known, do not use their stings, and which are much larger than the common bee. Experience has, however, shown that this kind of bee soon begins to degenerate.

In the peasants' hives the bees are left for the winter in the open air, and one-third of the swarms in consequence perish. In progressive bee-keeping, sheltering-houses are constructed for winter.

In Podolia and some parts of Volhynia, the bee-gardens in forests or places remote from villages, consist occasionally of a thousand hives in one place, which are managed by men exclusively destined for them, and whose practical knowledge on the treatment of bees is passed from father to son.

In the Ukraina, where the system of bottomless hives is used, the treatment of bees is in a state of most primitive management.

The honey-gathering depends chiefly on the locality, and begins about the middle of spring, and particularly when the willows begin to blossom,

which is about the beginning of May. The common bee-hives are then cleaned, and the improved hives taken out of their winter places and arranged for the summer. The first swarm takes place about the middle of June, and lasts a whole month.

In the improved bee-hives of Dzierzon, Lubieniecki, and Dolinowski, no natural swarming is allowed; but an artificial one is arranged, which chiefly depends on forming artificial queen-bees and joining swarms, the details of this method are described in their works.

The cutting out of honey-combs is performed twice a-year, in July and September—the first giving the more abundant yield, the second consists merely of taking away the quantity deemed superfluous for their winter use. In October the hives are taken in for the winter, and every attention is given to preserving them from frost.

One hive of the method of Dolinowski produces on an average 40 lbs. of honey and wax and two new swarms; one of the methods of Dzierzon yields an average of 8 lbs. of honey and wax and five swarms; a common peasant hive produces 3 lbs. of honey and wax and two swarms.

The average price of honey in the kingdom of Poland is ten p. florins a gallon (7 lbs.). In Ukraine, and further in the interior of Russia, this price diminishes to five p. florins.

The following are the works on the treatment and management of bees, written in the Polish language, which are of practical value, viz.:—

1. "Bee-gardens, with the Hives of Dzierzon," by Lubieniecki, Lemberg, 1852.
2. "Rules of Treatment of Bees," by Dolinowski.
3. "Polish Treatment of Bees," by A. Mieczynski, 1862.
4. "Lessons for Bee-keepers," 3 vols., by Lubieniecki, 1860.
5. "The Good Bee-keeper," by A. Mieczynski, 1859.
6. "The Polish Bee-keeper," by J. Znamirowski, 1863.

The work of Dzierzon had three Polish translators, namely, Lompa, Witowski and Twarowski. In England Dzierzon's method must be known, as A. de Fraliere in his work "Les Abeilles et l'Apiculture," Paris, 1855, mentions that the work of Dzierzon is translated into all European langnages. It may therefore be presumed to be in the English likewise.

Finally, it must be mentioned that there exist in Poland special schools established by private gentlemen for expounding the treatment of bees to peasants. In 1851 Dzierzon himself arrived here, and during several months explained his method to a numerous audience. Many other gentlemen practically acquainted with the treatment of bees also devote their time to acquainting the country people with this important science, which in a great measure tends to the augmentation of bee-keeping over the whole kingdom, as the Polish peasants show an inclination for this branch of industry.

TURKEY.

BOSNIA.

Report by Mr. Consul Holmes on the Trade of Bosnia for the Year 1864.

In my last Report I gave a general idea of the nature and usual annual amount of the trade of this province, which, as long as it is confined, as at present, to operations with Austria alone, presents little of particular interest, and is not likely to have much extension or variation. The time, however, seems to be approaching when the advantages of good roads and an improved administration will materially increase the importance of the commerce of Bosnia. Some few merchants even this year have at last broken through the old custom of buying British goods at second hand through Austrian merchants, and have commenced dealings direct with Manchester, and although their operations have been exceedingly limited, owing chiefly to the fear of a fall in the price of cotton in case of peace being made in America; still they have been sufficient to establish the great advantage of a direct trade over the old system. The past year was, however, very unfavourable to trade, and the merchants complain that the amount of business transacted was unusually small. The total abolition of the cattle trade, caused by the murrain of the previous years, and also the failure of the plum crop, occasioned great general poverty, which of course had a most depressing influence on commerce.

The crops of wheat, oats, and barley were of a fair average, but the millet crop was a total failure, and that of Indian corn, on which the the peasantry chiefly subsist, was generally very scanty, and in many parts of Bosnia failed altogether. Fruit also was very scarce and bad, owing to the wet and cold which prevailed during the summer and autumn months.

The experiments made in the Herzegovina in the cultivation of cotton failed from the same cause. No fair trial was afforded, and little or no cotton was produced.

I am happy to report that the cattle murrain has at last ceased. The loss caused to the province, however, will be felt for many years to come.

During all last year the making of roads was continued, but the works were much impeded by the wet unfavourable weather. In the month of February this year an immense quantity of rain and snow fell all over Bosnia, and the consequent inundations from the rapid rising of some of the large rivers have destroyed in many places the roads which had been made. The Pasha promises to make great efforts this year to complete all the principal roads he has undertaken, as he is persuaded that they will prove of the greatest importance to the future welfare of the province in every respect.

During the past year the slave journals have, as usual, constantly represented Bosnia as in a state of the greatest disorder and insecurity, but the fact is, that notwithstanding the poverty which oppresses the population, the country has enjoyed the most perfect tranquility; and although there are rumours of preparations for a renewed revolt in the Herzegovina early in the summer, I hope and believe that nothing will occur to disturb the present satisfactory condition of affairs.

The winter has been unusually long, and even at this late moment

there is very little appearance of spring. The peasants, however, anticipate a fine summer and abundant crops.

Great changes in the political administration of Bosnia are expected to take place this year, which will certainly develope its prosperity and increase its importance, and I have great satisfaction in stating that altogether the future prospects of this province have not for many years appeared so favourable as at the present moment.

Bosnia Seraï, April 1, 1865.

CRETE.

Report by Mr. Consul Frank Hay on the Trade of the Island of Crete for the Year 1864.

It will be seen by the annexed Tables that the exports from Crete during the year 1863 amounted to 399,390*l.* 18*s.*; and in 1864 to 344,407*l.* 14*s.*

The imports in 1863 amounted to 401,416*l.* 19*s.*; and in 1864 to 446,760*l.* 1*s.*

The enclosed Tables of navigation will show that the shipping entered in 1864 at Canea was 614 vessels, of 30,931 tons burthen; at Candia, 474 vessels, of 31,323 tons burthen; at Retimo, 213 vessels, of 17,472 tons burthen.

It is probable that a considerable increase will take place in 1865 in the number of vessels and amount of tonnage, the Hellenic Steam Company being about to renew their steam communication between this island and Greece, which was discontinued in 1862. They are to ply regularly every week. A project is also on foot to establish steam communication between this and Egypt.

During the year two British vessels of the burthen of 245 tons have arrived at Canea, and one Maltese vessel of the burthen of 168 tons.

The Austrian Lloyds' steamer which runs between this island and Syra regularly every week, has now absorbed almost all the carrying trade with Greece, importing on an average 800 packages of goods per week. The lighthouses at the entrance of the four principal ports in the island during the year have been put into a most efficient state by Messrs. Collas and Michell, of Paris, contractors for lighthouses in the empire. Several new lighthouses have also been erected on the coast.

An English dredging machine is constantly employed in cleaning out the port of Retimo; the depth at the entrance now exceeds 15 feet, and there are about 13 feet in the harbour. She will proceed in the spring to work at the port of Candia.

Agriculture.—The staple produce of the island is olive oil. This year the crop was very poor, which has been the chief cause of the falling off in the exports.

Soap.—There has been a considerable decrease in the manufacture of this article, in consequence of the failure of the olive crop.

Cotton.—The cultivation of cotton this year was greatly in excess of that in 1863, but in consequence of the early rains a great part of the crop was destroyed. In 1863 the total produce of the island was about 1,170 cwt.; that for 1864 is calculated at about 2,000 cwt. The indigenous seed gives the surest yield. American seed also succeeds very well. The Egyptian fails completely. The natives will no longer sow their land with it, even if distributed to them gratis. The Governor-General of the island has done much towards improving agriculture, annually importing many thousand vines, fruit trees, &c., which are distributed gratuitously to the country people; many thousand wild fruit trees have also been grafted at the expense of the Government. The Pasha has this year also imported 150 coffee trees from Mocha as an experiment.

Fish.—An attempt has been made to introduce oysters, which did not previously exist on this coast. Four tons of oysters have been imported by the Pasha, and laid down in Suda Bay and other parts of the coast; also two tons of muscles. The result is not yet known.

RETURN of the Exports and Imports at the Island of Crete during the Years 1863 and 1864, respectively.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1863.				1864.			
	Quantity.	Rate.			Value.			Quantity.	Rate.			Value.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Olive Oil .. .. tons	5,747	35	0	0	201,145	0	0	2,825	40	0	0	113,000	0	0
Soap .. .. „	5,291	30	0	0	158,730	0	0	5,029	34	0	0	170,986	0	0
Silk .. .. lbs.	12,540	0	13	0	8,151	0	0	18,150	1	2	0	19,965	0	0
Wax .. .. cwt.	9	9	2	0	81	18	0	12	9	10	0	114	0	0
Honey .. .. lbs.	35,970	0	0	4¾	711	18	0	50,820	0	5	0	1,058	15	0
Almonds .. .. cwt.	1,094	3	0	0	3,282	0	0	959	3	0	0	2,877	0	0
Carobs .. .. „	36,100	0	4	0	7,220	0	0	78,423	0	3	6	13,724	0	0
Valonea .. .. tons	560	10	0	0	5,600	0	0	565	10	0	0	5,650	0	0
Cheese .. .. cwt.	1,766	3	0	0	5,298	0	0	554	3	5	0	1,800	10	0
Oranges and Lemons .. .. .. per 1,000	6,081	0	15	0	4,560	15	0	6,832	0	16	0	5,465	12	0
Wool .. .. lbs.	75,240	0	0	4	1,254	0	0	..	..			..		
Wine .. .. gallons	16,673	0	1	0	833	13	0	18,268	0	1	0	913	8	0
Linseed .. .. bushels	..	..			..			2,227	0	3	6	389	14	0
Chesnuts .. .. value	..	..			1,299	0	0	..	..			1,870	0	0
Raisins .. .. cwt.	1,550	0	8	0	620	0	0	5,042	0	7	6	1,890	15	0
Lamb Skins .. .. number	7,612	0	0	6	190	6	0	7,040	0	0	6	176	0	0
Cotton .. .. cwt.	57	7	5	0	413	5	0	503	9	0	0	4,527	0	0
Total .. .. £	..	..			399,390	15	0	..	..			344,407	14	0

Articles.	1863.				1864.			
	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.		Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	
		£ s. d.	£	s. d.		£ s. d.	£	s. d.
Butter .. .. cwt.	3,140	5 9 0	17,113	0 0	2,995	5 15 0	17,221	5 0
Cod and other Salt Fish .. .. .. „	9,507	12s. to 15s.	6,416	0 0	10,590	12s. to 15s.	7,148	5 0
Coffee .. .. „	900	4 0 0	3,600	0 0	1,130	4 0 0	4,526	0 0
Copper Utensils	..	..	1,400	0 0	..	..	560	0 0
Earthenware and Pottery	..	..	6,920	0 0	..	..	7,400	0 0
Flour .. .. cwt.	3,050	0 14 0	2,135	0 0	2,810	0 14 0	1,967	0 0
Hides and Leather	..	..	1,500	0 0	..	..	2,300	0 0
Hardware	..	..	3,430	0 0	..	..	4,300	0 0
Iron .. .. cwt.	2,500	0 17 0	2,125	0 0	2,580	0 17 0	2,193	0 0
Manufactured goods	..	..	225,640	0 0	..	..	290,560	0 0
Natron .. .. cwt.	36,950	0 8 0	14,780	0 0	26,950	0 8 0	10,780	0 0
Paste of all kinds	..	..	820	0 0	..	..	1,200	0 0
Peas, Pulse, Beans, &c. .. .. bushels	23,200	0 2 6	2,900	0 0	21,500	0 2 6	2,687	10 0
Soda Ash .. .. cwt.	24,331	0 18 0	21,897	18 0	10,851	0 18 0	9,765	18 0
Sacks, empty .. .. number	34,000	0 1 6	2,550	0 0	28,160	0 1 6	2,112	0 0
Sugar .. .. cwt.	1,733	1 4 0	2,079	12 0	2,226	1 4 0	2,671	4 0
Salt Meat .. .. „	1,100	1 14 0	1,870	0 0	935	1 14 0	1,589	10 0
Shot .. .. „	198	1 8 0	277	4 0	390	1 8 0	546	0 0
Tobacco .. .. „	3,905	7 5 0	28,311	5 0	2,598	8 0 0	20,784	0 0
Tin Plates and Glass	..	..	1,300	0 0	..	..	1,450	0 0
Wheat, Barley, &c. .. .. .. bushels	120,000	2s. to 6s.	24,000	0 0	150,000	2s. to 6s.	30,000	0 0
Wood for building	..	..	12,460	0 0	..	..	9,750	0 0
Wood, fuel	..	..	6,000	0 0	..	..	4,000	0 0
Rice .. .. cwt.	4,811	1 2 0	5,292	0 0	7,934	1 1 0	8,330	14 0
Rum and Spirits .. .. .. gallons	4,640	0 5 0	1,160	0 0	2,395	0 5 0	723	15 0
Sundries	..	..	5,440	0 0	..	..	3,200	0 0
Total .. .. £	..	..	401,416	19 0	..	..	446,760	1 0

Return of British Shipping at the Port of Canea during the Year 1864.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

Entered.								Cleared.							
Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crew.	Total Value of Cargoes.	Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crew.	Total Value of Cargoes.
With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.			With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
2	..	2	287	..	287	17	£ 820	1	..	1	126	..	126	8	£ 5,236

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.

Countries whence Arrived.	Entered.								Countries to which Departed.	Cleared.							
	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of Crew.	Value of Cargoes.		Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.				With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
Gallipoli ..	1	..	1	126	..	126	8	£ 220	Smyrna ..	..	1	1	..	119	119	7	..
									Salonica ..	..	1	1	..	168	168	10	..
									Total ..	..	2	2	..	287	287	17	..

GROSS RETURN of British and Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of Crete during the Year 1864.

Nationality.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.
PORT OF CANEA.						
British	3	413	25	3	413	25
Ionian	20	895	136	10	480	61
Turkish	293	9,219	1,826	298	9,595	1,865
Hellenic	232	5,943	1,380	223	5,035	1,310
French	2	260	18	1	75	9
Austrian	1	75	7	..	..	..
Russian	1	200	9	1	200	9
Italian	9	555	17	9	555	74
Dutch	1	125	6	1	125	6
Wallachian	1	75	6	..	..	..
Samiote	4	237	26	2	147	11
	567	17,997	3,516	548	16,625	3,370
Austrian Lloyds Steamers	46	12,614	1,155	46	12,846	1,181
French Steamer	1	320	23	1	320	23
Total	614	30,937	4,694	595	29,791	4,574
PORT OF CANDIA.						
Ionian	2	300	20	2	300	20
Turkish	289	10,604	2,223	250	9,850	1,750
Hellenic	129	6,052	778	145	7,069	846
Russian	1	80	5	1	80	5
Italian	7	500	50	7	500	50
Samiote	1	87	6	1	87	6
	429	17,623	3,082	406	17,886	2,677
Austrian Lloyds Steamers	50	13,700	1,300	50	13,700	1,300
Total	479	31,323	4,382	456	31,586	3,977
PORT OF RETIMO.						
Ionian	1	30	5	1	30	5
Turkish	74	2,470	440	60	2,814	401
Hellenic	88	2,482	352	81	3,251	544
Austrian	6	848	45	6	848	45
Russian	1	325	10	..	..	..
Italian	2	337	18	2	337	18
Samiote	1	12	4	1	12	4
	173	6,504	874	151	7,292	1,017
Austrian Lloyds Steamers	40	10,968	1,004	40	10,968	1,004
Total	213	17,472	1,878	191	18,260	2,021

Island of Crete, April 26, 1865.

UNITED STATES.

CALIFORNIA.

Report by Mr. Consul Booker on the Trade of California for the Year 1864.

In the past year there has been a great increase in the arrivals of British ships. 1863 showed an excess over the previous year of 11,178 tons, and the past year exceeds 1863 by 22,841 tons; the total arrivals being 81 ships, measuring 49,702 tons, of which 66 vessels, measuring 43,729 tons, arrived from Great Britain and British colonies. In the same period the following ships of all nations arrived from foreign ports,

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
			£
British	81	49,702	505,875
American	240	238,548	3,185,000
French	20	8,156	154,950
Russian	6	2,595	10,100
Danish	9	3,018	60,500
Italian	3	994	12,000
Hamburgh	17	6,304	138,500
Norway and Sweden	2	893	13,200
Prussian	1	797	17,350
Dutch	6	3,470	70,500
Bremen	11	3,723	83,300
Oldenburgh	2	473	14,650
Hanoverian	1	400	8,600
Chilean	9	3,204	48,000
Peruvian	1	500	4,100
Mexican	1	72	16,300
Columbian	13	2,863	23,750
Tahitian	6	1,026	4,050

I give below the total arrivals from the different countries.

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Atlantic Ports of the Union ..	116	120,064
Pacific Ports of the Union ..	1,523	283,389
Great Britain	44	36,505
Australia	35	17,769
Calcutta	2	900
New Zealand	1	659
Vancouver Island..	61	54,746
Falkland Islands	2	1,309
China	36	23,110
France	18	7,453
Hamburgh	9	4,104
Japan	7	2,098
Manila	12	6,558
Java	1	350
Siam	1	294
Spain	2	677
Brazil	10	3,582
Chili	10	4,943
Peru	6	1,529
Ecuador	1	131
Mexico	45	24,301
Cuba	2	1,011
Sandwich Islands..	37	12,912
Georgian Island	15	2,694
Central America	12	7,023
Russian Possessions of America..	10	4,486
,, ,, Asia ..	3	518
Whaling Voyage	32	10,680
New Granada	43	105,329

In the same period the departures were as follows :—

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Atlantic Ports of the Union ..	19	21,967
Pacific Ports of the Union ..	1,625	382,046
Great Britain	16	15,102
New Zealand	8	3,145
Australia	19	6,950
East Indies	4	3,856
Vancouver Island..	99	71,583
New Granada	42	106,180
Hamburgh	2	1,206
China	69	44,806
Japan	3	647
Manila	9	6,780
Java	1	350
Chili	27	12,328
Peru	58	58,195
Mexico	56	31,155
Sandwich Islands..	48	18,495
Georgian Islands	11	1,940
Central America	10	10,145
Russian Possessions of America..	8	3,998
,, ,, Asia ..	2	407
Whaling Voyages	30	9,578

A noticeable feature in the foregoing Table is the increase in the number of whaling ships arriving and departing. This trade must

increase from the advantages offered at this port, the chief of which are the greater facilities for effecting negotiations of bills, or sales or re-shipment of cargo, and the constant opportunities for speedy communication with the owners in the East.

During the year the receipts of gold and silver from the interior of the State and Nevada Territory (now admitted as a State), have amounted to 9,092,100*l.* Of this amount about 3,250,000*l.* have come to hand from the silver regions of Nevada and this State, which is a considerable increase on the receipts of 1863. In the same period there arrived from the northern coast the produce of the State of Oregon and the territories of Washington and Idalio, 1,260,475*l.*; and 350,000*l.*, the produce of British Columbia. The foregoing receipts comprise those which have passed through channels affording means of collecting correct statistical information; it is impossible to estimate with any degree of correctness the amount brought by private hands, but from the northern coast it must certainly exceed 25 per cent. In consequence of the unsettled state of things on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, a considerable quantity of gold has reached here from the eastern part of Idalio, on the upper waters of the Missouri River, that would otherwise have been sent eastward. The exports of treasure exceeded those of any year since 1853, and for the past five years have been as follows:—

Destination.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
	£	£	£	£	£
New York	2,463,225	2,077,865	5,238,805	6,525,600	7,132,300
England	6,887,300	5,693,450	2,590,030	812,350	534,600
China	1,577,775	841,275	532,150	708,200	674,900
Panama	75,750	500,660	86,900	70,000	60,100
Other Countries ..	137,400	115,535	64,460	19,200	57,600
Total .. £	11,141,450	9,228,785	8,512,345	8,135,350	8,459,500

The exports to England have increased each year since the commencement of the war. Prior to 1862 they varied from 500,000*l.* to 1,800,000*l.*; in 1862 they were about 2,600,000*l.*; in 1863, 5,693,450*l.*; and in the past year, as has been shown, 6,887,300*l.*

The following return shows the value and destination of our exports, other than treasure.

	£
To Eastern Ports of the Union	1,033,250
Great Britain	191,170
Australia	125,950
Vancouver Island and British Columbia ..	302,150
Mexico	443,125
Peru	29,500
China	274,820
Sandwich Islands	131,900
Japan	9,900
Other Countries	102,500
Total	£2,644,265

The exports to Great Britain have been less than for some years, caused by the high price ruling for grain during the greater part of the year. The total exports, however, exceed those of 1863 by about 250,000*l.*

The value of the principal articles of Californian produce was as follows :—

	£
Wheat	156,700
Barley	11,700
Beans	13,900
Oats	9,450
Quicksilver	313,850
Wool	304,000
Hides	166,250
Tallow	6,200
Flour	106,050

The shipments of grain and flour during the year to Great Britain and British colonies have been as follows :—

Destination.	Wheat.	Flour.	Oats.	Barley.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Great Britain	471,535	281	..	..
Australia	106,000	22,350	22,040	..
New Zealand	31,380	11,140	31,382	..
Hong Kong	83,346	15,751	2,490	200
Vancouver Island	2,050	19,120	2,150	27,920

The drought of last winter exercised a very injurious effect in the crop of grain, and early in the spring it was conjectured that we should have no more than sufficient for our local wants. Wheat was shipped to England at the commencement of the year at the following prices, free on board and inclusive of freight.

The wheat shipped consisted wholly of superior white, weighing from 63 to 65 lbs. per bushel. All the shipments of oats were made early in the year at prices costing free on board from 23*s*. to 30*s*. per quarter. The oats of this State are of a very superior quality, and average quite 40 lbs. per bushel. The shipments of barley consisted chiefly of small parcels sent to Victoria, at prices varying from 29*s*. to 38*s*. per quarter free on board.

As a very large portion of our imports are received from the eastern ports of the Union, and do not pass through the Custom-house books of this port, it is difficult to arrive at a correct statement of them, but the following return of the imports of the leading articles of merchandise in the past year has been compiled by one of our most accurate collectors of mercantile statistical information.

Bags, Grain	bales	540
„ Gunny	bundles	5,304
	bales	1,007
Barley, Chile	sacks	10,469
„ Eastern	kegs	100
Boots and Shoes	packages	39,815
Building Materials—		
Doors	number	56,418
Blinds	bundles	1,616
Sash	„	5,585
Lumber, Eastern and Foreign	bundles and pieces	41,627
„	tons	429
„	feet	585,915
„ Domestic	„	112,447,120
Candles	boxes	90,632
	half boxes	79,786
Cement	barrels	8,806
Cigars	cases	2,374

Coals—		
Anthracite	tons	41,678
Cumberland	„	982
„	casks	8,795
English	tons	18,331
Chile	„	2,324
Sydney	„	21,162
Vancouver Island	„	12,745
Coast	„	11,485
Coffee	lbs.	9,626,176
Cordage	bales	1,390
„	coils	12,602
„	packages	1,944
Corn	bags	755
Cornmeal, Eastern	puncheons	155
„ „	hogsheads	975
„ „	barrels	2,975
„ „	packages	60
Crockery and Glassware	„	35,234
Drugs	„	61,727
Dry Goods and Clothing	boxes and cases	24,897
„ „	bales and packages	25,444
Duck	bales	470
„	bolts	50
Fish—		
Cod	drums	1,174
„	boxes	144
„	tons	50
Mackerel, Eastern	half barrels	3,378
„ „	kits	17,877
Salmon	barrels	339
Tongues and Sounds	kits	403
Flour, Eastern	barrels	175
„ Chili	half sacks	18,850
„ „	quarter sacks	28,625
Fruits, Sauces, &c.		
Apples, dried	barrels	7,983
Peaches, dried	„	21
Nuts	casks and barrels	249
„	bales and bags	7,418
Raisins	boxes	44,173
Other kinds	hogsheads	42
„	casks and barrels	1,700
„	kegs	5,527
„	boxes and cases	122,549
„	packages	1,242
Furniture	„	33,442
Hardware	casks and barrels	6,403
„	kegs	7,559
„	boxes and cases	40,439
„	packages and parcels	86,740
Hemp	bales	5,757
Hides	number	34,249
Hops	bales	588
„	cases	15
Ice	tons	4,511
Malt Liquors—		
English, bulk	hogsheads	1,693
„ „	barrels	517
„ „	tierces	29
„ bottled	casks	11,058
„ „	barrels	6,758
„ „	tierces	20
„ „	cases	2,219
Matting	rolls and bales	7,468
Matches	cases	2,025

Metals—		
Iron, pig	tons	10,365
„ bar	bars	315,690
„ bar	bundles	85,131
„ sheet	pieces	28,587
„ sheet	cases	122
„ plate	pieces	29,526
„ pipe	bundles	6,816
„ pipe	pieces	40,104
„ railroad	bars	46,091
„ various	bundles	22,148
„ various	cases	672
Tin, plate	boxes	22,839
„ pig	pigs	904
Lead, pipe	reels	1,354
„ sheet	packages	256
„ pig	pigs	2,551
„ bar	packages	420
Steel	cases	2,303
„	bundles	3,357
„	plates and bars	936
Copper	packages and pieces	594
„	boxes	34
Sheathing Metal	cases	485
Zinc	„	364
„	packages	61
Molasses and Syrup	barrels	10,154
„ „	5 gallon kegs	6,000
Nails	kegs	94,361
Naval Stores—		
Oakum	bales	1,670
Pitch	barrels	945
Rosin	„	10
Tar	„	957
Oil—		
China	boxes	9,468
Coal	casks and barrels	50
„	cases	74,635
Cocoanut	casks	172
Lard	„	7,446
„	barrels	383
Linseed	„	2,076
„	cases	4,200
„	drums	100
Neatsfoot	barrels	30
„	cases	53
Olive	„	12,485
Rapeseed	tubs	38
Whale	barrels	17,549
Opium, Chinese	taels	334,900
Ores, Copper	bags	2,548
„ Silver	„	4,634
Paint	packages	11,370
Paper	cases	1,359
„	bales	5,085
„	bundles	20,741
„	reams	1,200
Plaster	barrels	4,526
Powder	kegs	87,943
„	cases	9,229
Provisions—		
Bacon, Eastern	hogsheads	1,241
„ „	tierces	624
„ „	barrels	55
Beef	„	92
Butter, Eastern	firkins	56,171

Provisions—		
Cheese	casks and barrels	116
„	„ tubs	51
„	boxes and cases	1,520
Hams	„ tierces	1,731
„	„ barrels	2,393
„	„ cases	18
Lard	„ tierces	530
„	„ cases	9,644
Pork, Eastern	„ barrels	10,912
Pulse	„ bales	6,646
Quicksilver	flasks, number	37,255
Rice, Foreign	packages	263,263
Salt, coarse	„ tons	2,793
„	„ bags	2,363
„ ground	„ cases	50
Sardines	„ „	4,413
Soap	„ boxes	23,718
„	half boxes	6,566
„	quarter boxes	17,166
Spices	mats and bags	1,866
„	cases and boxes	4,963
Spirits Turpentine	„ cases	872
Spirits—		
Absinth	casks and barrels	58
„	„ cases	4,724
Alcohol	„ barrels	3,994
„	„ pipes	31
„	„ cases	5,115
Brandy	„ pipes	69
„	hogsheads	627
„	half pipes	243
„	quarter pipes	1,098
„	„ barrels	3,006
„	„ octaves	2,700
„	„ kegs	460
„	„ cases	2,838
Cider	casks and barrels	199
„	„ cases	14,769
Gin	puncheons	34
„	pipes and casks	173
„	¾ pipes	179
„	„ kegs	110
„	„ cases	3,663
Liqueurs (including Bitters)	pipes and casks	23
„	„ cases	24,384
Pure Spirits	puncheons	64
„	„ pipes	667
„	„ ¾ pipes	568
„	„ barrels	1,683
Rum	puncheons	202
„	hogsheads	28
„	„ barrels	1,021
„	„ cases	..
Whisky	puncheons	82
„	„ barrels	21,959
„	„ cases	2,325
Starch	„ boxes	8,727
„	half boxes	1,790
„	quarter boxes	15,607
Staves	number	197,557
„	bundles	140,490
Stones	number	3,234
Stoneware	packages and parcels	47,584
Sugar, foreign	„ lbs.	27,420,106
„ domestic	hogsheads	145
„ „	„ tierces	27

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Sugar, domestic	.. barrels	19,196
" "	.. cases	31
Tea	.. lbs.	1,447,710
Tobacco	hogsheads	32
"	.. barrels	218
"	.. bales	880
"	.. cases	7,547
"	.. boxes	2,118
"	half boxes	216
White Lead	.. casks	441
"	.. tierces	167
"	.. kegs	1,683
"	.. cases	852
Window Glass	.. boxes	8,423
Wines	hogsheads	572
"	.. pipes	31
"	.. casks	7,191
"	.. barrels	595
"	half casks	1,757
"	quarter cases	2,534
"	.. octaves	1,188
"	.. baskets	48,574
"	.. cases	65,217
Wood and Willow Ware	packages	15,950
" " "	.. nests	3,058
" " "	.. dozen	3,286

Manufactures of Cotton, Wool, Flax, Hemp, &c.—Before the introduction of Morrill's tariff in March 1861 the articles of chief importance for this market to the shippers from Great Britain and Ireland were blankets, carpets, prints, Bradford goods, hosiery, fine white cotton goods, such as jacconetts, cambrics, &c.; shawls, Balmorals, linens of all descriptions, burlaps, &c.

Blankets.—The imposition of the rates of duty levied under Morrill's tariff, and the establishment here of two woollen mills, reduced the importation of these articles to goods ranging from 9*d.* to 12*d.* per pound; the tariff was raised in July 1862, and again in July 1864, to 20 cents. per pound, and 30 per cent. *ad valorem.* The last rate was levied on all goods whether in bond or on the way, without any notice to the importer, in consequence of which shipments of this grade of goods have lately left a loss of 25 per cent., and will no doubt cease altogether.

Carpets.—Several large mills are manufacturing these goods in the eastern States. Crossley's tapestries are, however, still preferred, if sold at the same price, on account of superior colours; but as the duty levied under the last tariff is 50 cents. per square yard, nearly all shipments during the last nine months have left loss to the importer. In body Brussels, on which the duty is from 70 to 80 cents. per square yard, the American goods are actually preferred to the English, chiefly on account of superior patterns. Shipments of these goods have left a heavy loss to the importers. Hemp carpets, on which the duty is 6 cents. per square yard, and cocoa matting, on which the duty has not been raised, are imported as before.

Prints.—The high price of cotton, the high duty of 5½ cents. per square yard without regard to quality, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, have all tended to check the consumption, and have reduced the importation of these goods to about one-fifth of the quantity imported in 1861. The Eastern printers have made great progress, and sell very large quantities in this market. At present they make only 24-inch goods, but as soon as they commence to make 31-32-inch they will under the present tariff drive the English goods out of the market.

The great staples, like brown and bleached sheeting, ticking, drilling,

denim, and other coarse cotton goods, have been entirely replaced by goods manufactured in New York and other eastern States, and are only imported for the export trade, chiefly for Mexico.

In fancy cotton goods, embroidery, and Bradford fancy and plain goods, a certain amount of trade is still done, although the number of goods manufactured in the eastern States, the excessive duty, and the exorbitant rates imposed on some articles, as for instance on Balmorals, are constantly decreasing the importation of these goods.

Linens and Cotton Hosiery.—The duty on these goods has been almost prohibited by the new tariff, as importations of these goods would leave a heavy loss.

I have been unable to procure an account of the goods manufactured at the San Francisco woollen mills, but the Mission Mills (the larger of the two) have turned out in the past year about 30,000 pairs of blankets of different colours for the trade, 15,000 army blankets, 150,000 yards of flannels of different colours, 15,000 yards of cloths and cassimeres, 4,500 dozen over shirts, under shirts, and drawers, uniforms for various institutions, the Russian fleet, and for several regiments of California State Militia; also, a few carpets.

Metals.—Our present stock of nearly all descriptions of iron is excessive, said to be over 16,000 tons of bar alone. Prices necessarily rule low. The stock of iron in bond is officially stated as follows :—83,106 bars, 6,020 bundles, 6,986 sheets, 20 cases, and 561 bundles galvanised; 16,529 plates, 11,567 bars railroad, 1,617 tons pig, 359 bundles hoop, 470 pipe, 3 casks elbows, 72 casks, and 20 bales wire. The stock of tin-plate is also excessive, and last autumn large sales were made by auction at 2 dollars (8*s.*) per box, whilst other metals at the same time were sold proportionately low. Steel for mining purposes is in large supply, and the prices ruling for a long time have been below the cost. Lead pipe, and a few other articles best known to the trade, are alone exceptions to the foregoing remarks.

Heretofore we have been entirely dependent upon imports for our supplies of shot, bar and sheet lead, but preparations are being made for the building of a shot tower and factory, for the working of lead in all desirable forms for the trade wants of this coast.

Naval Stores.—The market is now entirely supplied with tar, pitch, resin, and spirits of turpentine, from the produce of our own pine forests. Several distilleries have been in active operation, and have produced about 2,000,000 lbs. of resin, and 52,000 gallons of spirits of turpentine. Some quantity of resin has been shipped to New York. The price has varied from 42*s.* to 48*s.* per barrel of 280 lbs.

Gunpowder.—Owing to the depression in mining interests, the prohibition of exports to Mexico, and the fact that British Columbia is now receiving direct supplies from England, the sales of the various grades of gunpowder have been much lessened, whilst excessive importations left a large stock on hand at the close of the year. Powder works have been established at Santa Cruz, 100 miles to the south of this port, and are in successful operation. About 2,000 kegs of a good quality have been manufactured, and the present capacity of the mills is equal to about 200 kegs per day. The price of blasting powder for a few months past has been 19*s.* per keg of 25 lbs.

Lumber.—This is a very important trade on this coast. The total imports at this port for the year 1864 were :—Boards, 117,915,000 feet; lath, 15,379,400; shingles, 12,343,450; piles (lineal feet), 515,196; maple, 300 tons; and cedar logs, 245 tons. The total consumption in the same period was 110,112,635 feet (board measure), laths, 15,882,500; shingles, 11,387,450; and piles (lineal feet), 491,196. Most of the white

pine timber is received from the mills of Oregon and Puget Sound, and the Redwood from different parts of this State. A great many cargoes are sold here for export to Chili, China, Australia, the Sandwich and other islands of the Pacific, deliverable at the mills; the price is usually about 48*s.* per lb. The price for rough timber in this market has been uniform at about 72*s.* per lb. From the eastern states the supplies of white pine boards are now very limited, but a good deal of ash and hickory is imported for the use of carriage manufacturers.

Coffee.—The arrivals from different ports have been as follows :—

	cwt.
From Rio Janeiro	41,400
Costa Rica	14,385
Java	5,050
Manila	24,980
Sandwich Island	130

The stock at the commencement of last year was estimated at 22,000 cwt. The price varied but little in the early part of the year, ranging from 102*s.* 8*d.* to 112*s.* per cwt. In April the market was strengthened by a report of an advance in the duties, and sales were made at 118*s.* 10*d.*; but in May a considerable quantity of Rio was sold by auction, which depressed the market, and notwithstanding an advance in the duty to 23*s.* 4*d.* the depression continued, and the price receded towards the close of the year to 93*s.* 4*d.* to 102*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., with a stock in bond at the close of 24,915 cwt.

Teas.—The imports of teas in 1864 were—

	lbs.
From China	1,105,400
Japan	372,323

The exact proportions of black and green cannot be obtained, but not more than one-third were green; of the black the Oolongs are chiefly used, the consumption of congo and souchong being very small; for the finest green teas the best demand is from Salt Lake. The annual sales vary from 1,200,000 lbs. to 1,500,000 lbs. chiefly for consumption in the Pacific States and Territories, but there are small exports to Mexico, Panama, Chile, and Vancouver Island. The quality of the tea consumed on this coast is superior to what it was before the duty was raised, and above the average of that consumed in the eastern States. The duty is now 25 cents. per lb.

Rice.—The stock on the 1st January 1864 was estimated at 13.000 tons. The consumption in the past year was unusually large, in consequence of the high price of breadstuffs and potatoes; towards the close it exceeded 1,000 tons per month. The importations from all parts were as follows :—

	Tons.
From Calcutta	33
China	53,45
Batavia	35
Siam	86
Manila	212
Sandwich Island	168
Central America	30
Total	5,909

At the close of the year the stock in bond was only about 85 tons.

Sugar.—The imports from foreign ports in the past year amounted to 12,240 tons. On the 1st January 1864 the stock of raw on hand was about 1,200 tons, and of refined 2,710 barrels. At that date raw for

refining purposes was selling at 32*s.* 6*d.* to 37*s.* per cwt., and refined at 74*s.* to 76*s.* The first quality of China sugar, which has been sparely supplied the market throughout the year, has ranged in price from 56*s.* to 63*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., the average being 60*s.* 4*d.* One of the leading features of the market has been the steady increase of the imports of raw sugar from the Sandwich Islands, mostly of good grocer's qualities, much approved of by the trade, and packed in very convenient sized packages. The present heavy duty on raw sugar has been a serious drawback to the importation of inferior grades suited to refining purposes. At the close of the year the stock in bond was 300 bags China, 200 kegs Sandwich Islands, 470 hogsheads and 190 barrels West Indian, and 28,690 mats Manila. Two cargoes of West Indian sugars have arrived, but they left a large loss to the shippers. The total consumption of raw sugars for all purposes in the year was about 13,450 tons, and of refined 51,300 barrels.

The cultivation of the grape which at first was confined to the county of Los Angeles, 350 miles to the south of this, is carried on all over the State. The Sonoma grape, rather to the north of this, is said to produce the best wine, but the manufacture of it is now more carefully attended to, and the improvement is very marked. It appears to be an unquestionable fact that this State is to produce large quantities of wine of a very fair quality. It is impossible to state with any degree of correctness what the amount manufactured last year amounted to, but the district about Los Angeles and Sonoma certainly produced over 1,000,000 gallons, besides a considerable quantity of brandy. Wherever wine is made in the interior of the State, the local consumption absorbs it before the next crop of grapes afford a renewal of the supply; it has been estimated that the manufacture of the whole State amounts to between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 gallons, and from 150,000 to 200,000 gallons of brandy; but I am inclined to regard this as a too sanguine estimate.

The clip of wool the past year has not been so large as anticipated, consequent upon the great loss of sheep from the drought of last winter. The clip of all kinds amounted to 8,000,000 lbs., being about 400,000 lbs. over that of 1863. The quotations which I give below are somewhat under those of the previous year.

		Spring Clip.		Autumn Clip.	
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Merino	per lb.	11½ to	12½	8½ to	9½
Half ditto	„	10½	11½	8	9
American	„	8½	9½	8	8½
Common Mexican and Mixed	„	6	9	5	7½

The shipments were all made to New York and Boston; the decline in price noted was caused in some measure by the excessive importations of foreign wool into the United States, in anticipation of the new tariff, but probably more by the caution the purchasers found it necessary to exercise with the constant fluctuations in the price of gold. The loss of sheep consequent on the drought has been immense, many persons engaged in the business of sheep raising losing one-third to one-half their flocks, and nearly all the sheep in the southern part of the State had to be removed to the nearest Tule Lands, or to distant pasturages in the north, at an almost ruinous expense to the owners.

The loss of cattle has been greater than that of sheep, and ordinary "ranche" stock could not command a market at any price. Stall-fed and fat oxen towards the end of the year brought 9*l.* to 14*l.* per head.

The home receipts of hides have been about 400,000, and local tanneries have consumed about 150,000; in the spring the price was firm at 6½*d.* to 7*d.* per lb., and in the autumn dull at 4*d.* to 5*d.* All the hides

are shipped east, and the largely accumulated stock at New York caused the decline in the autumn.

Tallow varied in price from 30*s.* 4*d.* to 38*s.* per cwt., the latter price ruling at the close of the year.

Mining.—In all branches of mining there has been an unprecedented amount of work performed. In my last annual report I remarked upon the stimulus given to this important branch of the industry of California by the formation of numerous incorporated companies, and the confidence displayed by capitalists in mining adventures; in fact, amongst all classes the desire to invest in mining companies became a perfect mania, and there were very few who were not in one way or other interested in mining matters. Professional and mercantile men, tradesmen, farmers, mechanics, and servants all held shares in mining companies, the numbers of which by the spring of last year had increased to such an extent as to convey to the mind of the more far-seeing or better versed in the history of all speculations, the certainty that a crisis must soon arrive. Over 3,000 companies were incorporated, and almost all engaged in working mines of some description. Of these but a very small proportion were free from the requirement of continual assessments on their shares. The enormous amount thus called for, continually draining the resources of stockholders had its effect, and a slight cause was only wanting to produce a reaction, which in the month of May was brought on by a report that the large body of ore in the leading mine of Nevada territory had been worked out. The reaction soon amounted to a panic, and for a time confidence in all undertakings was lost. The more valuable mining shares fell far below their legitimate value, and most of the others disappeared altogether from the market. Towards the close of the year confidence was in some measure restored, and the leading mines attracted attention at about their fair value, and many others on which work had been suspended commenced operations again. The receipt of gold and silver from the interior being nearly 1,000,000*l.* in excess of any previous year since 1853, shews that the money expended in developing mines was by no means wholly thrown away, and its material benefits will be shown in a continued increase of the precious metals. I give below the fluctuations in the value of shares in a few of the leading mines of Nevada territory, as those were the mines calling for the larger capital, and attracting more particularly the attention of speculators.

FLUCTUATIONS in the Value of Shares in a few of the leading Mines of Nevada Territory.

Name of Company.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gould and Curry .. per foot	1,000	940	920	900	800	510	310	280	220	320	290	310
Ophir .. .. .. „	310	320	310	340	200	160	125	100	60	90	85	80
Savage .. .. .. „	545	650	510	510	360	255	220	260	240	370	375	345
Potosi .. .. .. „	230	260	200	210	170	175	160	180	138	150	160	140
Chollar .. .. .. „	80	160	65	60	125	95	80	95	125	190	200	200
Hale and Norcross .. „	175	160	130	125	110	100	70	60	45	86	200	80
Sheba .. .. .. „	26	25	24	22	22	20	14	60	20	13	10	2
Daney .. .. .. „	12	25	45	22	16	12	9	7	6	4	4	3
Yellow Jacket .. .. „	180	180	240	220	160	150	140	80	100	155	180	165
Overman .. .. .. „	100	85	70	65	50	50	40	45	30	33	26	16
Uncle Sam .. .. „	125	100	155	200	140	130	80	40	40	70	40	30
Burning Moscow .. .. „	23	18	20	20	8	2	3	4	6	14	10	7
Antelope .. .. .. „	50	40	44	30	34	20	14	10	3	6	20	14

In reference to the above, it is necessary to state that the quotations are "per foot," without reference to the shares, as the mines are represented by so many feet in length on the vein.

Gold mining in California has been very successful on the whole during the year, although from the small quantity of rain which fell in the winter of 1863-64, there has been in many parts of the State so scanty a supply of water as to stop all descriptions of mining, yet the attention having been greatly turned to quartz mining, the yield has been beyond the average of late years. Where water could be obtained hydraulic mining has been very profitable. In Nevada County a deposit of the gravelly cement has been worked to great advantage. Wherever the lead has been discovered it has proved equally rich, with a depth of between 30 and 40 feet, and a width varying from 4 to 5½ feet. A vast quantity of rich dirt has been accumulated during the past year, and the ample supply of water is now enabling the miners to work to advantage these rich collections. In Nevada County a great many new quartz mills have been erected, and competition has reduced the rate of crushing to 12*s.* and 14*s.* per ton, which has had the effect of keeping them fully employed in crushing rock that in former years was considered almost valueless. As improvements in machinery are brought to bear, and a rigid economy exercised, rock yielding 28*s.* to 40*s.* per ton can be worked to advantage where there is a good average width of vein. The whole State abounds with this class of ore, which preclude the idea of any diminution of the precious products of the State for a very long time to come. Some of the mines which have yielded comparatively poor rock, but in large quantities, have given to the owners enormous results, and, contrary to the theory of many scientific men, the greater depth the mines have been worked in many instances the richer has the ore proved. In some parts of the country, where formerly mines were abandoned as worked out when the green stone was reached at a depth of 100 to 150 feet, the work has been resumed, and the hard green stone cut through at a vast expense of labour, to find underneath the vein to be as rich or richer and more regular than near the surface. In Mariposa County there have been erected several large mills, which have been constantly supplied with ore averaging about 3*l.* per ton. In Amador County there are many very large quartz mills, and the mines, which usually yield an abundance of rather poor ore, have been worked to a greater depth than in any other part of the State; several are down 500 to 600, and one 900 feet. The more distant mines of Nevada Territory, in the Humboldt and Reese River districts, have not been developed so fully as I expected they would have been. There are many leads promising well, but the work on them is not far enough advanced to yield regular supplies of ore, and consequently most of the small mills erected have been engaged chiefly on trial crushings. The neighbourhood of Austin, Reese River, is, however, an exception to this, as the mills have turned out within a few months 100,000*l.*, and are increasing their yields. All the ores of the Humboldt and Reese River Districts require roasting, to enable the silver to be freely extracted. The "Gould and Curry" Mine has paid monthly dividends throughout the year, varying, however, in amount. The annual report shows the gross product of the mine to have been 979,600*l.*, and the dividends declared 280,000*l.* The product of the crushing from their mill, which has cost altogether about 200,000*l.*, amounted to 357,275*l.*; the ore reduced at outside mills yielded 620,000*l.*, and ore valued at about 3,000*l.* was shipped. The company have a large quantity of ore on hand, estimated to be worth 8*l.* per ton, and expect to be able to continue their present monthly dividends of 15*l.* per foot. Their own mill reduces from 80 to 100 tons daily, at an expense of 2*l.* 8*s.* per ton.

The yield of the ore worked at their own mill averaged 14*l.* 16*s.* per ton.

Several of the companies owning portions of the Comstock Lead and Gold Hill are paying regular dividends. The "ophir," which for a time was the leading mine of the territory, and which I believe was the only one on which an assessment was never levied, has been lately barely paying working expenses. They are now engaged in sinking a shaft to the depth of 1,000 feet, and are sanguine of again meeting with rich ore.

Copper Mining.—A good deal of work has been done in copper mines in various sections of the State; but only four companies have as yet sent ore to this port in quantity for shipment. The ore that has been shipped has varied from 12 to 20 per cent. of copper; below the former it is considered unprofitable unless reduced, but this process is at present found to be too expensive. The shipments of the year have amounted to 15,000 tons. The ore is found in deposits.

Notwithstanding the discovery of so many quicksilver mines during the past two or three years, the "New Almaden" continues to be the only one yielding metal in quantity. There has been extracted from that mine in 1864 over 40,000 flasks (75 lbs.), of which there have been exported—

	Flasks.
To New York and Boston..	1,495
Great Britain	1,609
Mexico	7,483
China	18,908
Peru	4,300
Chile	2,674
Central America	30
Japan	262
Australia	100
Panama..	45
Vancouver Island	21
Total	36,927

The coal or lignite mines of Mount Diable have not been worked so extensively the past year as was expected, in consequence of the unusually large importation of foreign coal. About 20,000 tons have reached this market, which have been sold at from 28*s.* to 36*s.* per ton. Several of the mines are well opened and in good working order.

Railroads.—The actual amount of work which has been done the past year on railroads in the State has not been great, but there is an evident disposition to carry out without delay some of the projected lines, and it is confidently anticipated that both English and eastern capital will be available for the purpose. Fifteen miles has been opened of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, extending from the Folsom terminus in an east north-east direction to La Trobe; 10 miles further will be completed in about six months. A line nine miles in length has been completed from a point of the Sacramento River, below where the capital is situated, and connected with the Sacramento Valley Railroad, seven miles from the city. A good deal of the traffic which passed through Sacramento now goes direct to the mining regions by this road, *viâ* Freeport and La Trobe. Two small lines have been built on the opposite side of the bay, connecting with steamers from this city. One is to be extended considerably, and will probably finally connect with the projected San José and Stockton Road. The Central Pacific Railroad Company completed thirty-one miles of their road last June in a north-east direction from Sacramento. The California Central Railroad has been graded several miles from Lincoln towards Marysville, and this is expected to be continued without much delay, to

connect with the California Northern Railroad, running nearly due north to Oroville.

The horse railroad tracks have been continued through most of the streets of the city having extensive traffic.

The California State Telegraph Company have extended their lines considerably during the year. In September they opened a line to Olympia, situated at the southernmost point of Puget Sound. This line is to be continued to Vancouver Island and British Columbia, under an arrangement between the Governments of the two colonies, and is completed as far as Seattle, fifty miles to the north of Olympia.

There are thirteen foundries and machine shops in the city, employing over 2,000 hands, and the past year all have been fully employed.

A company was formed last year for the manufacture of glass, and the works are now in full operation, turning out bottles, carboys, jars, &c., of any size or colour. It is intended shortly to manufacture pressed glass-ware.

A new sugar refinery has been completed, capable of manufacturing 5,000 lbs. per day. The old one is refining about 1,000 tons of raw sugar monthly.

A wire rope manufactory is extensively engaged in making wire rope for mining and ferry purposes, and for shipping; also copper and brass rope for sash cords, lightning conductors, &c. The city has heretofore been supplied with gas by one company, but another has just completed its works.

Water has been furnished by two companies, who have recently amalgamated. The supply is brought from a stream six miles from the city, and from several small streams about twenty miles distant.

Savings Banks.—There are four of these institutions established in this city; they are all in successful operation, and pay their depositors from 1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per month.

Insurance Companies.—There are seven local fire offices, besides numerous agencies of foreign companies, but out of the city the amount of property insured is comparatively small. There are several agencies for foreign life offices, but the amount of business done by them is trifling.

The duties on imports received at this port in 1864 amounted to 1,194,030*l.*, being an excess over 1863 of 256,350*l.*, the result of the higher rates of duties imposed in 1863. The internal revenue from excises, licenses, income tax, and stamps, amounted to 497,930*l.*, an excess over the previous year of 304,100.

The receipts into the State Treasury amounted to 672,130*l.*, against an expenditure of 496,065*l.* The funded debt of this city and county is 882,680*l.*, against which sinking funds have accumulated to the amount of about 200,000*l.*, which is deemed ample for the retirement of bonds within the several periods of maturity. Almost all the ascertained indebtedness of the city and county has been funded. The cash on hand in the Treasury, exclusive of sinking and interest funds, is about 64,000*l.*

The outstanding bonds and interest are classified as follows:—

	$
City Bonds of 1857, due 1871—10 per cent.	1,332,500
City Fire Bonds of 1854, due 1866—10 per cent.	174,500
City Bonds of 1855, due 1875—6 per cent.	329,000
City and County Bonds of 1858, due 1888—6 per cent. ..	1,133,500
City School Bonds of 1856, due 1866—7 per cent.	42,000
City and County School Bonds 1860, due 1870—10 per cent.	59,550
„ „ 1861, due 1870—10 per cent.	20,000
City and County Railroad Bonds of 1862 and 1863, due 1877 and 1878—7 per cent.	300,000
City and County Judgment Bonds of 1863 and 1864, due 1883 and 1884—7 per cent.	1,022,363
Total	$4,413,413

The value of property included in the assessment roll of last year amounts to 35,102,770 dollars personal, and 47,300,718 dollars real estate, in all 82,403,488 dollars, of which sum about 18,000,000 dollars will be exempt from taxation or subject to litigation on questions pending in the Supreme Court, in which is involved the legality of taxing mortgages upon property already assessed to owners of the estate.

Taxes for State and county purposes are as follows:—

State Tax.

	$	cts.
For General Purposes	0	48¾
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	0	30
„ „ „ 1860	0	1¼
State Capitol	0	5
Insane Asylum	0	5
Soldiers' Relief Fund	0	4
Aid to Central Pacific Railroad	0	8
Benefit of Line Officers, California Volunteers	0	1
Soldiers' Bounty Fund	0	12
Additional Cells at State Prison	0	5
School Purposes	0	5
Total for State Purposes ..	1	25

City and County Tax.

	$	cts.
For General Fund	0	61
School Fund	0	35
Street Light Fund	0	7½
Corporation Debt Fund	0	47
Interest, San Francisco and San José Railroad Bonds ..	0	2½
Sinking Fund, Judgment Bonds of 1863	0	2½
Interest on ditto	0	17½
Total for City and County Purposes	1	73

Total on each $100 valuation, $2 98 cents.

Real estate in this city has improved materially, and rents have increased proportionally. A large number of new buildings have been erected, and many are of an expensive character. Dwelling-houses containing six to ten rooms let from 200*l.* to 400*l.* per annum.

Gold continues to be the recognized currency of the State, and trade seems to be affected but very slightly by the existing internal war. Money is abundant, and the rate of interest is less firmly supported. Long loans on unexceptionable security are made at one per cent. per month, and commercial paper is discounted at 1¼ to 1½. Three English banks have been established in the year, and one local joint-stock bank;

the latter is doing a commanding business, the managers having previously a good banking connexion. Sight drafts on New York for gold have lately been selling at $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 per cent. premium, which is a reduction of fully 50 per cent. on the rates ruling prior to the commencement of last year. Telegraphic transfers have varied from 3 to 4 per cent. premium. Exchange on England has been steady at from 48*d.* to $48\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per dollar.

Large tracts of land have lately been sold to eastern capitalists, on which there are said to be numerous oil springs. There are indications of springs in many parts of the State, and attention is being turned to them. It is yet to be seen if petroleum can be obtained in sufficient quantity, and at a cost to make it one of the merchantable productions of the State; the recently levied Federal excise duty of one dollar a cask will be found very onerous here with the high price of labour.

The United States Branch Mint in this city has coined in the past year 15,873,200 dollars gold in double eagles (20 dollars), 25,000 dollars in eagles, 19,440 dollars in half eagles; 329,300 dollars silver in half dollars, 5,000 dollars in quarter dollars, 23,000 dollars in dimes (10 cents) 8,000 dollars in half dimes; the total deposits were 16,176,887 dollars, of which 16,323,186 dollars were coined as specified, and 44,046 made into refined bars.

The arrivals over the departures in the year were about 10,000, and there was considerable immigration over the plains.

I estimate the value of merchandise passing through British hands at between 2,000,000*l.* and 3,000,000*l.* The following are the current rates of wage :—

		$	$
Blacksmiths	per diem	12	to 18
Boiler Makers	„	14	18
Ballast Men	„	8	12
Bricklayers	„	12	16
Brickmakers	„	8	10
Carpenters	„	12	18
Ship Carpenters	„	15	18
Coopers	„	10	15
Caulkers	„	15	18
Draymen	„	7	9
Engineers	„	16	20
Labourers	„	5	6
		£	£
Mill Sawyers, with board ..	per month	10	to 15
Farm Labourers	„	6	7
Porters	„	9	14
Domestic Servants	„	4	10
Seaman's Wages	„	4	5

San Francisco, March 22, 1865.

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AUSTRIA.

RAGUSA.

Report by Mr. Consul Paton on the Trade of Ragusa for the Year 1864.

The year 1864 has been marked by a good production of olive oil, after several years of oil of inferior quality and quantity; the landed proprietor and the peasant are therefore satisfied. But the other interest of the district, ship-owning and navigation, is, notwithstanding the cessation of the temporary disadvantage of the Danish war, not in a very flourishing condition, owing to the spread of screw steamers and sailing vessels of a large and remunerative build; and this interest would suffer even more if it were not for a transient employment consequent on the extension of cotton-planting over all the soil of Egypt, which, having ceased to be a grain-exporting country, has given activity to the grain export of the Black Sea, in which the flag of Austria has participated, in addition to the usual employment which the Austrian flag has had since the abolition of the British corn laws, in the alternate movement of breadstuffs to England, and of exports of coal from England to the Mediterranean.

There is a small beginning of cotton growing in Dalmatia. The production of 1864 has been 1,364 Austrian lbs. (1,678 avoirdupois), nearly all in two localities, Scardona, at the mouth of the Kerka, and at Lissa, the inhabited island of the Dalmatian Archipelago that is furthest from the mainland. A proprietor in the former locality received the Government prize of 25 ducats. But there is not soil enough for any extension of this culture to be seriously counted on in the markets of Europe. There has also been a small beginning in the plain of Trebigne; Turkish soldiers of the garrison, natives of Macedonia, having shown the peasants how to cultivate the plant.

The leading event of the year is the commencement of a decided inclination towards lower customs duties in the minds of the general public. It is the success of the French experiment and the irresistible logic of the tabulation of the results of free trade in Britain, that can, in truth, be no longer controverted.

The Vienna Chamber of Commerce has, it is true, sought some support for the protectionist theory; but, as regards Dalmatia, the Chamber of Commerce of Ragusa is for free-trade, as shown by its answer; and the Chamber of Commerce of Spalato is decided in its recommendation of free-trade, not only for Dalmatia, but in favour of low customs duties for the central area of the empire.

The address of the Chamber of Spalato points out courteously to the Chamber of Vienna that the latter, in making itself the organ of the other Chambers of Commerce of the empire, and although expressing its sympathy for the principle of free-trade in the abstract, yet, in reality, responds negatively to the appeal of the English Chambers of Commerce, by doubting that the time is yet come for the realization of a free-trade policy.

The address of Spalato then goes on to express its regret that the Vienna Chamber of Commerce "holds to protection, and shows no desire

for a liberal reform of even a moderate character, still less a commercial treaty with England and France, which latter country was, a few years ago, as prohibitive and protectionist as Austria, but has made treaties with England, Switzerland, the Zollverein, and with Italy, without having had to repent of them; making thus gigantic steps in the way of free exchanges, thanks to which her industry, agriculture, trade, and navigation have had such an impetus as was never before seen."

The Spalatine Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that "a liberal commercial policy would be an act of political wisdom towards the more easterly parts of the empire, which are rich in natural resources, and desirous of foreign markets and of a cessation of the mercantile isolation of Austria;" thereby meaning that one of the best safety-valves for seething national antipathies is wealth superinduced by a removal of obstacles to free-trading.

The address concludes with the Chamber of Spalato politely declining to associate itself to any address of the Vienna Chamber in the protectionist sense, and stating its belief that a prosperous future is derivable solely from the free-trade principle.

As far as Dalmatia is concerned, the province may be pronounced to be almost unanimous, with the exception of a few proprietors in the circle of Spalato, who still imagine that they derive more advantage from a privileged entrance of their oils and wines into the central area of the empire than by a general renovation of the resources of the province by free-trade.

British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Ragusa in 1864.

Nationality.	Entered.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ionian	5	175	4	68	9	243
Neapolitan	50	1,040	6	144	56	1,184
Turkish	10	485	1	17	11	502
Greek	9	156	2	38	11	194
Papal States	4	272	..	..	4	272
Russian	1	157	..	..	1	157
Sardinian	1	117	..	..	1	117
Total	80	2,402	13	267	93	2,669
	Cleared.					
Ionian	3	52	9	90	12	142
Neapolitan	24	658	32	546	56	1,204
Turkish	4	181	7	305	11	486
Greek	3	52	9	234	12	286
Papal States	1	52	3	220	4	272
Russian	..	..	1	157	1	157
Sardinian	..	..	1	117	1	117
Total	35	995	62	1,669	97	2,664

One foreign steamer (French), of 170 tons, entered and cleared in ballast.

British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Gravosa in 1864.

Nationality.	Entered.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	3	669	..	..	3	669
Ionian	1	31	..	..	1	31
Neapolitan	6	96	4	105	10	201
Turkish	2	29	..	..	2	29
Russian	1	180	..	..	1	180
Greek	1	36	1	20	2	56
Papal States	2	136	..	..	2	136
Total	16	1,177	5	125	21	1,302
	Cleared.					
British	3	669	..	..	3	669
Ionian	1	31	..	..	1	31
Neapolitan	6	131	3	46	9	177
Turkish	1	12	1	17	2	29
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	1	20	3	348	4	368
Papal States	1	57	1	79	2	136
Total	13	920	8	490	21	1,410

No foreign steamers are given in Port Return as entering Gravosa. This is a circumstances to be satisfied with in one sense, as it indicates that the immediate cause of their presence in later years has ceased, viz., the political disturbances in the Herzegovina, and the large transit of military stores and supplies for troops maintained for a year after the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, on a war footing.

The total English imports and exports for the last seven years have been of the following value, comprising both ports.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1858 ..	7,643	750
1859 ..	6,038	1,117
1860 ..	7,829	330
1861 ..	9,004	..
1862 ..	9,322	690
1863 ..	8,092	..
1864 ..	8,674	..

The total imports into and exports from both Ragusa and Gravosa during the last five years have been as follows :—

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1860 ..	34,578	10	0	4,638	2	0
1861 ..	33,270	2	0	3,725	2	0
1862 ..	69,872	2	0	9,828	8	0
1863 ..	76,704	4	0	6,785	2	0
1864 ..	41,741	0	0	4,273	0	0

The diminution in 1864, as compared with the two previous years, is attributable, as above stated, to the cessation of a state of war in the Herzegovina, rendering a large movemont, chiefly import on the account of the Turkish Government, no longer necessary.

The following were the leading articles exported and imported in 1864 at Gravosa and Ragusa, to which the totals follow.

VALUE of the principal Articles Imported into Ragusa in 1864.

Articles.	Turkey.	Naples.	Papal States.	Ionian Islands.	Tuscany.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Maize	7,469	..	..	..	..	7,469
Wheat	5,291	..	..	740	..	6,031
Semola	822	..	..	..	..	822
Vegetables	..	616	..	..	..	616
Barley	686	..	..	..	..	686
Oil	..	351	..	..	..	351
Maccaroni	..	263	..	..	..	263
Linen Cloth	..	..	181	..	..	181
Marble	..	..	..	..	159	159
Rye	..	..	..	158	..	158
Oranges	..	166	..	..	..	166

VALUE of the principal Articles Exported from Ragusa in 1864.

Articles.	Turkey.	Naples.
	£	£
Goats and Sheep	..	438
Iron	200	..
Salt Meat	178	..
Spirits	169	..
Refined Sugar	159	..
Anchovies	..	153

VALUE of the principal Articles Imported into Gravosa in 1864.

Articles.	Britain.	Turkey.	Papal States.	Greece.	Naples.	Russia.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£ s.	£	£ s.
Coal	8,594	..	..	..	..	..	8,594 0
Wheat	..	1,093	..	..	..	715	1,808 0
Cement	..	..	..	780	..	..	780 0
Coin	..	341	..	..	..	..	341 0
Leeches	..	320	..	..	..	..	320 0
Woollen Cloths	..	140	..	..	..	..	140 0
Hides and Skins	..	126	..	..	..	..	126 0
Semola	..	85	..	..	..	..	85 0
Linen Cloth	..	40	22	..	..	..	62 0
Leaf Tobacco	..	45	..	..	..	..	45 0
Earthenware	30	..	2	..	3 10	..	35 10

VALUE of the principal Articles Exported from Gravosa in 1864.

Articles.	Turkey.	Naples.	Greece.
	£	£	£
Coin	790	..	..
Wheat	441	..	..
Anchovies	..	..	302
Sheep and Goats ..	..	258	..
Woollen Cloth	135	..	..
Coffee	49	..	..
Fancy Goods	45	..	..
Precious Stones	44	..	..
Upholstery	27	..	..
Linen Cloths	23	..	..
Iron, in rods	12	..	..

PORT OF RAGUSA.

GROSS Value of Imports and Exports.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	Florins.	Florins.
Turkey	255,421	13,092
Naples	19,691	9,779
Papal States	4,303	792
Ionian Islands	8,988	..
Greece	2,490	..
Tuscany	2,578	..
Total	293,471	23,663
In British Money ..	£29,347 2*s.*	£2,366 6*s.*

PORT OF GRAVOSA.

GROSS Value of Imports and Exports.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	Florins.	Florins.
Britain	86,742	..
Turkey	22,932	9,791
Naples	730	5,200
Papal States	1,006	50
Ionian Islands	26	..
Greece	7,800	3,026
Russia	7,284	..
Total	126,520	18,067
In British Money ..	£12,652	£1,806 14*s.*

The following are the prices current in Ragusa, calculated in British money. (The Austrian lb. is equal to $1\frac{2\,3}{1\,0\,0}$ British Imperial weight, the centner to 123 lbs. British):—

Best Olive Oil, 50*s.* per barrel of 15 British gallons.

Salad Oil, 46*s.* per barrel.

Anchovies, 1*l.* 2*s.* per barrel of 90 lbs. Austrian.

Washed Wool (coarse), 11½*d.* per lb. Austrian.

Ditto (fine), 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

Raw Cow Hides, 8*d.* per Austrian lb.
Hare Skins, 2*l.* 16*s.* for 110 skins.
Tallow, 5*d.* per Austrian lb.
Best Wheat, 46*s.* to 50*s.* per Imperial quarter.
Beef (coarse and fibrous) 4½*d.* per lb. Austrian.
Veal (excellent), 10*d.* per lb.
Table Butter, 2*s.* per lb. (in 1865, 1*s.* 8*d.*).
Cooking Butter, from the Herzegovina, slightly rancid, 1*s* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*

These prices are, generally speaking, high. The reason is, that almost all inland produce is brought from a distance on horseback, over mountain-roads which, as Jukich expresses it, are "such as they have made themselves;" and, until we have communications with the interior, it is in vain to expect any commerce of importance. In Europe, civilization has created the railways; but in these remote corners of the Ottoman empire, the railways may be the precursors of civilization by the creation of commerce, as in the United States of America.

I am more than ever convinced that, by Gravosa becoming the port of Hungary and Bosnia by a railway connection with the Save, one of the greatest benefits will be conferred on the trade and the resources of the Austrian and Ottoman empires, and of the largely exporting and importing countries of Western Europe. In addition to the exports of Hungarian produce, there would be a large export of Bosnian minerals. Rich as Ami Boué and other geologists represent Bosnia to be in minerals, they do not, I suspect, know half its wealth. From what I have read in the geographical descriptions of Bosnia by the celebrated missionary of the Franciscan order, Jukich (Agram, 1851), it would appear that the rayahs carefully conceal from the Turkish authorities and from travelling geologists the traditions of Roman and Middle Age mines in various localities.*

Nor would the Austrian manufacturers fail to have their full share of the new life that would be thrown into commerce and agriculture by the new method of locomotion and the increase of the native products. If Moravian cloths, Bohemian glass, and other sound, healthy, and established manufactures of Austria compete with similar productions in the distant markets of the world, so much the more easily could they do so in a province forming almost a wedge penetrating into the empire. Gravosa having, moreover, a position between the Bosniac Herzegovinian forests and the sea, is most favourably situated for the large exports of timber from the Adriatic to Northern Africa.

* In the Middle Ages, Ragusa had a considerable export of Bosniac rock-salt, and paid an annuity of 2,000 perperpers to the kings for the monopoly. There were also settlements of Ragusans at the mines of Rudnik, in Servia, at the silver mines of Trebernik (*i. e.*, "Place of Silver") on the Upper Drina, at the mines of mixed gold and silver at Novo Berdo, and at eleven towns of the countries to the east of Ragusa. The great wealth of Ragusa in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was from the export of silver, copper, lead, and other raw products to Venice, and other parts of Italy, and the import of cloths, velvets, jewellery, and other costly manufactures from Italy, to be resold to the wealthy, and, at that time, Christian chivalry of Bosnia and "Zacculmia," as the Herzegovina was then called. The coins of Ragusa were the current medium of Bosnia and Albania, and the mint of Ragusa assured for itself the bullion at fixed rates, by special agreements. At these colonies the Ragusan Consuls had not only jurisdiction over Ragusan subjects, but could summarily recover debts from the subjects of the Kings of Bosnia.

If Venice hopes, by the Suez Canal, to regain some small part of her ancient commerce, surely Ragusa, with her capacious harbours and the more feasible project of a railroad to Hungary bisecting Bosnia, may reasonably hope, in course of time, to have a commerce even exceeding that which she had in the thirteenth and fourteenth and first half of the fifteenth centuries.

It is evident that the contemplated tariff reductions and abolitions ought to precede the construction of any railway bisecting Bosnia and the Herzegovina. But when the time comes for taking up the railway project, there is one subordinate consideration which I have not yet seen adverted to, and which may possibly enhance, to a certain extent, the prospects of the speculation. I allude to the periodical passage of large numbers of families, in easy circumstances, from the colder to the warmer temperatures of Europe, and *vice versâ*, in autumn and spring. That this is, although secondary to mercantile traffic, nevertheless neither chimerical nor insignificant, may be judged of by the extraordinary increase of building and population at Nice, Cannes, Hyères, and Antibes, and the increasing traffic of the railway that subserves the coast.

Trieste and Fiume are too cold and too exposed to the piercing north-east wind. Without being so well sheltered as Nice, there are various points in this immediate neighbourhood which could furnish to the wealthier inhabitants of the north-eastern parts of Europe a climate which is a contrast to the rigour of Transalpine regions. At present the communication is dependent on all the accidents of a three or four days' voyage from Trieste. I am persuaded that Ragusa, or some other point in Southern Dalmatia, might become the Nice or Hyères of the eastern half of Europe, if it was attainable by a direct railway-journey, *viâ* Brood-Serajevo.

The climate is certainly excellent, and the ports are excellent. What we are deficient in, in bare Dalmatia, is soil; what rich Hungary and equally rich Bosnia need is an outlet. Hence, substantial grounds, furnished by the nature of things for the proposed connection of those rich countries with Gravosa, the best and most convenient port on the east of the Adriatic.

When M. de Beaupré, the French Naval Commissioner of the First Empire, saw the convenient port of Gravosa, its capacious, secure ramification forming the Gulf of Ombla, and the vast outer roadstead of Calamota protected by islands from all winds, and having intermediate passages by which vessels can enter in any wind, so as to make the coast all a port up to the root of the peninsula of Sabrincello, he wrote to Paris that he had lighted on "the pearl of the Adriatic;" and, in consequence of repeated reports and surveys, it had been resolved by Napoleon I to make Ragusa a port of war. An arsenal was to be constructed at Gravosa and a building-yard at Ombla, with fortifications to match. These vast plans were, through the collapse of the Empire, never realized. But the natural facilities for pacific commerce remain in all their force and prominence.

The Gulf of Cattaro has a larger surface of land-locked water, but the entrance is not by any means so easy in blowing weather as that of Gravosa. Sebenico is also a land-locked salt-water loch (or lough), but the entrance is too narrow except for steamers or sailing-vessels with a fair wind; and, if we look inside, the basin is too deep for convenient anchorage. Gravosa has all the advantages of Cattaro and Sebenico, and none of their defects, and is nearer to the Vale of the Narenta than Cattaro, and, moreover, *on*, not *off*, the line from the Narenta to the mouth of the Adriatic, as Sebenico is. As for Spalato, whatever merits it may have, it has neither a proper port to make it the desirable terminus of a great railway, nor has it a convenient position in relation to the basin of the Narento, which is the natural avenue from the highlands of Bosnia to the Adriatic. With regard to Klek, even if it were, by some diplomatic arrangement, to cease to be *mare clausum*, it is of roundabout access, at the back of Sabrincello, and has, moreover, no town or village as a convenient nucleus of a larger population.

Ragusa, May 1, 1865.

BOLIVIA.

COBIJA.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Joel, on the Trade of Cobija, for the Year 1864.

Cobija, the sole port of entry of the Republic of Bolivia, is situated in latitude 22° 34′ 0″ south, longitude 70° 20′ 50″ west.

The bay is perfectly safe at all seasons of the year and there is good anchorage in 8 or 9 fathoms, sand and shells over a rocky bottom. The expense incurred by vessels arriving at this port to discharge or load is very moderate, there being no lighthouse or anchorage dues, or fees of any kind, except one or two dollars to the captain of the port, and a further sum of two dollars for the stamp attached to the sailing licence.

The loading ports of this district are Paquica, Duendes, Tocopilla, Punta Blanca, Huanillo, Gatico, Tamis, Horuos, and Gualaguala.

In 1862, guano deposits were discovered round the base of Mount Mexillones roughly estimated to contain two millions of tons, but as the right of Bolivia to the territory from latitude 23° 0′ 0″ to 25° 20′ 0″ south, which includes the Bay of Mexillones, is, and has been for years disputed by Chile, until this question is arranged there is but little probability of the discovery being utilized by either country.

The entire coast range of this district is rich in veins of copper; gold also has been found near the river Loa, the boundary of this Republic to the north. Guano continues to be exported from Paquica, but the quality being inferior to that of the Chincha Islands and the difficulties attendant on its extraction greater, it is questionable if it be a source of profit to the contractor, who pays to this Government an export duty of $5·75 (about 17*s.* 9*d.* sterling) per ton, computing from the register of the ships that load there.

In the neighbourhood of Calama, 135 miles to the eastward of this, there are almost inexhaustible veins of copper of excellent quality, and of lead containing a high percentage of silver; but the cost of transporting the ore by pack mules to the coast is so great, from there being no vegetation and no water for a distance of 90 miles, that until a road for wheeled vehicles be made the immense mineral wealth of that locality will lie dormant. The same causes militate against the exportation of borax, fields of which, miles in extent, exist near Ascotan at the foot of the Andes, about 100 miles east of Calama.

The projected railway from Iquique in Peru to the interior of this Republic (for which Messrs. Peto and Betts, of London, entered into contract with this Government, and sent out a number of employés to take the preliminary survey), has been for the time abandoned, in consequence of the late revolution which overthrew the constitutionally elected president.

Transit.—Cobija is the port from which the southern portion of this Republic obtains its supplies of foreign merchandise, which is conveyed on pack-mules across the Desert of Atacama to Potosi, Chuquisaca, Tupiza, and Tarija.

The following Table shows the distance and cost of carriage to the above places.

	Distance in Leagues.	Time.	Cost of each Package of 75 lbs. avoirdupois.
		Days.	$ c.
Cobija to Calama	45	3	2 0
Calama to Potosi	132	12	4 50
„ Chuquisaca ..	162	15	5 50
„ Tupiza	100	12	3 50
„ Tarija	130	14	3 50

Import Trade.—There is no record kept at the Custom-house, or any other Government office here, from which the quantity or value of the imports can be ascertained. The principal articles are English baizes; English and American cotton shirting, sheeting, demins and drillings; French and German cloths; cotton pantaloon shiffs; poncho cloths; Manchester shawls, boots and shoes, cutlery, &c. I have ascertained from the merchants here that the value of the imports during 1864 may be calculated at about $2,500,000.

Duties on Imported Goods.—The great majority of articles pay duty on a valuation fixed by the tariff; that which came into operation on the 1st January of the present year, 1865, superseding that of 1856, shows an increase on the duties of an aggregate of at least 25 per cent.

Articles free of Duty.—Coal, bar steel and iron, tools of all kinds, and powder for use in mines, wire of all kinds, pumps, machinery, scientific and nautical instruments, agricultural implements, printing presses, type, and paper for printing purposes, iron, tin, zinc and lead in bar or sheet, statues and works of art, pianos, printed or MSS. music, lumber, salted and preserved meats, biscuits, rice, lard, &c., &c.

Export Trade.—The most valuable portion of the exports from this Republic are shipped at the port of Arica, in Peru, from which place the northern district of Bolivia derives its supplies of foreign merchandise, the cost of land carriage being less, and the time occupied in transit shorter, than from this port.

Cobija, February 22, 1865.

COMORO ISLANDS.

Report by Mr. Consul Sunley on the Trade of the Comoro Island for the Year 1864.

Only three merchant vessels arrived at Johanna this year, viz., one English vessel, bound to India; one English and one French vessel from Mauritius.

The "Alabama" visited Johanna, and owing probably to the presence of this vessel in these seas, no American whale ships called at the island.

A sugar plantation has been commenced by the Sultan on the east side of the island, and a cane mill and steam-engine are now being erected on it.

Scarcely any cotton goods have been imported, and the population of Johanna is very scantily clad. Flimsy calico that formerly sold for threepence and fourpence the yard has been selling for two shillings the yard.

Three hundred tons of sugar were exported from Johanna.

It is reported that a Frenchman, Monsieur Lambert, is making a sugar plantation at Mohilla.

The quantity of sugar exported from Mayotté does not increase. It is still about 1,600 tons.

Johanna, January 6, 1865.

FRANCE.

CORSICA.

Report by Mr. Consul Smallwood upon the Trade and Navigation of Corsica for the Year 1864.

I.—Shipping and Navigation.

Trade and Commerce.—The recent treaty and convention of commerce and navigation between France and Italy, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1864, has led to the requisition of more accurate returns from the several custom-houses of the island. This accounts for the tardiness with which they have been supplied, those for the last quarter of 1864 not having yet been made by the authorities.

Table I shows the commercial movement in Corsica for the first nine months of the year 1864.

Notwithstanding the failure of crops, both oil and grain, nor the disease of the vine, a gradual increase of exports and imports is evident.

The collective amounts of exports and imports have constantly and steadily augmented since—

	£
1851, when they amounted to	721,916
1861 „ „	1,367,310
1862 „ „	1,384,623
1863 „ „	1,536,784

and in 1864 the first nine months exhibited a total of 1,171,938*l.*, to which, if an average amount for the quarter ended 31st December, 1864, is added, we obtain a total of 1,562,584*l.*

I.—Gross Amount of Trade between Corsica and France and other Nations in 1863 and the first Nine Months of 1864.

Period.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	In Sterling.
	From France.	From other Nations.	To France.	To other Nations.		
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	£ s. d.
1863	23,300,920	4,244,205	7,878,005	2,996,495	38,419,615	1,536,784 12 0
First 9 months of 1864...	15,130,794	5,862,337	5,333,216	2,972,103	29,298,450	1,171,938 0 0

II.—Quantities of the principal Articles Imported into Corsica from Foreign Countries, or out of Bond, in 1863, and the first Nine Months of 1864.

Articles.	1863.	First Nine Months, 1864.
Oxen, Cows, &c. .. .. head	1,941	913
Wheat .. .. imp. qrs.	16,827	7,295
Coffee .. .. cwt.	3,366	2,320
Cleaned Hemp .. .. „	173	150
Hempen Ropes .. .. „	573	307
Bar Iron .. .. „	30	260 lbs.
Cheese .. .. „	3,000	2,586
Wool, in masses .. .. „	70	43
Iron Ore .. .. tons.	28,905	25,850
Italian Pastes .. .. cwt.	115	241
Salt Fish .. .. „	575	793
Live Pigs .. .. head	298	250
Pepper and Spices .. .. cwt.	306	174
Rice .. .. „	7,422	4,521
Unrefined Sugar .. .. „	10,177	5,380
Tobacco, in the leaf .. .. „	1,533	907
Linen and Hempen Cloths .. .. .. „	143	96
Salted Meat .. .. „	600	580
Wine (common) .. .. .. imp. gals.	84,365	67,692
Charcoal .. .. cwt.	57,560	58,349
Horses .. .. head	26	1

III.—Quantities of the principal Articles Exported from Corsica to Foreign Countries in 1863 and in the first Nine Months of 1864.

Articles.	1863.	First Nine Months, 1864.
Firewood .. .. cubic feet	70,879	105,505
Timber, rough .. .. .. „	783,057	741,329
„ squared .. .. .. „	46,993	48,218
„ in planks .. .. yards.	482,120	457,097
Chesnuts .. .. cwt.	1,420	567
Preserved Citrons .. .. „	17,044	16,909
Fresh Citrons and Lemons .. .. .. „	..	1,316
Coral (rough) .. .. „	125	111
Dried Vegetables .. .. „	24,146	17,750
Prepared Skins .. .. „	819	770
Fresh Fish .. .. „	640	357
Manufactured Tobacco .. .. .. „	167	141
Wine .. .. imp. gals.	1,095	1,431
Crushed Grapes .. .. .. „	61,402	47,894
Stone, Marble, &c. .. .. £	2,508	856
Cast-Iron .. .. cwt.	..	5,531
Silk (cocoons) .. .. „	..	7½
Resin { Pitch and Tar .. .. .. „	..	38
Resin { Turpentine .. .. .. „	30	277
Resin { Rosin (Colophane) .. .. .. „	256	926

IV.—Description and Quantity of the principal Articles Imported from the French Continent by coasting vessels in 1863 and the first Nine Months of 1864.

Articles.		1863.	First Nine Months, 1864.
Steel, in bar	cwt.	840	349
Earthenware	„	1,875	1,183
Bar Iron	„	5,756	4,803
Flour	„	166,771	135,996
Wheat	„	273	1,790
Cheese	„	1,336	774
Oatmeal	„	1,496	1,700
Furniture	£	7,090	5,766
Iron work	cwt.	8,939	7,074
Tanned Skins	„	4,532	2,766
Pottery	„	6,957	5,601
Salt Fish	„	2,343	1,078
Soap	„	6,210	4,211
Refined Sugar	„	5,903	4,493
Tobacco, in the leaf	„	3,490	1,865
Stuffs: Woollen	„	3,562	2,416
Stuffs: Cotton	„	5,826	2,070
Stuffs: Silk	„	173	207
Stuffs: Linen	„	689	583
Stuffs: Mixed	„	621	1,068
Cut Glass		4,971	2,576
Wine (common)	imp. gals.	175,098	198,454
Spirituous Liquors	„	88,780	67,455
Iron Ore, from Algiers	cwt.	89,189	..

V.—Description and Quantity of the principal Articles Exported from Corsica to the French Continent by coasting vessels in 1863 and in the first Nine Months of 1864.

Articles.		1863.	First Nine Months, 1864.
Firewood	cubic feet	184,334	240,903
Timber: rough	„	133,772	32,542
Timber: in planks	yards	140,088	14,538
Preserved Citrons	cwt.	..	407
Fresh Citrons		..	..
Lemons and Oranges	„	11,822	2,125
Charcoal	„	51,157	44,030
Chesnuts	„	3,846	188
Horses	head	205	80
Rags	cwt.	4,731	4,659
Cast-Iron	„	336,273	215,872
Wheat	„	2,842	212
Olive Oil	„	12,020	7,878
Cork, in planks	„	8,029	2,328
Marble: rough	„	30	..
Marble: in slabs	„	..	..
Antimony	„	2,972	..
Undressed Skins	„	2,435	1,432
Stone, worked	„	10,715	1,510
Resin: Pitch and Tar	„	1,252	753
Resin: Turpentine	„	1,127	101
Resin: Rosin	„	2,432	1,541
Wine (common)	imp. gals.	1,664	4,610
Bar Iron	cwt.	16,367	10,619

VI.—Movement of the Navigation in the several Ports of Corsica in 1864.

Ships Entered with Cargoes.

French.						Foreign.						Restricted Navigation. Sailing Vessels and Steamers.	
Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.			
Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
108	20,798	385	19,335	493	40,133	50	10,567	383	24,299	433	34,866	2,461	128,589

VII.—Abstract of Operations in the several Ports of Corsica, and especially in the Ports of Bastia and Ajaccio, in 1864.

Name of Port.	Navigation (Entered).						Commercial Movement (Official Value).						Total Commercial Operations in Corsica.			
	Vessels from Exterior.				Coasting Trade.		Merchandise from Foreign Countries.	Merchandise Shipped to Foreign Countries.	Merchandise from Foreign Countries.		Merchandise Shipped by Coasting Vessels.					
	Foreign.		French.						From French Continent.	From other parts of Island.	To French Continent.	To other parts of Island.				
	Number.	Tons.	Number	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	£	s.	d.
Bastia	553	62,529	207	28,248	352	11,178	2,874,162	439,832	12,156,013	1,087,531	3,417,330	330,429	20,305,297	812,211	10	0
Ajaccio	130	14,687	156	23,159	258	7,356	542,340	§ 344,010	7,226,380	192,445	771,626	916,102	9,992,903	399,716	1	6
Other ports of the Island together	579	23,624	300	25,064	1,188	33,584	827,902	2,215,656	4,128,936	1,407,243	3,739,221	1,651,152	13,970,137	558,805	10	0
Total	1,262	100,840	663	76,741	1,798	52,118	4,244,404	2,999,498	23,511,356	2,687,219	7,928,177	2,897,673	44,268,337	1,770,733	1	6

VIII.—Table indicating the Share of each Custom House in the foregoing Table VII.

Name of Custom House.	Value of Goods Entered and Cleared, Coasting included.				Vessels Entered and Cleared.		Receipts. Customs and Tax on Salt.				
	Francs	cts.	£	s.	d.	Number.	Tons.	Francs.	cts.	£	s. d.
Bastia	20,305,297	0	812,211	17	6	2,336	219,356	162,275	93	6,491	0 9
Ajaccio	9,992,903	0	399,716	2	4	1,283	108,850	60,329	72	2,413	3 10
Isle Rousse	2,538,816	0	101,552	12	10	434	27,920	18,043	13	721	14 5
Propriano	2,489,559	0	99,582	7	2	547	33,738	8,982	65	359	5 8
Bonifaccio	1,370,299	0	54,011	19	2	545	13,772	10,711	28	428	9 0
Solenzara	1,466,021	0	58,640	16	9	338	18,044	1,518	68	60	13 8
Porto Vecchio	1,126,984	0	45,079	7	3	384	24,221	1,898	29	75	18 9
Calvi	924,831	0	36,993	4	9	347	24,917	4,420	88	176	16 9
Calzarello	859,103	0	34,364	2	5	206	10,469	1,078	72	43	3 0
St. Florent	690,589	0	27,623	11	5	301	8,262	2,941	01	117	13 0
Centuri	421,369	0	16,858	15	3	224	4,681	5,162	42	206	9 9
Macinaggio	412,343	0	16,493	14	5	485	6,226	4,083	64	163	7 5
Cariari	324,708	0	12,984	6	5	341	2,748	2,846	48	113	17 4
Lagone	343,395	0	13,735	16	0	215	4,559	1,509	58	60	7 10
Cerrione	170,226	0	6,809	0	10	49	2,049	733	23	29	6 9
Porticciola	170,708	0	6,828	6	5	112	1,750	1,495	85	59	16 10
Barcaggio	150,884	0	6,035	7	2	146	2,121	834	05	33	7 5
Piane	426,387	0	17,055	9	7	129	4,636	400	94	16	1 0
Vengolasca	83,905	0	3,356	4	0	62	2,028	131	47	5	5 4
Total	44,268,327	0	1,770,733	1	6	8,484	520,357	289,397	95	11,575	18 6

IX.—Table showing the new Lighthouses erected by the French Government on the Coast of Corsica in 1864.

Name of Light.	Position.	Description.	Order of Light.	Distance at which visible.	Latitude (North).	Longitude (East from Paris).	Elevation above		Description of Building.	When Lighted.
							Ground.	Sea Level.		
				Miles.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	Met.	Met.		
Alistro	On height of Alistro, north of Aleria Point	Fixed.	Dioptric, 1st Order	25	42 15 45	7 10 45	25	94	Cylindrical Tower of Masonry, with House	15th October, 1864
Citadel of Bastia..	On the Dragon Bastion, facing entrance to the Port	Ditto.	Dioptric, 4th Order	11	42 41 43	7 6 45	11	25	Ditto.	Ditto.

X.—Return of British Shipping in Corsica for the Year 1864.

Name of Port.	Entered.											Cleared.		
	Ship's Letter.	No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Name of Owner.	Port to which Vessel belongs.	Date of Entry.	Number of Crew.	Tonnage.	Nature of Cargo.	Where from.	Where Bound.	Date of Clearance.	Cargo taken in.	Where Bound.
Ajaccio	A 1	41,497	St. Francis	Joseph Garibaldi	Francis Carreras	Gibraltar	7th July	8	108	Ballast	Gulf of Spezia	Ajaccio	26th July	Timber (Pine)	Alicante (Spain)
Bastia	..	..	No Returns.												
Calvi and Ile Rousse															

Tables XI, XII, and XIII, show the working results of the first year's operation of the Treaty of Commerce and Convention of Navigation between France and Italy. The trade with Italy being, of all foreign trade with the island, by far the most extensive, it is deemed of sufficient interest to justify the production of these statements in this report.

Some preliminary measures had been taken to facilitate trade with the Italian continent. Meat, cheese, and the produce of the soil had been previously exempt from duty, but it was not until the Treaty came into full operation that any satisfactory results could be arrived at.

The commercial movement with Italy in 1863 amounted to—exports and imports united—5,755,455 fr., or 230,218*l.* 4*s.*, whilst in 1864 the collective amount was 9,302,373 fr., or 372,094*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, or considerably more than half as much again as in 1863, showing an increase of 3,546,918 fr., or 141,876*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, divided thus—for imports, an increase of 2,987,054 fr., or 119,482*l.* 3*s.* For exports, an augmentation of 559,864 fr., or 22,394*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

XI.—Navigation between the Ports of Italy and the Ports of Corsica in 1864.

Entered.

From	Italian Shipping.						French Shipping.						Grand Total.		Description of Merchandise Imported.
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.				
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
Leghorn	44	9,849	21	1,418	65	11,267	52	9,650	90	3,704	142	13,354	207	24,621	Corn, Saltfish, Hemp, Fodder, Coffee, Rum, Rice, &c.
Genoa	...	...	55	2,661	55	2,661	...	...	11	594	11	594	66	3,255	Pastes, Rice, Ropes, Flour, Fodder. Tobacco, Cheese.
Viareggio	...	...	5	354	5	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	354	Saltfish, Hemp, Bran, Pastes.
Spezia	...	...	3	130	3	130	...	...	4	309	4	309	7	439	Saltfish, Pastes, Ropes, Casks, Manganese.
Monterosso	...	...	4	58	4	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	58	Saltfish, Rice, Hemp, Pastes.
Sainte Marguerite ...	...	...	3	61	3	61	...	...	3	39	3	39	6	100	Saltfish, Rice, Hemp, Pastes.
Porto Torres	4	1,276	...	...	4	1,276	49	9,143	25	1,072	74	10,215	78	11,491	Cheese, Common Wine, Live Pigs, Oxen.
Lavagna	...	...	4	48	4	48	...	...	6	88	6	88	10	136	Slates, Rice, Pastes, Casks.
Rappallo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	57	3	57	3	57	Pastes, Casks.
Savone	...	...	2	155	2	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	155	Bran, Dried Vegetables, Cheese.
Saint Vincent	...	...	3	181	3	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	181	Iron Ore.
Terranova	...	...	18	1,182	18	1,182	...	...	6	83	6	83	24	1,265	Charcoal, Oxen, Cheese, Salt Meat, Rice.
Rio	...	...	136	10,845	136	10,845	...	...	55	3,876	55	3,876	198	14,721	Iron Ore.
Sestri	...	...	2	74	2	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	74	Casks, Bran, Pastes.
Portoferrago	...	...	1	67	1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	67	Bran.
Longosardo	...	...	44	2,772	44	2,772	...	...	43	190	43	190	87	2,962	Oxen, Undressed Skins, Salt Meat, Cheese.
Madelaine	25	6,333	83	4,695	108	11,028	...	...	15	137	15	137	123	11,165	Cheese, Hides, Common Wine.
Castel Sardo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	35	5	35	5	35	Cheese, Hides, Salt Meat.
Alghero	...	...	3	78	3	78	...	...	1	23	1	23	4	101	Cheese, Barley, Leather, Wine, &c.
Riposto	...	...	10	367	10	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	367	Common Wine.
Naples	1	274	7	343	8	617	1	434	1	70	2	504	10	1,121	Sea Biscuit, Pastes.
Torre del Greco ...	...	...	2	104	2	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	104	Sea Biscuit, Pastes.
Cornigliano	...	...	1	66	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	66	Bran.
Spier d'Arena	...	...	1	66	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	66	Bran.
Santa Teresa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	1	4	Wheat, Cheese, Pottery.
Riomaggiore	...	...	2	15	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	Rice, Casks.
Riva	...	...	1	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	Casks.
Cagliari	...	...	4	241	4	241	...	...	5	88	5	88	9	329	Cheese, Leather.
Carloforte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	20	1	20	Cheese.
Total ...	74	17,732	415	25,991	489	43,723	102	19,227	275	10,389	377	29,616	866	73,339	
Total in 1863 ...	108	20,818	298	9,267	406	30,085	51	10,626	330	21,083	381	31,709	787	61,794	
Plus	...	...	217	14,724	83	13,638	51	8,601	...	...	...	...	79	11,545	
Minus	34	3,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	10,694	4	2,093	...	...	

XII.—Navigation between the Ports of Italy and the Ports of Corsica in 1864.

Cleared.

To	Italian Shipping.						French Shipping.						Grand Total.		Description of Merchandise Exported.
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.				
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
Leghorn	14	2,771	35	2,448	49	5,219	51	10,741	110	3,107	161	13,848	210	19,067	Lupine, Citrons, Lemons, Stone, Firewood, Timber, Charcoal, Bark, Fish, Chestnuts, Turpentine, Resin, Oil.
Genoa	...	...	255	15,940	255	15,940	...	...	2	25	2	25	250	15,965	Firewood, Timber, Bark, Crushed Grapes, Silk Cocoons, Citrons, Olive Husks, Lupine.
Viareggio	...	...	3	167	3	167	...	...	1	24	1	24	4	191	Lupine.
Spezia	...	...	9	290	9	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	290	Crushed Grapes, Pitch, Fruit, Firewood, Timber.
Sainte Marguerite ...	...	...	2	65	2	65	...	...	1	13	1	13	3	78	Crushed Grapes, Firewood, Fruit.
Porto Torres	9	2,256	15	936	24	3,192	49	9,167	28	1,375	77	1,375	101	13,734	Chestnuts, Bark, Fruit, Timber, Firewood.
Lavagna	...	...	10	107	10	107	...	...	5	76	5	76	15	183	Raisins.
Rappallo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	57	3	57	3	57	Raisins, Firewood.
Savona	...	...	1	59	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	59	Timber.
Terranuova	...	...	4	77	4	77	...	...	12	146	12	146	16	223	Fruit, Timber.
Sestri (Levant) ...	...	...	4	115	4	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	115	Raisins.
Portoferrajo	...	...	1	35	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	Olive Oil.
Longo Sardo	...	...	1	23	1	23	...	...	38	261	38	261	39	284	Pottery, Fruit, Chestnuts, Flour, Leather.
Madelaine	1	90	7	124	8	214	...	...	16	96	16	96	24	310	Pottery, Olive Oil, Timber.
Castel Sardo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	62	7	62	7	62	Pottery, Timber.
Alghero	...	...	3	144	3	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	144	Timber.
Riposto	...	...	4	144	4	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	144	Fresh Fish, Eels, &c.
Naples	...	...	16	1,239	16	1,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,239	Timber, Fresh Fish, Eels, Rough Coral.
Torre del Greco ...	...	...	19	198	19	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	198	Rough Coral.
Cagliari	...	...	2	106	2	106	...	...	7	148	7	148	9	254	Timber, Common Pottery.
Carloforte	...	...	1	28	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	Lemons, Preserved Citrons.
Campo	...	...	1	14	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	Olive Oil.
Palermo	...	...	5	349	5	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	349	Lemons, Citrons, Charcoal, Timber.
Termini	...	...	1	58	1	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	Timber.
Castellamare	...	...	12	1,904	12	1,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,904	Timber.
Siniscola	...	...	2	21	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	Timber.
Capraja	...	...	2	19	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	Olive Oil, Fruit, Tobacco.
Bosa	...	...	2	97	2	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	95	Timber.
Total	24	5,117	417	24,707	441	29,824	100	19,908	230	5,390	330	25,298	771	55,122	
Total in 1863 ...	103	20,061	183	5,939	286	26,000	47	9,797	401	17,978	448	27,775	734	53,775	
Plus	...	...	234	18,768	155	3,824	53	10,111	...	...	...	...	37	1,347	
Minus	79	14,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	12,588	118	2,477	...	...	

XIII.—Commercial Movement between Corsica and Italy, 1864.

IMPORTS.	Quantity.	Value. Francs.	£	s.	d.
Cattle — Oxen	779	155,800	6,232	0	0
Cattle — Cows	343	37,730	1,509	4	0
Cattle — Pigs	1,065	31,950	1,278	0	0
Cattle — Sucking Pigs	1,313	13,130	525	4	0
Game and Poultry	...	9,331	373	5	3
Salt Pork, Lard	32,463	22,724	908	18	10
Eggs	22,218	17,774	710	18	0
Cheese	132,741	92,919	3,716	17	0
Fat, Tallow	21,120	11,616	464	12	9
Fish	65,653	13,131	525	5	0
Salt Fish	6,507	16,267	650	13	0
Cereals — Corn Grain	3,524	92,681	3,707	5	0
Cereals — Flour	301	10,535	421	8	0
Sea Biscuit	44,116	11,029	441	3	6
Rice and Grain	328,666	131,466	5,258	12	9
Italian Pastes	27,650	16,590	663	12	6
Unrefined Sugar	13,052	6,004	240	3	0
Tobacco in Leaf	20,204	46,469	1,858	15	6
Charcoal	30,173	603,460	24,138	8	0
Hemp — Flax	10,927	7,103	284	2	3
Hemp — Combed	11,238	8,990	359	12	5
Bark	30,000	6,000	240	0	0
Fodder and Bran	252,723	10,109	404	7	6
Bulbous Roots	10,380	7,266	290	12	0
Stone, worked and polished	11,908	21,434	857	7	6
Iron Ore	27,402,210	1,370,110	54,804	8	0
Ore not described	200,000	20,000	800	0	0
Common Wine, in Cask	367,664	73,533	2,941	6	0
Linen or Hempen Sails, unbleached	3,732	24,258	970	6	0
" " " bleached	426	8,222	228	17	6
" " " plaited	1,926	17,334	693	6	9
Straw Mats	702	9,126	365	1	0
Straw Hats	959	10,836	433	9	0
Hempen Ropes	24,467	29,361	1,174	8	3
Timber-built Vessels	95	14,250	570	0	0
Second hand clothes	...	17,848	713	18	6
Gold, in Coin	269,100	1,887,300	75,492	0	0
Silver, in Coin	4,332,000	866,400	34,656	0	0
Various, not described	...	186,477	7,459	1	6
Total of Imports	...	5,936,563	237,462	10	3

EXPORTS.	Quantity.	Value. Francs.	£	s.	d.
Timber — Oak	420	25,200	1,008	0	0
Timber — Walnut, Sawn	16,000	3,200	128	0	0
Timber — Various	24,038	1,442,280	57,691	4	0
Timber — Sawn above 80 millimetres	2,112	126,720	5,068	16	0
Timber — Sawn under 80 millimetres	454,098	385,983	15,439	6	0
Timber — Masts	1	200	8	0	0
Timber — Spars	32	800	32	0	0
Fresh Fruit — Citrons, Lemons, Oranges	923,393	461,696	18,467	16	0
Fresh Fruit — Other, various	222,626	44,525	1,781	0	0
Nuts and Almonds	23,191	18,553	742	2	3
Chestnuts and Flour of	149,961	37,490	1,499	12	2
Grain of Vetch, Lupine, &c.	1,202,183	48,087	1,923	9	2
Dried Vegetables	23,802	5,950	238	0	0
Tanned Hides	49,172	184,395	7,375	16	0
Bark — Unground	377,338	75,568	3,022	14	6
Bark — Ground	3,570	892	35	13	6
Olive Oil	31,813	54,082	2,163	5	6
Firewood	3,550	35,500	1,420	0	0
Charcoal	257,300	25,730	1,029	4	6
Raisins, crushed	287,300	28,730	1,149	4	0
Sea Fish	40,887	8,177	327	1	6
Junk and Reeds	30,115	27,103	1,084	2	3
Coral, rough	7,131	78,441	3,137	12	0
Resin — Pitch	376	38	1	10	6
Resin — Tar	3,240	259	10	7	0
Resin — Turpentine	25,149	17,604	704	3	6
Resin — Distilled Colophane or Dry Pitch	84,698	8,470	338	16	0
Tobacco, manufactured	9,424	60,314	2,412	13	2
Amurca and Husks	30,000	12,000	480	0	0
Carved Stone Work	...	21,430	857	4	6
Potatoes	5,485	329	13	3	0
Iron, Iron Work, Old Iron	30,000	4,500	180	0	0
Woods for Cabinet Makers	3,000	1,020	40	16	6
Roofing and Paving Tiles	62,000	3,100	124	0	0
Pedlars' Ware	1,418	8,508	340	6	0
Furniture of all descriptions	...	5,433	217	6	6
Leather Work	172	4,128	165	2	6
Wood Work, Turnery	3,716	1,301	52	0	0
Various, not described	...	98,074	3,922	19	6
Total of Exports	365,810	134,632	8	6	

Agriculture.—The want of labourers in Corsica is severely felt. The continued immigration of able-bodied men, attracted by the lure of a large bonus to enlist in the French army, is depopulating the island. Moreover, there is a considerable decrease in the number of Lucchesi and other Italians, who were wont for the agricultural season to come over. This great defalcation now amounts to the extent of twelve or thirteen thousand labourers annually, from nearly twenty thousand who in former years arrived punctually for the requirements of the Corsican land owners.

For Corsica, so destitute of hands, whose population is averse to manual labour, this defection is severely felt; and, as a consequence, within the last two or three years wages have risen 30 per cent., and the first necessaries of life in proportion.

The French Government has established several penitentiaries; some two thousand convicts labour to retrieve land desolated by malaria, but this is at a frightful cost of human life in the pestilential "maquis."

Every appeal is made by enlightened and patriotic Corsicans to induce the peasantry to eschew immigration and to cultivate the soil, but of no avail; and I may instance that in the seaports of the island the lightermen and porters are exclusively Genoese, whose wages average five francs per diem, and who, with other foreigners, monopolize all well-paid hard labour.

The following Table (XIV), which comprises a period of fifteen years of the annual immigration from Italy into Corsica, exhibits the gradual defalcation in the number of Italian labourers, and significantly demonstrates the effect produced upon this source of well-being to the island by the annexations of the Italian provinces to the new kingdom of Italy, where the conscription and national enterprise have afforded more employment to the natives, and from which period the decrease of arrivals of these auxiliaries to Corsican prosperity has been most severely felt.

XIV.—Showing the Monthly and Annual Immigration from Italy into Corsica, from 1850 to 1864 inclusive.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1850	991	492	429	397	201	199	478	160	2,271	4,380	4,809	2,019	16,736
1851	804	407	391	291	159	120	109	100	2,225	3,399	4,910	2,027	14,942
1852	1,693	510	470	370	179	139	127	181	3,399	4,607	4,809	3,228	19,772
1853	495	321	312	281	121	112	199	127	1,400	3,989	4,107	3,407	14,871
1854	1,407	309	297	291	225	189	190	130	2,409	5,199	4,599	3,089	16,634
1855	341	211	201	217	212	179	187	127	2,598	4,180	4,687	3,198	16,338
1856	212	111	182	110	115	214	446	649	420	4,842	4,401	2,952	14,654
1857	193	152	71	67	74	168	417	200	540	2,228	3,605	3,925	11,640
1858	114	171	150	75	49	179	81	270	374	2,481	3,673	2,752	10,359
1859	271	58	54	65	61	56	44	117	467	1,879	3,094	1,001	7,107
1860	226	60	78	54	71	71	79	99	222	1,853	3,452	1,774	7,979
1861	158	44	33	62	72	75	66	113	241	1,910	3,085	1,493	7,352
1862	290	89	43	88	77	50	53	91	290	1,784	3,397	901	7,153
1863	249	116	50	33	23	41	43	37	289	1,806	3,011	754	6,452
1864	91	41	91	79	44	102	116	82	261	1,456	2,873	2,014	7,250

Resin.—The forests of Aitone and Valdoniello are now being actively turned to account by a contractor from the 'Landes' of France (M. Chanton), who has obtained for the sum of 124,000fr. an important concession in the Government domains where those forests are situate, together with the permit to export their produce from the harbour of Porto and from that of Sagone Their value is estimated at some million francs. This contractor is supplied with a small steam-engine for his operations. The forests contain pine larix of the largest dimensions and of the best quality.

The Bay of Porto, which is north of that of Sagone, is now preferred to the latter from its more immediate contiguity to the forests, and though less secure for shipping than the Roads of Sagone, yet, from the tempting advantages in conveyance from the forests, carriage to Porto averaging only one-half the cost to Sagone, it is now preferred.

Only one valley of any extent opens upon the Gulf of Porto; this is the Valley Porto which, from the central chain of mountains where it commences to beyond the town of Evisa, measures ten miles. The stream from which it takes its name, from its source to the sea, is fifteen miles in length. The Torrent Lonsa is its chief tributary.

As the Bay of Porto will, in all probability, be much resorted to by shipping, for the produce of the forests of Valdoniello and Aitone, the French Government, I am informed, already contemplate removing the custom-house from Piana to Porto, where the commercial movement for the first nine months in 1864 was as follows.

EXPORTS.

Destination.	Timber.	Planks and Thickstuff above 00·8 centimetres.	Planks under 00·8 centimetres.	Essence of Turps.	Resin.
	cubic feet.	cubic feet.	yards.	cwt.	cwt.
French Continent	6,306	353	8,822	351	679
Foreign.. ..	64,050	..	4,360	..	..
Total ..	70,356	353	13,182	351	679

This amount would have been more considerable but for the impaired state of the road to the forests (which was first opened last year), a large embankment having given way, and sunk into a deep valley. At the time of the occurrence vessels of considerable tonnage were waiting in the roadstead of Porto for cargoes.

Meanwhile the forests of Aitone and Valdoniello are being actively turned to account, and the stocks of resin in the forests has much accumulated. At Sagone 56,000 cubic feet of shipbuilding timber, the produce of 11,000 trees, are now ready for shipment. The opening of the road to Porto has led to the delivery at that harbour of upwards of 38,000 cubic feet of shipbuilding timber from the forest of Valdoniello alone, and a similar quantity in that forest is actually felled for exportation.

The cost of carriage from these forests to the beach at Porto is eight francs fifty centimes per metre cube; it is exactly double that price to the port of Sagone, which is more distant.

The area of the forest of Valdoniello is 10,502 acres. It contains not fewer than 383,000 trees of large dimensions. M. Chanton and Company have a concession for ten years. This grant allows them the produce of the suppuration of 13,087 trees "à mort" (to exhaustion), and of 31,467

"à vie." Of the first category they are allowed to dispose of the timber on payment of its value to the State, but with respect to the latter they are restricted to the resinous produce for ten years, dating from the 14th October, 1861.

The same Company (M. Chanton & Co.) has constructed at Porto a furnace for the manufacture of charcoal from the timber exhausted of its resin. They have erected several large warehouses on the beach, and are building lime-kilns.

The following Table shows the actual movement connected with the operations in the "domaniales" forests of Aitone and Valdoniello.

XV.—MOVEMENT and Industry connected with Operations in the Domaniales Forests of Aitone and Valdoniello.

Designation of Industry.	Locality of the Establishment.		Annual Produce.	Means of Operating, Steam, Water-Power, or other.	Number of Men Employed.	Nature of Produce and Place of Extraction.	Destination of Produce.
Sawing and Squaring of Timber	Arrondissment of Corte	Forests of Aitone and Valdoniello	3,000 steres ..	By Steam Engine, 6-horse power	300 to 400, according to the season, by M. Chanton	Large Pines, Sawn or Squared, from Aitone and Valdoniello	Algeria, French Continent, and Italian Ports
Produce of Resin by Suppuration of the Tree	,,	,,	250,000 kilos. ..	As practised elsewhere		Tar, Resin, Turpentine	Continent of France, almost exclusively
Corn Mills	,,	Porto	9,000 hectolitres, Wheaten Flour	Water-Power ..		Grain from different parts	Chiefly for Workmen and Neighbourhood
Furnaces, 4th Order	,,	,,	16,000 to 18,000 tons, Cast Iron	Charcoal and Blower, Water-Power		Ore from Elba, Coal from Aitone and Valdoniello	French Ports

In the arrondissement of Calvi, canton of "Olmi et Capella" is situate the forest of Cartagine, whence timber for shipbuilding purposes is exported to Toulon and Genoa. This forest has not yet been turned to account for the production of resin.

Bastia, May 5, 1865.

NETHERLANDS.

ROTTERDAM.

Report by Consul Sir R. F. Turing on the Trade of the Netherlands for the Year 1864.

The commerce of the Netherlands during 1864 although scarcely less in extent than previous years has, in common with those of the principal mercantile states of Europe, not been a profitable one.

During the first part of the year trade in general suffered a great deal in consequence of the Danish war, which it was felt might at any time have led to a more general conflict.

Later in the year business was even more seriously affected by the financial crisis, and heavy failures in England and elsewhere, which likewise involved considerable losses in Holland.

Subsequently the unprecedentedly high rate of discount, which in this country advanced to seven per cent., coupled with a heavy fall in prices of almost all articles of colonial produce, could not fail to have a telling effect on all commercial operations.

Although the statistics show a decrease in the general imports and exports of Holland, it must be stated that the commercial intercourse with Great Britain is annually extending, and that last year there was a marked increase of trade between the two countries.

Shipping and Navigation.

In consequence of the danger from privateers to vessels under the Federal American flag, and also owing to the preference enjoyed by the Netherland flag for the Baltic trade, Dutch shipping has for the greater part of the year been in fair request; but although shipowners generally have thereby been in a position to find employment for their vessels, the low rates of freight on the other hand, have not allowed their business to be remunerative, or sufficiently encouraging to induce them to give any material extension to the same.

Ship building on the whole has been very limited and unsatisfactory, so that the amount of tonnage of ships lost at sea, broken up, or condemned, far exceeds that of new vessels which have been registered under the Dutch flag during the past year. The figures stand thus:—149 newly registered ships measuring 29,500 tons, against 157 ships measuring 36,700 tons, no longer available.

The Dutch mercantile marine on the 31st December last consisted of—

Class.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Clippers	11	7,120
Full Rigged Ships	117	90,586
Barques	323	195,190
Brigs	178	42,460
Schooners	390	65,510
Brigantines	2	395
Galliots	304	37,590
Koffs	449	55,782
Hookers	24	2,660
Sloops	10	340
Smacks, &c.	376	19,477
Steamers	43	15,870
Total	2,227	532,980

The number of ships which have been cleared inwards and outwards during 1864 in the combined ports of the Netherlands amount to :—

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Dutch	3,831	687,481	2,212	496,454
Foreign	4,164	1,005,112	2,657	718,303
In Ballast	566	104,721	3,755	627,279
Total	8,561	1,797,314	8,624	1,842,036

The navigation between Great Britain and the Netherlands continues on the increase. Several new lines of steamers have been established during the past year, to ply between this and different ports of the United Kingdom. The arrivals at this port of steamers and sailing ships from Great Britain amounted last year to 1,615 vessels, whilst 1,876 ships cleared for the United Kingdom.

The preparatory works in connection with the alteration of the navigable channel of the Maese, near Brielle, are being executed with great energy, and are steadily advancing. No serious obstacles have as yet been encountered, and there seems therefore to be every reason to expect that this important work will be completed within the time originally proposed.

Trade and Commerce.

The official statistical Tables relating to the total imports and exports during 1864 have not yet been issued, so that the particulars of the extent and value of the trade with different countries cannot be accurately stated.

As it is of some importance, however, to give the latest particulars regarding the commercial relations between Great Britain and the Netherlands, the statistics of 1863 may be referred to, which show that of the total value of imports, estimated at 37,133,000*l.*, Great Britain participated to the extent of 9,102,000*l.*, whilst of the total value of exports from the Netherlands being 31,281,000*l.*, Great Britain shared to the extent of 7,875,500*l.*

The following particulars relate to the course which the principal articles of colonial produce imported into this port have followed.

Coffee.—Under the new system of monthly sales adopted by the Trading Company at the beginning of last year prices of Java coffee have fluctuated considerably. The opening sale in March commenced with a price of 46 cents = (79*s.* 9*d.*) for good ordinary Java, from which time the tendency generally was downwards, till a figure of 40½ cents = (70*s.* 6*d.*) was reached in September. This low rate could not fail to awaken attention, and an improved demand having ensued, prices gradually began to move upwards, resulting ultimately in a price of 45½ cents = (79*s.* 3*d.*) established in the last Trading Company's sale in November.

The new system of monthly sales has undoubtedly met with strong opposition on the part of some people greatly interested in the trade, but it would be absurd to pretend that their influence, or the new method of selling, brought about the heavy fall in prices during the summer months, as it must be admitted that the general financial embarrassments have in a great measure contributed to the very unsatisfactory course prices have taken. At all events, Government have decided to pursue the same course of public sales for the present year.

The total imports of coffee into this market during the past year

have amounted to 438,600 bags East India, and 9,400 bags West India, and the stock in first hands on 31st December last consisted of 125,800 bags East India and 1,100 bags West India.

Cotton.—Principally owing to the want of supplies, our market has generally been very quiet throughout the year, and business almost exclusively confined to purchasers for current requirements. Prices, following as a matter of course the various fluctuations of the leading markets, have ranged from 45 cents to 100 cents (8*d.* to 1*s.* 6½*d.*) for fair Scinde, and other descriptions in the same proportion, the market closing with a value of 65 to 70 cents (1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*).

The imports into this port have comprised 4,650 bales American and 25,500 bales East India cotton, the greatest portion of which quantity, however, has passed in transit to the German States.

Hides.—The transactions during the past year have been on an extensive scale, especially as regards Java hides, of which no less than 165,000 hides have changed hands. Of Buenos Ayres the sales amount to 25,546 hides. Prices have not varied much, and have only then been slightly fluctuating when supplies happened either to exceed or to fall short of the demand. The stock now held in importers' hands comprises 21,701 hides of all descriptions, against 52,968 on the 31st December, 1863.

Indigo.—A fair demand has generally prevailed during the greater part of the year, so that private importers have at any time been able to realise, which to a great extent must be ascribed to the unusually small supplies which have come forward for account of the Trading Company. The middling and fine middling, Java descriptions in particular, have been eagerly sought after, and have obtained comparatively high prices, whilst on the other hand the low and ordinary sorts have declined in value.

There have been imported in all during 1864 5,705 chests Java and 400 chests Bengal indigo, of which the Trading Company brought forward in their periodical sales 2,378 chests Java, and the 400 chests Bengal. The stock in hands of the Trading Company amount to 1,371 chests Java, and the private trade at this port and Amsterdam now hold a stock of 675 chests Java indigo.

Rice.—During the whole of the past year this article has been exceedingly depressed, and prices have continually been retrograding. Fine Java table rice, being an exceptional article in the absence of Carolina, has fetched comparatively high prices, the first cargo of this description fetching 27*s.* per cwt. Later arrivals were disposed of at 25*s.* 6*d.* and 24*s.* Prices of Arracan and Rangoon ranged from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.

About 246,000 bags East India were imported last year against 262,700 bags during 1863. The stock over in first hands on 31st December last amounted to 9,000 bags.

Spices.—Previous to the Trading Company's annual sale advices were received from Java mentioning the intention of the Colonial Government to discontinue the compulsory cultivation of spices on the island of Banda, which at once induced speculators to go into the article. A rapid advance soon followed, so that nutmegs, No. 1, before the sale, reached 1*s.* 5*d.* f. o. b., and mace D., 1*s.* 1½*d.* f. o. b., and cloves No. 2, 6½*d.* f. o. b.

The Company's sale on the 24th August, comprising 1,376 casks nutmegs, 725 casks mace, and 70 casks cloves, established, however, somewhat lower rates. Nutmegs, first quality, fetching 1*s.* 4*d.* f. o. b., mace D., 1*s.* 0¾*d.* f. o. b., and cloves, No. 2, 6¼*d.* f. o. b., which rates were still considerably in advance of those fetched in the sale of 1863, when No. 1 nuts sold at 11⅛*d.* f. o. b., and mace 10¾*d.* f. o. b.

The Trading Company's new stock on the 31st December consisted of 1,570 casks nutmegs, and 539 casks mace, exclusive of a stock on warrants of former sales of 5,116 casks nutmegs, 1,353 casks mace, and 2,689 casks cloves.

Sugar.—The sanguine expectations as to the probable course of the article generally entertained at the opening of the season have been destined to meet with serious disappointments during the past year. The continually increasing stock in the English ports, the favourable out-turn of the beetroot crops, and the continuance of the American war, have contributed seriously to affect the sugar markets in Europe, but especially the financial embarrassments in the principal countries during the last six months, have had the effect to check even a temporary improvement. Our market during the year has, with slight fluctuations in the summer, experienced a decline of from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 9*d.*

The total imports into Holland during last year have consisted of 108,000 tons against 119,600 tons during 1863.

Tea.—This market has during the whole year been kept bare of fresh supplies from China, which is quite an unusual occurrence. The Dutch grocers and dealers have consequently been compelled to purchase extensively in the English markets, which is always an expensive and unsatisfactory proceeding. Occasional indirect supplies have found their way hither, but these teas were generally not well suited for this market. Those teas which proved suitable and of good middling qualities have commanded high prices. The Trading Company brought forward last year 29,200 packages Java, which, in the absence of China teas, found ready purchasers at favourable prices.

Tin.—Prices of tin have during all the year, with scarcely any fluctuation, experienced a gradual but considerable fall, which has entailed heavy losses to every operation in this article. The year opened with 124*s.* f. o. b., for Banca, steadily declining to 104*s.* 6*d.*, which was the price paid in the Trading Company's annual sale of 147,000 slabs. Almost immediately after this sale prices began to recede again, and never rallied, till at the close of the year 96*s.* 6*d.* had been accepted. The unsold stock in hands of the Trading Company on 31st December last amounted to 79,404 slabs Banca tin, and the quantity on warrants consisted of 66,907 slabs.

Tobacco.—The transactions during the past year have been on an extensive scale, but a downward tendency in prices has been generally observable. No less than 83,000 packages Java tobacco have been disposed of here and at Amsterdam. The imports into this market comprise 8,300 casks American, 39,890 bales Java, 4.250 packages Manila, and 9,300 packages of other sorts.

Exports.

The total exports of refined sugar from Holland during last year have amounted to 71,460 tons, of which fully 34,000 tons, especially loaves in paper, have been directed to Great Britain. The reduction of the duties in England had, for a time, a favourable influence on prices of refined sugar, but in the course of the year they declined from 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* per cwt. The shipments to Russia, which, during 1863, amounted to 13,000 tons, have been insignificant during last year, whilst the orders for Austria and the German States have likewise considerably fallen off.

The exports of Geneva to Australia have been on an extensive scale, but the shipments to America, gradually declining during the last three years, have now almost entirely ceased, which circumstance continues to have an unfavourable influence on the distilleries in Holland, and which have, consequently, not been in a thriving position for some time past.

The export of cattle has been very considerable during last year, owing, in a great measure, to the unfavourable yield of the grass fields, which compelled the Dutch farmers to get rid of their cattle at lower rates than usual. The shipments to Great Britain from this port consisted of—

	Oxen, &c.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1864.. ..	61,828	36,015	157,694	27,046
1863.. ..	28,933	31,980	104,115	1,754
1862.. ..	11,130	22,141	85,660	626

The shipments of butter and cheese, madders, flax, and all sorts of seeds, to Great Britain have likewise been on an extensive scale.

The export of stearine candles of Dutch make to the Australian colonies and Java has also been considerable.

Agriculture.

The harvest of 1864, in Holland, proved a fair average one.

Wheat and rye turned out well, but of middling quality.

Barley turned out an excellent crop, and of very good quality.

Rapeseed crop most unfavourable, producing in all about 9,000 tons against an average yield estimated at 60,000 tons. In order to meet the requirements of the trade, considerable quantities have been imported from the Baltic aad Hungary.

The madder crop produced about 5,000 casks less than during 1863; the quality, however, proved to be very good.

The flax crop was very favourable, both as regards quality and quantity, and met with a fair demand for export.

The potato crop was excellent, and all sorts of vegetables and greens generally abundant, large quantities of which have, as usual, been shipped to England by steamers.

Public Works.

Since the passing of the Bill by the States-General to construct various new lines of railways throughout the Netherlands for account of the State, no time has been lost in commencing this desirable object. Some of the principal lines have already been finished, whilst others are in a fair way of progress. The construction of the necessary bridges across rivers and canals naturally forms a great impediment to the general progress, but all possible activity and energy are being displayed to overcome natural difficulties of this sort, and to hasten the completion of the several lines.

Little progress has, however, thus far been made with the line intended to connect the existing Holland Railway and the Rhenish Railway with the Belgian railroads. This line is to start from Rotterdam, proceeding *viâ* Dordrecht, to meet the Belgian lines at the Moerdyk. The States-General have still to determine whether a bridge is to be built across the Maese, in front of Rotterdam, or further up the river. The Government seems to be in favour of a bridge at Rotterdam, and there appears to be every likelihood that this plan will be adopted, which would, to a great extent, facilitate the project of building a new town on the other side of the Maese, on the Island of Fyenoord, just opposite Rotterdam. This scheme has some time since obtained the unanimous approval of the Town Council, it being obvious that the daily increasing population of Rotterdam renders the extension of the town on that side of the river most necessary and desirable.

General Remarks.

The exceedingly depressed state of the colonial produce markets appears to have deterred speculators and capitalists generally from meddling with produce throughout the year. The very low rates at which American Funds have been offered, and indeed forced on the European Bourses, and especially at Amsterdam and this place, and which enabled capitalists to get an interest of 10 to 12 per cent., have no doubt, to some extent, contributed to divert the attention from more legitimate commercial operations. The capital invested throughout the country in the American Funds is enormous, and these Funds, consequently, continue to rule the Dutch Stock markets.

A branch of the Netherlands Bank, and two or three other joint-stock banks have been established at this place, which will certainly be a convenience to trade, and also afford much facility to commercial operations.

A revision of the postal regulations last year has led to a considerable reduction in the postage between Holland and Great Britain. A single letter, when franked, now pays 3*d.* instead of 8*d.* Letters not franked are charged 6*d.* postage.

The exchange on London has ranged from 11 florins 76 cents to 11 florins 96 cents for short bills, and from 11 florins 57½ cents to 11 florins 76½ cents for bills at two months' date.

Rotterdam, April 29, 1865.

Copiat com visa ✓

PERU.

ISLAY.

Report by Mr. Acting-Consul Cocks on the Trade of Islay for the Year 1864.

Shipping and Navigation.—The total amount of British and foreign shipping at this port for each of the last five years has been as follows:—

ENTERED.

Years.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1860..	46	17,066
1861..	46	17,770
1862..	52	16,638
1863..	54	19,319
1864..	37	16,743

CLEARED.

Years.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1860..	45	16,670
1861..	45	17,450
1862..	50	15,889
1863..	54	19,319
1864..	37	16,743

The diminution in the number of ships entering this port during the year has consisted in those from Chile, and likewise from the German ports, on account of the war with Denmark. In British shipping, on the average, there is but little variation at this port.

Trade and Commerce.—The value of imports and exports for each of the last five years was:—

IMPORTS.

	£
1860	448,291
1861	256,453
1862	308,853
1863	323,857
1864	175,011

EXPORTS.

	£
1860	316,204
1861	392,545
1862	384,835
1863	405,581
1864	461,334

On account of the quantity of goods remaining on hand from the two preceding years, the importations this year have been considerably less. The increased price of goods, particularly those of cotton, has likewise affected the consumption, and which must inevitably fall off, as this is a very poor population and they will be forced to make their clothing last

longer. But it must be taken into consideration that the indirect importations, that is, by the steamers, which cannot be classified as to country or their value ascertained, are always very considerable.

The exports as will be seen have considerably exceeded those of the preceding years.

The average price per Spanish quintal (102 lbs. English) on board of the raw material exported during the year has been as follows:—

	$
Vicuña Wool	60
Alpaca „	65
Sheep's Wool classified as follows:—	
Merino Wool	32
Washed Sheep's Wool	28
Unwashed „ „	22
Bark called "Tabla" (from the trunk of the tree) ..	80
Bark called "Canuto" or Quill (from the branches)	70
Matico	24
Ratany	13
Gold Dust .. $ 22 per oz. } at Arequipa.	
Plata Piña .. $ 12 3rs. per mark. }	

The average rate of exchange during the year has been 37*d.* to the dollar.

The article of export mentioned as "Matico," is a medicinal herb of astringent properties used for healing wounds; but in Europe, as I am informed, and I believe correctly, it is found to supersede the use of copaiba. It is brought from the valley of the Yungas in Bolivia.

The following is a Table of exports from Islay from 1850 to 1864, inclusive, in quintals and pounds of Spanish weight.

	Alpaca Wool		Sheep's Wool.		Llama.		Huarizo.		Vicuña.		Bark.	
	Quin.	lbs.	Quin.	lbs.	Quin.	lbs.	Quin.	lbs.	Quin.	lbs.	Quin.	lbs.
1850..	15,177	24	12,570	67	114	72	14	48	111	31	3,726	75
1851..	17,394	19	15,278	97	40	84	17	31	40	62	3,519	21
1852..	19,287	35	18,650	36	46	1	26	75	82	89	2,299	46
1853..	17,883	75	22,365	97	55	49	7	32	47	46	1,405	90
1854..	10,518	61	17,133	57	10	82	2	99	49	80	357	0
1855..	23,449	98	19,526	29	424	22	8	23	79	3	1,455	0
1856..	24,295	35	18,018	60	239	68	10	28	57	67	3,645	50
1857..	12,977	97	16,796	6	22	54	9	83	21	40	2,300	45
1858..	22,931	45	23,226	3	48	11	25	82	55	15	2,370	90
1859..	22,796	38	31,315	24	51	82	8	91	70	17	1,131	88
1860..	23,096	41	16,635	76	23	71	11	34	118	81	2,259	0
1861..	20,728	72	36,214	12	48	91	41	27	81	15	2,958	65
1862..	24,102	00	21,751	66	88	57	44	90	49	00	2,659	85
1863..	22,198	43	20,028	57	66	65	40	50	66	59	3,377	50
1864..	21,124	18	36,167	74	80	59	60	79	47	57	3,372	00

by which it will be seen that the two principal articles, alpaca and sheep's wool, have been for the—

	Alpaca.	Sheep's Wool.
	Quintals.	Quintals.
First Five Years. ..	80,261	85,999
Second „ ..	106,451	108,882
Third „ ..	111,249	130,797

showing a marked progress in this important branch.

Peruvian sheep's wool commands greater estimation than in former years, and purchasers at Arequipa notice a very great improvement in quality; and it is their opinion that the circular from the Bradford Chamber of Commerce (which I translated and had published in the local newspapers three years ago, by instructions I received from Earl Russell), has had some beneficial effects on wool growing, although at the time it was not considered possible to follow the indications contained in the circular on account of the soil and climate of the wool growing district.

The wool mentioned as "Huarizo," is a mixture of the llama and alpaca wool.

Agriculture.—A considerable quantity of cotton seed has been sown in the valley of Tambo, twelve leagues to the south of this port, and also in that of Camana, about the same distance to the north, from which favourable results are expected; but, as mentioned in former reports, no agricultural pursuits are carried on in the vicinity of this port.

In regard to industries and population there is nothing to be added to previous reports.

Custom House Regulations.—A new order has been given to measure goods when disembarked, which will cause great delay to ships; it is expected, however, that the uselessness of it and the vexations to which it will give rise, will soon lead to its discontinuance.

Public Works.—The Executive, empowered by the Legislature, has ceded a grant to an association for making a railroad to unite the city of Arequipa with the most eligible part of the coast.

The roadstead of Mejia, about eight leagues to the south of this port is mentioned as being the starting point from the coast; but it is my opinion, and I believe it is the general one, that this project cannot be carried into effect on account of the nature of that part of the coast where Mejia is situated. It is at present merely a roadstead with shifting sands, and the surf breaks on the shore so heavily that no boat can approach it; there is no fresh water, which must be brought from a distance and at great expense, it is unhealthy, intermittent fevers reigning there during many months of the year. It would be necessary to make an artificial port, and a mole must be carried out for a considerable distance, the expense of which is computed at from four to five millions of dollars. Private interests were the cause of this point being selected as the terminus on the coast.

I believe that if ever the railroad is laid down the terminus will be at this port, it being the only one worthy of that name to be found on this part of the coast.

In my report of the year 1861 I have given some details respecting this projected line, the probable success of the enterprise, &c. Since then a more accurate survey has been made by an English engineer on account of the association, in company with one named by the Government, and the estimate of the cost has been considerably augmented; from $11,000,000, or say 1,600,000*l.* (the original estimate) to 15,000,000 soles, or say 3,000,000*l.* sterling.

Islay, March 15, 1865.

PRUSSIA.

KONIGSBERG.

Report by Mr. Consul Hertslet on the Trade of Königsberg for the Year 1864.

1.—Shipping and Navigation.

The sea trade of this place was disturbed by two blockades of the port of Pillau. The first from the 19th of April to the 12th of May, the second from the 7th June to the 20th of July. During the second period the Danish men-of-war were not constantly before Pillau; but it is acknowledged that on both occasions a term of 20 days was allowed for neutral vessels to leave the harbour.

Under these unpropitious circumstances the Pillau shipping list shows as follows:—

Arrivals.

Articles.	1864.		1863.	
	Number of Ships.	Burthen.	Number of Ships.	Burthen.
		Lasts.*		Lasts.*
In Ballast	520	30,899	379	19,925
General Cargo	232	26,643	451	40,825
Coals and Coke	200	15,564	244	16,591
Chalk, Lime, and Cement	125	4,037	204	5,766
Herrings and Train Oil .	206	8,095	271	9,845
Iron and Machinery ..	73	4,705	76	4,624
Salt	24	1,995	47	3,785
Tiles and Stones.. ..	21	1,125	52	2,760
Sugar	4	230	18	2,273
Wine, Spirit, and Fruits.	19	732	37	1,114
Grain and Potatoes ..	2	40	3	76
As Harbour of Refuge ..	18	619	17	564
Total	1,444	94,684 = 142,026 Tons.	1,799	108,148 = 162,212 Tons.

Therefore, 355 ships, with 13,464 lasts, or 20,196 tons less than in 1863, and of this fewer number, 520 ships, with 30,899 lasts, were in ballast, and 18 ships, with 619 lasts, came into port for safety. Of steam-vessels, 218 arrived, with 33,767 lasts, in 1864; against 298, with 43,860 in 1863; or 80 steam-vessels, with 10,093 lasts less than in the preceding year.

* Of 4,000 lbs.

DEPARTURES.

Articles.	1864.		1863.	
	Number of Ships.	Burthen.	Number of Ships.	Burthen.
		Lasts.		Lasts.
Corn and Grain	1,174	78,494	1,548	90,028
General Cargo	86	6,572	148	11,251
Flax, Hemp, and Tow ..	3	286	7	288
Wood	16	697	2	360
Paper, Rags, and Hides..	10	459	47	1,901
Oilcake	31	1,493	16	782
Bones, Cattle	8	280	11	428
Same Cargo of Entry ..	3	216	18	1,464
Ballast	78	7,268	45	2,808
Harbour of Refuge ..	17	595	20	867
Total	1,426	96,363	1,822	110,177

or 396 ships, with 13,814 lasts less than in the preceding year, of which agai a larger number were in ballast.

Steamers Departed in 1864, 219, with 34,715 Lasts.
„ „ 1863, 299, „ 43,300 ,

or 30 steam-vessels, with 8,585 lasts less.

According to flags the trade of Pillau was—

Countries.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.
Prussia.. ..	270	536	254	553
Denmark ..	204	401	206	401
Holland ..	186	125	183	128
Hanover ..	86	177	76	178
Norway ..	275	256	280	256
Sweden ..	187	80	195	79
Great Britain ..	195	187	190	187
Oldenburg ..	10	7	10	7
Hans Towns ..	12	21	13	22
Mecklenburg ..	1	2	..	2
Russia	8	8	9	10
Spain	..	1	..	1
France.. ..	10	..	10	..

The commencement of French trade is here apparent.

The loss of the shipping trade, on account of blockade at Pillau, was less considerable than that of Dantzig and Stettin; and it is remarkable that at Memel, the only Prussian harbour which remained unmolested during the whole of the hostilities, only a plus of about 3,200 lasts of shipping over the preceding year, took place, notwithstanding that Königsberg merchants imported and exported largely in the year through Memel. The frost at Königsberg set in early in 1864, so that several steamers were caught in the ice, and were only got to Pillau and the sea at large expense. Some sailing vessels were unable to get away.

The regular steam traders were, of course, much interfered with by blockades, but still the same lines were kept up. Between Königsberg and Stettin five steamers made 63 voyages; Königsberg and Holland, ten steamers made 21 voyages; Königsberg and Antwerp, four steamers,

four voyages; Königsberg and England (London and Hull), 27 steamers made 54 voyages.

Freights were naturally much influenced by the political occurrences, and were generally higher than in the preceding year. Luckily during the hostilities, the excessively high harbour dues and charges were assimilated to those of other Prussian ports. The drawback allowance of one-third of the harbour dues for regular steam traders induced several steamers to keep up their regular running to avail themselves of it, although they took less freight. The rates of freights were as follows:—At the commencement of the year, the expectation of coming events made freights rule high. In February, sailing vessels obtained 4*s.* per quarter from Pillau to east coast of Scotland. After the opening of the navigation, they got from Königsberg to east coast of Great Britain, in March, 4*s.* 4½*d.*; in April, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.*; in May, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*; in June, 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter wheat. On the raising of the blockade, freights went to 3*s.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* per quarter wheat to east coast, and remained so till October; and in November, sailing vessels only obtained 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* Freights to Holland varied from 20 to 30 florins per 2,400 kilos. during the same time, and to other places in proportion. Steamboat freights underwent similar fluctuations. In January, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.* per quarter to Hull, and 6*s.* to London; from Königsberg to Hull, in March, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.*, and 6*s.* to London. Later on freights receded in both ports to 4*s.*, and in November to 3*s.* Towards the close of the year they rose to 4*s.* again. The Königsberg and Prussian shipping naturally suffered most of all from the political events; first, the fear of hostilities at sea, then the blockade, and latterly the exertions of the Prussian State to man the Prussian ships-of-war took away nearly all the seafaring men, so that the Prussian mercantile vessels could only get but few as crews, and then at exorbitant rates of wages. Besides which, many seamen, in order to support their families during the hostilities, engaged themselves under foreign flags. The Königsberg shipping is 20 vessels, with 3,639 lasts.

Ship-building naturally fell off. The Königsberg shipowners drew back altogether. The harbour dues on ships of a suitable size are very unfavourably levelled. For foreign account three larger ships were built, and two for Memel. Ships built here generally give satisfaction to the owners; they are well-built, and of better materials, and cheaper than at most other places. Of river craft and steamers, 874 less than in 1863 arrived at Königsberg. Otherwise no alterations worth mentioning took place.

The regulation of harbour affairs for Pillau and Königsberg, which was formerly in the hands of the corporation of merchants at Königsberg, was by mutual agreement given up to the State on the 10th of March, 1864. It has proved too hazardous a task for the Committee of Merchants to manage all the harbour works at Pillau and Königsberg, and at the same time the dredging works, &c., between the two places, a distance of 35 English miles. These works can only be carried out by a loan, and the harbour dues, however high, were not sufficient for a safe guarantee for the payment of interest on such a loan, particularly in the face of a blockade of the port. The State being able to extend the amortisation and interest over an indefinite period, and being naturally in a better position to carry out works which assume a national character, has now taken the regulating of these affairs into its own hands, and it is to be hoped that the necessary works and improvements will be carried out more rapidly than hitherto, and that the trade of Königsberg and Pillau with foreign countries will be greatly benefited thereby. Very considerable works, and a large inner harbour, are being now carried out in connection with the railway to Pillau, and will be completed in 1865.

The works at the entrance have been continued, but no particular alterations as to depth of water, &c., have taken place.

2.—Trade and Commerce.

The shipments of corn and grain in 1864 were, according to the Royal Custom-house register, as follows ($5\frac{1}{3}$ scheffels, = 1 imperial quarter) :—

	Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas, &c.	Linseed, Rapeseed, &c.
		Scheffels.	Scheffels.	Scheffels.	Scheffels.	Scheffels.	Scheffels.
Great Britain	1864	451,075	120,284	90,469	150,065	262,898	269,336
	1863	546,550	23,466	141,130	527,605	321,829	291,766
Norway ..	1864	2,791	439,080	18,334	658	12,483	12,077
	1863	2,886	568,813	10,670	..	28,242	1,808
Sweden ..	1864	22,866	381,821	40,485	..	10,251	3,643
	1863	11,385	273,676	11,730	..	27,088	22,035
Denmark ..	1864	..	140,579	2,400	..	8,115	3,451
	1863	764	142,031	..	..	2,901	7,458
Russia ..	1864	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863	..	71,899	13,271	..	2,056	..
Holland ..	1864	36,294	214,428	23,985	..	21,360	63,344
	1863	121,861	159,382	59,750	..	24,013	100,513
Belgium ..	1864	54,539	..	..	..	..	14,017
	1863	46,469	8,624	..	..	1,413	..
France ..	1864	..	..	..	..	..	43,631
	1863	3,642	..	..	..	18,641	..
The Rhine ..	1864	70,589	224,496	18,600	7,548	8,373	85,520
	1863	192,443	214,520	3,673	113	1,125	55,031
Pomerania ..	1864	..	176,429	..	2,242	3,211	14,774
	1863	9,119	285,176	5,892	2,139	3,364	53,675
Zollverein ..	1864	10,516	191,099	2,421	..	566	92,545
	1863	13,446	338,392	5,072	..	4,397	1,977

The shipments of corn and grain were, therefore, the smallest since five years, and the stocks on hand at the end of the year the largest for five years.

Year.	Shipments.	Stocks.
	Scheffels.	Scheffels.
1860 ..	5,344,800	920,646
1861 ..	6,043,553	758,700
1862 ..	4,683,436	815,880
1863 ..	5,236,889	805,560
1864 ..	4,633,843	1,316,158

The above Tables of the shipments to each foreign country are, however, not quite correct. Some is sent from here in lighters to Pillau, and the destination is not known here, and of what was sent by inland communication, a considerable quantity does not appear in the list of the Royal Custom-house. The harvest of 1863, which came to market in 1864, met with a still less propitious demand than that of the preceding year. Prussia only represents the third place of countries importing into Great Britain, and the prices there rule this market. In wheat, competition with American and British wheat was out of the question, and flour, owing to the grinding-tax in Prussia, cannot be fabricated. Besides which, the quality of wheat and grain was not superior, and the weight low. Only rapeseed was good in quantity and quality. The total quantity of grain exported was 11 per cent. less than the year preceding,

the estimated value, 1,780,000 rthlr., or 17 per cent. less. The export of wheat by sea was 25 per cent. less than in 1863. The supplies from the province, and from Russia and Poland were about the same; of wheat a little more arrived. But of all grain, 63 per cent. remained on hand as stock more at the end of the year; and of wheat, 127 per cent. more than at the close of 1863. The fears of hostilities, added to the slack demand and inferior quality, all had one tendency, and it is only surprising that so few mercantile failures took place. The extent of trade in rye was more satisfactory, but linseed and rapeseed were the only articles on which any profits were made.

Wheat.—Prices of wheat of high-mixed better qualities varied from 65 to 68 sgr. per scheffel; for mixed, 60 to 61 sgr. In April, the prices rose a little, but soon went down about the same. Wheat of inferior condition was irregular in value, 35 to 55 sgr. per scheffel being paid. Exchange, about 200 sgr. per pound sterling.

Rye of 1863 growth was good, and was worth 34 to 36 sgr. per scheffel at the commencement of the year, and rose in July to 40 and 43 sgr. The total export, including that sent to Memel for shipment, exceeded 820,000 scheffels (153,750 quarters), and about 400,000 scheffels to the Rhine. During the war a considerable speculative demand arose for Berlin and Cologne; but the harvest in the Scandinavian countries turned out better than was expected, so that the rye contracted for had to be resold here, which caused prices to decline to about 33 sgr.

Barley was of indifferent quality, and was used by the brewers for home consumption at about 26 to 33 sgr. per scheffel.

Oats, according to quality, fetched 18 to 26 sgr. per scheffel, and with the exception of a few shipments to England, were consumed on the spot.

Peas.—Very inferior in quality, and prices irregular.

Beans.—54 to 56 sgr. per scheffel.

Tares.—Bad. Prices uncertain; not fit for exportation.

Oil-seeds.—*Rape* grew in unusually large quantities, but partly harvested wet, so that it could not be shipped. Prices rose from 100 to 110 sgr. per scheffel, and although oil seeds have now to bear the competition of petroleum, still it is a profitable article for the farmers to grow.

Linseed was much inquired for, and the better sorts were all disposed of at rising prices up to 85 and 100 sgr. per scheffel. A great deal of linseed is brought up here and sent by rail to Dunaberg, and from there it goes to Riga, and is shipped as Riga sowing seed. The quality must give satisfaction to the receivers, but they could get the same article about 30 per cent. cheaper from here. The best seed is grown about Elbing.

Flax.—The flax trade continued to be prosperous in spite of the various difficulties; the demand, as a substitute for cotton kept up. The blockade affected flax the less on account of its being easily transportable by railway. Königsberg is particularly well situated for the flax trade; the adjacent Russian provinces, which produce large quantities of flax, have the choice of sending it to Riga or Königsberg; but Königsberg has the advantage that the harbour of Pillau is generally open all the year round. The advantage is likewise on the side of Königsberg for forwarding flax by rail to Germany and the West of Europe, and it is only the present rate of freight by rail that induces France, Belgium, and Germany still to take this flax in summer by sea from Riga. As soon as the railway tariff for this article is lowered, the advantages of procuring the article at all seasons, and in any required quantities from Königsberg, so as not to lock up capital in large sea cargoes, is evident, and it is hoped for and expected that the rate of freight by rail will soon will be equalised to that of cotton.

The quality of flax was fair, and the higher marks had a rising ten-

dency until the autumn. Middle and ordinary sorts were less inquired for. White watered flax rose gradually from 14½ thalers (44*s.* 6*d.*) to 17½ thalers (or 52*s.* 6*d.*) per centner. Russian Slanitz flax was much inquired for by spinners, and rose from 12½ thalers (37*s.* 6*d.*) to 44*s.* 6*d.* per centner, and was nearly all brought up. Polish flax varied from 9 thalers (27*s.*) to 12 thalers (36*s.*) per centner. Towards the close of the year, prices receded somewhat, and quotations were—

For Padolia White..	16 to 17 Rthlr.,	48*s.* to 54*s.*	per Centner.
„ Wilna „ ..	14 „ 15 „	42*s.* „ 45*s.*	„
„ Russian Slanitz	13 „ 14 „	39*s.* „ 42*s.*	„
„ Polish	8 „ 11 „	24*s.* „ 33*s.*	„
„ Tow and Codilla	2 „ 8 „	6*s.* „ 24*s.*	„

The supplies were about 90,000 centners, and the exportation by land and sea, 86,000 centners; but these figures are only a rough estimate. The Custom House register throws flax, hemp, and tow into the same list, and a good deal inland growth comes and goes without any registration. The stocks at the end of the year were about 17,800 centners of flax, and 12,500 centners of tows and codilla.

Hemp did not enjoy the same demand as flax, the quality was not superior, and prices gradually receded 3 rthlrs, or 9*s.*, per centner. At the close of the year prices were—

Rein	13 to 14 Rthlr.,	39*s.* to 42*s.*	per Centner.
Polish	12½ „ 13 „	37*s.* 6*d.* „ 39*s.*	„
Other sorts ..	9 „ 11 „	27*s.* „ 33*s.*	„
Tow	6 „ 9 „	18*s.* „ 27*s.*	„

Stocks at close of 1863 were, 24,150 centners hemp, and 2,370 centners tow. The supplies consisted of about 44,000 centners; the export by land and sea, 24,000 centners; stocks at the close of the year, about 34,500 centners of hemp, and 3,160 centners of tow. The Custom-house register does not notice the export by rail, but only by sea, although the railway export of flax is six times as large as that by sea, and flax, hemp, and tow being thrown together in the railway register too, it becomes impossible to separate them with any accuracy; but it is certain that the import of flax and hemp together in 1864 was at least 134,262 centners, and the export 110,266 centners, and that a great deal more comes and goes of which no register is kept.

Colonial Produce.—This trade had to suffer the full force of the various difficulties. Threatening hostilities drove up the sea freights before the blockade, and during the blockade the supplies had to be got with increased expense by way of Memel. The railways did nothing to alleviate trade by lowering their tariffs during the blockade. The expenses were, therfore, increased, whilst, at the same time, the demand was slack, and prices receding. In this province the scarcity of money and bad harvest made the consuming power of the country less, whilst the decreasing value of Russian paper currency made itself more and more felt. The export and import of these articles underwent a considerable falling off, and the results were unfavourable.

Tea certainly maintained its position as the chief article in the colonial produce trade; but the fears as to the exchanges on Russia were realised. Russian paper currency went down 15 per cent., and made all business difficult and profitless. The official register states that in the year 1864 were imported of tea, 74,029 centners, against 92,284 centners in the year before, of which 33,454 centners were sent in transit to Russia; leaving 40,675 centners as imported for Königsberg account. Stocks at the end of 1863 were 13,376 centners, making together 54,051 centners. Stocks at

close of 1864 were 12,345 centners; off transit, 1,881, making 10,464 centners. Therefore, 43,587 centners of tea were sold here, a little less than in the year before. The value of the tea sold may be estimated at 3,000,000 thalers, and of the total import about 6,000,000 thalers. An increase of this trade can hardly be hoped for as long as the unsettled state of th currency in Russia continues, and the adjacent Polish-Russian provinces have suffered so much from the sad political occurrences there that their consumptive power must be much decreased for some time to come.

The Custom-house is now building more extensive bonding warehouses, which are much wanted, as at present an old wooden sall-magasin is used for the purpose.

Coffee.—Only the better sorts are used here for home consumption. The price is about 10 sgr. (1*s.*) per lb.

Cotton was too high in price for this market; only a little transit cotton arrived.

Spices.—Pepper-piment realized low prices, and were sold to Russia with loss.

Southern Fruits.—No trade on account of the blockade; only some transit raisins went to Russia.

Rice.—The low price of grain keeps this article out of the market at present.

The commerce in colonial produce was as follows:—

Articles.	Imported.		Exported.		Stock, December 31st.	
	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Cotton, raw	8,809	4,417	9,873	4,726	..	..
Dye Wood and Extract	6,852	2,798	460	395	..	..
Spices of all kinds ..	10,819	15,694	9,781	12,401	2,975	1,897
Indigo	940	1,575	3	5	..	..
Coffee	24,799	32,962	10,523	8,948	5,066	7,723
Rice	15,512	19,632	7,534	7,845	3,995	4,392
South Fruits, dry ..	11,814	8,431	1,847	1,856	1,325	1,270
Tea	74,029	92,284	76,767	81,158	12,345	22,176

Cattle Bones are only for home consumption. About 300 tons went to Scotland. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* per centner.

Wool was flat all the year. Prices 2 to 3 thalers per centner lower than in 1863. Prices were for Prussian wool—

	1864.		1863.
Middling ..	54 to 58 thalers	..	55 to 60 thalers per Centner.
Middling Fine .	60 „ 68 „	..	62 „ 72 „ „
Fine	70 „ 80 „	..	74 „ 83 „ „

The supply contained about 22,000 centners, of which 4,000 centners were Russian; Polish wool came to market of inferior description.

Bristles, Horsehair, and *Feathers* were all in fair demand. The Russian supplies did not stop here, but went through by rail to Leipsig.

Hides and *Skins.*—The supplies of calf were 150,000 Prussian and 30,000 Russian, against 190,000 Prussian and 120,000 Russian in the preceding year. They sold per 100, of 150 to 170 lbs. weight, 70 to 80 thalers; 200 to 220 lbs., 95 to 105 thalers; 240 to 280 lbs., 118 to 130 thalers; 280 to 350 lbs., 140 to 150 thalers; Russian per lb., 12 to 13 sgr.; ox skins, 5 to 6 thalers; and cow hides, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ thalers each for butcher skins, and 1 thaler less for country killed. The supply of sheep skins was 145,000 pieces; prices, from 31 to 160 thalers per 100, according to quality.

Glass.—Earthenwares, 24,400 centners were imported, and 10,400 centners exported.

Wine.—There was less business in wine than usual; but the decrease was not so considerable as might have been expected under the circumstances.

	Total Import.	Total Export.
1864 ..	27,600 Centners, or 5,200 Hhds.	9,200 Centners, or 1,700 Hhds.
1863 ..	33,800 „ 6,300 „	11,300 „ 2,190 „

The consumption in the Prussian provinces continued about the same, but the export to Poland and Russia ceased entirely. Of the imported bottled wine, about 3,650 centners was of German origin, and 3,000 centners of champagne and French wines; the remainder southern and Hungarian. Of the wines in cask, about 1,000 hogsheads came from Bordeaux, the remainder was chiefly Rhenish.

Malt Liquor.—31,780 centners of malt was used; 3,000 centners of porter and ale imported.

Spirits.—Business was languid all the year.

Herrings.—34,000 barrels less than in the year before were imported, or 109,997 barrels against 144,395 in 1863. The falling off was solely in Norway spring herrings. The importation consisted of—

Norway Spring Herrings	65,385 Barrels.
„ Fat „	21,824 „
Scotch Full Brand	5,903 „
Scotch Thlen Herrings	8,276 „
„ Matjes „	782 „
Holland „	49 „
Pomeranian Coast „	1,298 „

A few more, of origin unknown, were imported.

The trade was not unfavourable. The demand in Russia and Poland was continued all through the year, even more than during the Crimean war. 45,000 barrels of Norway spring herrings, and 12,370 barrels of Scotch went there, showing a total of 57,370 barrels, against 54,669 barrels in 1863. The price paid for Norway herrings varied from 10 to 13 Hamburgh marks per barrel; but the chief business was done by barter against rye. The prices obtained were $7\frac{1}{3}$ to $9\frac{1}{3}$ thalers in bond for Russia; Scotch full brand, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ thalers, and later on 13 thalers; then, 9 to 10 thalers. Stocks were reduced almost entirely.

Manufactured Goods.—Cotton Wares.—Trade was not so good as in 1863. The high cotton prices and continued falling of Russian currency maimed business. However, at least, no failures of any consequence ensued.

Linen.—Trade was again lively. The home manufacture was not large enough to supply the demand. Considerable quantities were imported from Silesia, about 1,000 centners from Great Britain. There were no stocks at the close of the year. Prices cannot be intelligibly quoted.

Paper Rags.—Neither the import nor export was as large as in 1863. The supplies of mixed rags from this province was large, and fetched 70 to 90 sgr. per 120 lbs; assorted white rags fetched 120 to 145 sgr. per 120 lbs. Business for exportation was very difficult, on account of the rate of discount in foreign countries, &c., &c. Some was sent to Stettin, Hans Towns, and Zollverein places, but without profits. Transit ware, at first in much request, began to drop as soon as the Russian export duty was reduced from 60 to 30 copecks per poud. The export to Great Britain was only 9,676 centners, against 2,400 centners in 1863. The total export, 65,462 centners, against 96,885 centners in 1863.

Forwarding Business.—(*Spedition.*)—This business fell off very con-

siderably this year, partly on account of the blockade of Pillau, and partly on account of the general bad times and melancholy state of Russian monetary affairs. A great many goods are likewise now forwarded, since the 1st of July, direct to Russia, the Russian Customs now admitting such business. The forwarding business from Germany, France, Switzerland, and Italy, has gone more to the borders at Eydskuhner; but the forwarding of goods arriving by sea remains here. The first article being tea, of which large quantities were forwarded to Moscow and St. Petersburg, it is generally considered that it is better and easier to import by way of Pillau, Königsberg, in suitable quantities all through the year, than in too bulky quantities by sea during the summer months. This is already observable too in such articles of import as cotton, yarns, oils, machinery; and of exportation, as wool and flax; and will doubtless soon extend to most of the expensive articles, and will be more and more the case as railway facilities increase, and the custom houses at the borders become more accustomed to business.

Banking.

	1864.	1863.
	Rthlr.	Rthlr.
Deposits at Royal Branch Bank, 1st January	1,637,830	1,698,290
Ditto, 31st December	1,198,010	1,637,830
Bills discounted	16,652,209	16,330,178
Bill remittances	16,189,106	18,149,541
Bill encashments	17,429,623	18,461,784
Loans on Goods, &c.	11,809,730	10,829,700

The Königsberg Private Bank has been continually retrograding in the extent of its business, the total amount of which has been in 1864, 27,905,050 rthlrs.; 1863, 4,869,000 rthlrs.; 1862, 39,160,000 rthlrs. This bank is a share bank, and has the privilege of issuing notes to the amount of the subscribed capital, 1,000,000 rthlrs., and obtained a concession from Government to assist trade in general. However, a very large proportion of shares having got into few hands, the object of the bank seems to have failed, and it is made an institution for carrying out very profitable business for certain houses, which has led to some very acrimonious articles in the daily papers, and will probably end in the dissolution of this bank, and establishment of another with more practical statutes. The shares of the private bank have paid $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. dividend. The direct or indirect charges of the private bank are not exactly known. The rates of discount at the Royal Branch Bank were, in 1864, from 1st January to 3rd May, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 3rd May to 8th September, 5 per cent.; 8th September to 6th October, 6 per cent.; 6th October to 5th December, 7 per cent.; 5th December, 6 per cent. On the Exchange good bills were discounted with 8 per cent. and more.

It was illegal for the bank to take more than 6 per cent. on loans on goods, which lead to some curious restrictions, and would have lead to melancholy results, had not the bank statutes been promptly altered to meet the emergency.

It is a curious state of the law in Prussia that the usury laws have been abolished for merchants, *i. e.*, persons established as merchants in Prussia, and yet remain in force for all others. Of course as soon as discount reaches the legal rate, nobody but merchants may pay or take more, and the bad harvests and impossibility of getting money accommodation has brought many landed proprietors to ruin. It is, however, the landed proprietors themselves who oppose the alteration of the law.

Bonds, &c.—With the exception of Russian bank notes, there is but little business at Königsberg.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total.	By Sea.	Total.	By Sea.
	Rthlrs.	Rthlrs.	Rthlrs.	Rthlrs.
Corn, Grain, &c.	6,343,300	6,500	7,793,600	7,487,000
Flax, Hemp, and Tow	1,490,500	..	1,244,200	164,400
Colonial Produce	7,861,800	7,187,700	7,292,400	8,300
Wooden Wares	865,800	34,300	316,200	16,200
Cattle, Horses, and Animal Produce	2,680,700	112,400	2,230,200	228,400
Minerals and Mineral Wares ..	519,500	385,900	113,500	2,700
Oils, Chemicals, &c.	642,400	544,200	410,100	228,820
Metals, Wares, and Instruments ..	2,039,000	1,393,500	869,200	44,700
Articles of Food, Herrings, &c. ..	6,629,200	3,139,400	3,203,100	167,800
Manufactured Goods	3,737,200	1,310,500	1,997,000	290,900
Sundries	736,000	75,400	268,500	21,600
Total 1864 ..	33,545,400	14,189,800	25,738,000	8,660,820
„ 1863 ..	42,083,000	22,151,000	30,370,500	11,380,000

Imports and Exports in 1863 .. .. 73,453,500 Rthlrs.
„ „ 1864 .. .. 59,383,400 „

Less in 1864 .. .. 14,070,100 „

Agriculture.—The grain-producing power of this district is very considerable, as is shown by the following official Tables. The quantities supplied from the province alone were—

Articles.	1864.	1863.
	Scheffels.	Scheffels.
Wheat	972,040	998,743
Rye	1,248,605	1,044,387
Barley	202,859	210,977
Oats	133,899	384,332
Peas	206,271	319,135
Beans	51,019	75,246
Tares	34,255	114,957
Linseed	132,507	112,431
Rapeseed, &c. ..	286,767	156,348
Total ..	3,304,222	3,416,556

Besides these quantities a great deal comes sent in by the farmers direct to merchants, which is not officially measured, and the real quantity of which cannot be computed, and the railways brought 328,549 scheffels of grain without specifying the denomination, and 72,882 scheffels of seed. These quantities, however, represent the harvests of 1862 and 1863. The harvest of 1864 has been not only nearly destroyed by the incessant rain of the year, but the soil has been so saturated with wet that only about a third part of the acreage could be prepared for agricultural purposes for the ensuing year. The wheat of 1864 is almost all damp, low weight, sprouted, and inferior. Rye is somewhat better, but it will require all the old dry stocks of Polish and other grain to mix and to make wheat and rye shipments of 1865 shippable. Of barley and oats but little could be harvested, and beans, peas, and tares were a total failure. Under these circumstances much fear is entertained that many of the estate holders will become insolvent, and indeed many estates are already in the

market for sale. The system here is different from the British system. Here the farmers are proprietors of their land, and do not rent it. They are nearly all deeply in debt for a part of the purchase-money, and it is the difficulty of paying the interest on these debts which the fact of a bad harvest and low prices makes so severe on them. The number of cattle which paid town dues in 1864 were—Oxen, 7,241 ; calves, 20,509 ; pigs, 20,419 ; sheep, 28,820.

The bad harvest and low prices, and consequent want of money, caused the farmers to sell as much cattle, &c., as possible at low prices. The cattle-market is, however a failure, and but little resorted to. Each does the best he can privately.

The horse-market, on the other hand, continues to maintain its flourishing condition. Neither the low price of grain, nor the bad commercial times, nor the state of war had any baneful effect. At this market horses of all descriptions are to be found, and the greatest horse dealers in all Europe find this place a most convenient one for making their purchases. Foreign dealers brought studs of 26, 30, 50, to 70 horses. From 500 to 600 horses were taken to the West of Europe by the railway. For better sorts, 50, 70, 90, to 120 frederic d'or (1 frederic d'or = 17*s.* sterling) were paid for commoner sorts, 25*l.* to 45*l.* per horse. The total value of the sales is estimated at 150,000 rthlrs., say 22,500*l.* sterling. The new tax on buildings (gebände sener), which presses very hard on the landowners, is very unpopular, and direct refusals to pay are heard of. Added to this is the ground-tax, and these two taxes may become of political importance.

4.—Population and Industries.

The population of Königsberg is continually increasing, and is now, including the garrison of about 7,000 men, about 102,000. The dearness of money prevented many new buildings from being carried out, but still 312, either new buildings or large alterations, were effected, representing in labour and materials about 800,000 rthlrs, and giving employment, exclusive of the fortifications, to 700 builders, 750 carpenters and apprentices, and daily work to about 300 workmen; wages from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.* per day.

The four saw mills here were fairly employed.

Furniture.—Prices were depressed from the unsettled times, but the manufactories of the town cannot produce enough of the better descriptions to meet the demand, and a good deal comes from Berlin.

Gas Works remain without much alteration. The importation of coal by sea, and *viâ* Memel, was 700,000 barrels, of four scheffels each.

Salt.—A royal monopoly. About 21,000 barrels, of 280 lbs. were imported.

Cement.—Lime, &c , was largely imported. Portland cement during the war rose to 13*s.* a barrel, and remained at about 10*s.* to 11*s.*

Bricks fetched 12 to 14 thalers per mille, and tiles 14 to 15 thalers.

Coals.—About 700,000 Russian tubs were imported, and prices fluctuated according to the political or warlike occurrences. Great expectations were raised during the war that Prussia would be able to use her own Westphalian or other coal to the future exclusion of British ; but on cooler reflection it is found that railway transport makes them too dear, and that in point of quality they cannot compete with English and Scotch coals.

Oil and Oil Cakes have been the subject of complaint by the manufacturers for some years, but in this year were not so bad. Only linseed oil is still complained of. They cannot compete with England in this article, and could not export, but had to dispose of their produce to home consumers. The excessive rain in this country, and excessive dry weather

in England, enabled them to sell their oilcake to England at constantly higher prices. Prices rose from 5*s.* per centner to 7*s.* per centner, and 700,000 centners were shipped, against 36,000 in the year before, and no stock remained over. However, but for the dryness of the weather in England, this might not have been the case, as oil cake manufactured in this province is not liked abroad so well as British or French, or American, and although exertions are made on this side to conquer the difficulty, the complaints continue. Rape oil was sent with advantage to the Rhine, and rape cakes are consumed in the province. Only a small quantity went to England.

Iron.—The iron trade suffered from increased expenses on account of the blockade, which just took place when the shipments from Westphalia and the Rhine were on their way hither, and forced them to proceed to Memel, and some had to come from Silesia by rail. The British contractor of the railways building in East Prussia was chiefly inconvenienced by these circumstances. Business was lively, although profit was very moderate. The export to Poland was still prohibited from the political state of that country. About 62,500 centners of raw iron were imported, of which 27,800 centners were from the Zollverein; bar iron and formed iron, 99,040 centners, and 25,000 centners of smith's iron were imported, and 41,042 centners of iron rails, and 6,255 centners of iron plates, of which about 800 centners from England. The total imports of iron in 1864 were about 233,800 centners, or 24,000 centners less than 1863, which came chiefly from the West Prussian provinces and Oldenburg; from England, besides the 800 centners of plates only 7,222 centners of smith's iron was imported, and from Sweden only 1,254 centners. Prices, which were very low, are beginning to rally again.

Iron Wares suffered from the political causes, and scythes were permitted to be sold to Poland, but under such restrictions as to restrict trade; and the police regulations for sale of these articles in Prussia were still kept up out of excessive uneasiness of their being sent to Poland; and although Poland is considered to be tranquillized, the Prussian police regulations are all still in force, to the great detriment of commerce.

Iron Foundries continued in the same position as in 1863, without anything particular worthy of notice.

Spirit of Wine Distilleries remained languid all through the year. There was no foreign demand, and the production was far above the requirements for home consumption.

Shoddy Mills continued to give favourable results.

Flour Mills, Cigar Manufactories.—No alterations to mention.

5.—Public Works.

Railways, Roads, Canals, Rivers, &c.—It was expected that the blockade by sea would have made the railways pay well, but such has not been the case either as to the carriage of goods or passengers.

Passengers.—Arrived in 1864, 167,411 persons; departed, 162,402. Arrived in 1863, 176,151; departed, 172,589; or in all, 18,927 persons less in 1864.

The goods transport was—

In 1860	.. ..	1,598,967 centners.
„ 1861	.. ..	1,975,943 „
„ 1862	.. ..	2,359,928 „
„ 1863	.. ..	2,900,114 „
„ 1864	.. ..	3,110,442 „

This increase does not realize the expectations. The railways cannot make up for a blockaded port. The carriage is too dear. The Prussian Government lowered its tariff during the hostilities; but the non-Prussian

lines refuse to do so, or only on condition of 5,000 centners being sent at each time. The expense of sending one centner of grain from here to Amsterdam by rail was 20 sgr. 10 pf., say 21*d.*, whereas the average freight by sea is 11 to 14 sgr., say 11½*d.* to 13½*d.*

The railway to Pillau will be opened in the course of this summer; and towards Poland the East Prussian South Railway, built by British capitalists, is rapidly progressing, and it is hoped will be partially opened this autumn.

The Tilsit Insterburg line is likewise shortly to be opened; but it appears doubtful whether it will be extended to Memel, although considerable exertions are being made for that purpose.

Königsberg is closed up from the sea for about seven months each winter, with the exception of horse traffic, and the opening of the railway to the sea at Pillau will give six to seven months of activity to commerce each year, and great things are expected from it, particularly in the transit trade to and from Russia. The inland navigation was better last year, not from any improvements, but from the quantity of rain which fell, and kept the channel full of water; but the first dry season will most probably cause all the sand banks to reappear.

6.—General Remarks.

The year 1864 was remarkable for two blockades of the port, constantly receding prices of nearly all articles of commerce, incessant rain, and cold inclement weather, which caused a failure of most articles of agriculture, and made the preparation of the soil for 1865 to a great extent impossible. The fields were so saturated with wet that neither horses, carts, nor ploughs could be brought upon them, and a tight money market, with discount and interest of money, two or three per cent. higher than usual. Much indignation is felt that it should be in the power of so small an enemy as Denmark to cripple the commerce of so large a country as Prussia, and the fact of the Prussian army being able easily to defeat the enemy on land did not counterbalance this feeling. The depreciation of the value of Russian paper currency could likewise only have a baneful effect on this province, so near to Russia. The forwarding trade to Russia, the sale of colonial produce, articles of consumption, manufactured goods to Russia, which are paid for in Russian currency, which currency fell 15 per cent. in value, all told against the commerce of Königsberg in 1864; and the amount of the total estimated value in 1864 was 59,383,400 thalers, against 73,453,500 thalers in 1863, or a falling off of about 12,000,000 thalers. Under these combinations of adverse circumstances it can only be wondered at that so few mercantile bankruptcies ensued, and appears natural that an unusual quantity of estates are for sale, and the year 1865 is looked on with considerable misgivings.

Königsberg, April, 1865.

PORTUGAL.

THE AZORES.

Report by Mr. Consul Vines on the Commercial Situation and Prospects of the Azores for the Year 1864.

Having in a previous report, for the years 1856 to 1860, conveyed a complete historical review of the commercial and industrial resources of the Azores, it devolves upon me now to communicate such changes as have since taken place to affect those resources materially, and thus to record the progress which has been achieved.

It would not be consistent with reasonable analogies to contemplate the movements of these small and leisurely communities, in comparison with those movements which characterize the great progressive nations of the world, in the gigantic energy of their almost daily strides of improvements, nor on that account to disregard.

Everything here is on a scale which might be considered undeserving of notice, even in some remote provincial district of North-Western Europe, or of any of the noteworthy dependencies of Great Britain.

Yet are these insular provinces of Portugal not without some considerable interest, whether as to their importance to the mother country, or as to their geographical situation, or as to those local and climatorial peculiarities. Rich and redundant of fruit, fertile, notwithstanding their general ruggedness, well adapted to sustain cattle, they are also eminently healthy, and they possess more than one admirable haven, which, with a little art, might be rendered peculiarly convenient for the great mercantile marine of the world.

Isolation on the one hand, extreme irregularity of configuration on the other, as well as the traditional policy of the nation to which they belong, have contributed to disfavour the increase of population, which, even now in these islands, does not exceed 270,000 souls for the entire archipelago.

The more active and enterprising of the industrial classes have also from time to time been allured into emigration to Brazil, in pursuit of a systematic business, so to call it, which the Portuguese authorities have endeavoured to suppress, and have denounced as a "white slave trade."

There can be no doubt but that this draft upon the able-bodied working population has indeed materially affected the increase in Portugal proper, and still more in the islands; and it is also true that the ill-usage and oppression which emigrants suffer from in Brazil have warranted much of the reproach which the Portuguese authorities have directed against the promoters of this exodus. But on the other hand, it is no less true that much of the official hostility has been due to the traditional jealousies existing between the mother country and its former magnificent American dependency; whilst hundreds of the best fortunes now enjoyed in Portugal have been due to fortunate emigration, and are contributing to the wealth and prosperity of home.

But the population of the Azores, which is not only small but obscure, is nevertheless hardy, patient, industrious, and in general very apt for the acquisition of mechanical skill, so that we have the first elements of successful development, with many strong reasons for believing that such development will sooner or later occur, whenever the Government shall have been bold enough to carry out the modern principles of commercial policy which they have latterly adopted. And thus, although the islands are little known to English commerce at present, except for the trade in

oranges and lemons, we may perhaps not unreasonably look forward to their becoming more important at no very distant time.

The Act of Cortes, which early in 1864 released the tobacco trade from the restraint of the State monopoly, and permitted the cultivation of that commodity in the islands, under certain restrictions, may introduce a new staple into the trade of the islands.

The law of entail, already materially modified in 1860, and now completely abolished, will doubtless encourage a much more extended cultivation of the soil, and will probably attract an important immigration to develop the great natural resources of these outposts of Europe.

The works of the protected roadstead of Ponta Delgada (St. Michael's), so long talked about, and so frequently and fatally delayed, having at last not only been commenced, but pursued with as much diligence as could be devoted to them, promise to lay the foundation of an important station for maritime repair, as well as for the temporary shelter of distressed vessels.

And if it should happen that some enterprising engineer and shipwright should observe the splendid opportunity for the successful establishment of docks, slips, and building yards, and the Government should pass any machinery and materials for such purposes, duty free, we may see in the midst of the Atlantic one of the finest and most available shipping works in the world, as one of the great monuments of Portuguese progress.

It is worthy of notice also, especially with a view to the probable development of manufacture, that the mineral wealth of the islands, although hitherto utterly unexplored, and even generally discredited, seems not unlikely to promise reward for research.

As a sanitary resting-place and resort also, St. Michael's especially is making daily progress. The greater attention latterly bestowed upon the remarkable mineral springs of the Furnas, of which an analysis and full description were given in my report for 1856 and 1860, the increase of accommodation now being progressively provided for invalids, and the early prospect of greater facilities of communication with Great Britain or the Continent, will have a tendency to render this island a more favourite resort than even Madeira was in its most popular period.

The climate is indeed better for English constitutions than that of Madeira, because, whilst it is as completely softened by ocean air, it is not so relaxing. And in all those varieties of constitutional debility superinduced by the exhaustingly laborious and active life of English cities, the air and waters, and the quiet of St. Michael's, bring about almost miraculous recoveries.

The extent of the commerce and navigation affecting the Azorian ports since my previous report for 1856–1860 will be gathered from the subjoined summary of returns, or "General Tabular Exposition."

VALUE OF IMPORTS into each of the Islands from different Countries during the Year 1864.

Countries.	St. Michael's.	Terceira.	Fayal.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	89,457	34,225	24,341	148,023
Portugal	64,902	52,552	25,856	146,300
United States of America	7,814	2,771	13,781	24,366
Brazil	..	2,039	9,076	11,115
Total .. £	165,173	91,587	73,054	329,814

VALUE OF IMPORTS to each of the Islands from Great Britain for a series of three preceding Years.

Year.	St. Michael's.	Terceira.	Fayal.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1861.. ..	59,458	27,064	17,004	103,516
1862.. ..	38,592	16,819	14,622	70,033
1863.. ..	54,070	22,096	11,484	87,650
Total £	152,120	65,969	43,110	261,199

VALUE OF EXPORTS from each of the Islands to different Countries during the Year 1864.

Countries.	St. Michael's.	Terceira.	Fayal.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	72,003	13,549	5,891	91,443
Portugal	30,963	41,318	6,372	78,653
United States of America	344	..	1,217	1,561
Total .. £	103,310	54,867	13,480	171,657

VALUE OF EXPORTS from each of the Islands to Great Britain for a series of three preceding Years.

Year.	St. Michael's.	Terceira.	Fayal.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1861.. ..	111,317	21,195	8,024	140,536
1862.. ..	62,016	9,566	4,265	75,847
1863.. ..	69,107	11,264	7,999	88,370
Total £	242,440	42,025	20,288	304,753

It were perhaps well to point out the conclusion especially forced upon observers within the islands upon examination of the foregoing returns illustrated by local insight. The commercial policy of the country, as yet little impressed with the modern fiscal doctrines of which such prodigious results have been obtained in England, still imposes on manufactured articles of all kinds a rate of import duty which cannot but seriously discourage consumption. Great Britain is supposed to be peculiarly favoured by the tariff; yet British goods are so laden with customs imports, that in the additional convenience there is no sufficient inducement to a simple and primitive population, accustomed to rest satisfied with the coarse make-shifts of the country, to prefer conveniences so heavily charged.

The result is a damage to every interest in the country, for it will be remarked that the entire annual commerce of all the Azores put together, whether as to imports or exports, is only equal to about 1*l.* sterling per head of the population.

Firstly. Then the revenue must be contracted.

Secondly. Social and commercial progress is retarded.

Thirdly. Productive skill and energy are kept at a stand still.

Fourthly. The produce of the islands is rendered too costly in foreign markets, as in England, to sustain the competition of the like commodities from other quarters.

This last result is the more seriously complete that the islands are

isolated, and as they are not in the way of vessels which have conveyed outward cargoes to other places, and discourage outward cargoes to their own ports, their own produce has to pay the double freight of special voyages in the great majority of cases. And thus a run of nine or ten days is made to add for freight alone, something like 50 per cent. upon the prime cost of the staple merchandise.

The reports of the State Department represent that the plantation of orange groves continues to be extended in the islands, owing to the superiority of their produce, and its preference in the English market; whilst, however, the lamentable consequences of the circumstances above referred to ought to have been rendered sufficiently palpable in the evidences afforded by a stated value of exports, which has steadily and seriously decreased for nine successive years.

The islands are in fact possessed of wonderful natural advantages, but these have a tendency to remain latent and inert, as they have done for centuries, under the restraint of a policy which has hitherto closed the country against improvements by repelling the selfish energy of trade.

St. Michael's, April 20, 1865.

RUSSIA.

WIBORG.

Report by Mr. Consul Herman Lorentz on the Trade of Wiborg for the Year 1864.

After having compiled the various statistical returns of Wiborg trade for the past year, I am sorry to find that the amount of business transacted during that period from and to this port has not reached the extent which was anticipated before the beginning of the season. I do not mean to say that the result is not fully equal to an average of the last four years, but the expectation that the past year would be prominently distinguished by a large amount of exports has not been fulfilled.

The reason of this disappointment lies in the great difficulty our merchants had to contend with in finding sufficient ship-room for all their disposable wood goods, and this scarcity of tonnage again is easily explained by the effects of the Dano-German war, which, during the first half of the navigation, excluded all merchant ships of the belligerent nations from the carrying trade from and to the Baltic, and when peace was restored, this large fleet, being mostly engaged in longer transatlantic voyages, offered no relief to the pressing want of shipping in the Baltic.

The natural consequence was that a large stock of wood goods, a considerable part of which had been contracted for by British merchants, remained unshipped, and in a minor degree the import trade was also checked by the same effect.

1.—Shipping and Navigation.

The navigation in 1864 opened on the 13th May, and closed on the 9th November. The movement under this head is exhibited in the following Tables.

There arrived at this port—

Nationality of Vessels.	With Cargoes	In Ballast.	Total.	Tonnage.	Crews.
In 1864—					
British ..	14	158	172	45,206	1,648
Finnish ..	89	18	107	14,374	886
Norwegian ..	21	18	39	9,680	339
Russian ..	1	1	2	317	13
French ..	..	12	12	1,605	80
Danish ..	3	..	3	391	24
Lubeck ..	3	..	3	346	19
Others ..	9	4	13	2,232	97
Total ..	141	211	352	74,151	3,106
In 1863—					
British ..	13	184	197	47,793	1,784
Others ..	213	85	298	55,745	3,013
Total ..	226	269	495	103,538	4,797
In 1862—					
British ..	6	133	139	34,136	1,264
Others ..	185	109	294	62,503	3,616
Total ..	191	242	433	96,639	4,880
In 1861—					
British ..	9	113	122	29,695	1,114
Others ..	155	124	279	52,254	3,641
Total ..	164	237	401	81,949	4,755

The clearances were as follows:—

Nationality of Vessels.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	Tonnage.	Crews.
In 1864—					
British ..	172	..	172	45,206	1,648
Finnish ..	120	2	122	18,088	1,028
Norwegian ..	39	..	39	9,680	339
Russian ..	2	..	2	317	13
French ..	12	..	12	1,605	80
Danish ..	3	..	30	391	24
Lubeck ..	3	..	3	346	19
Others ..	12	1	13	2,232	17
Total ..	363	3	366	77,865	3,248
In 1863—					
British ..	197	..	197	47,793	1,784
Others ..	287	6	293	55,039	2,911
Total ..	484	6	490	102,832	4,695
In 1862—					
British ..	140	..	140	34,535	1,280
Others ..	275	16	291	62,143	3,594
Total ..	415	16	431	96,678	4,874
In 1861—					
British ..	113	1	114	29,443	1,067
Others ..	144	63	207	30,132	1,842
Total ..	257	64	321	59,575	2,909

The arrivals of vessels of all nationalities from various countries and places during the last four years are exhibited in the following return.

Countries.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Great Britain	77	56	42	48
Russia	175	302	243	231
Finland	40	64	41	58
Lubeck	18	19	15	15
Norway and Sweden ..	5	18	11	20
France	5	6	10	2
Denmark	1	4	10	2
Hamburgh	3	6	5	5
Spain	10	4	5	5
Brazils	1	2	3	4
Holland	5	4	3	2
Italy	4	6	2	5
Different Countries ..	7	4	3	4
Total	351	495	433	401

The departures during the same period were as follows:—

Countries.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Great Britain	233	228	178	160
France	25	74	69	156
Russia	29	63	65	56
Finland	36	61	46	45
Holland	17	10	21	9
Spain	1	19	16	36
Sweden	2	..	14	13
Lubeck	15	12	13	13
Denmark..	1	15	9	5
Prussia	2	2	..	2
Different Countries ..	5	11	5	6
Total	366	405	433	401

To illustrate the gradual increase in the amount of British shipping trading to Wiborg, I subjoin the following return for the six years from 1859 to 1864, viz.:—

Years.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1859 ..	92	23,176	765
1860 ..	114	29,443	1,067
1861 ..	122	29,695	1,114
1862 ..	139	34,136	1,264
1863 ..	197	47,793	1,793
1864 ..	172	45,206	1,648

The number of sea-going sailing ships belonging to this port amounted at the close of 1864, to twelve, viz.:—

1 Full-rigged Ship of	554	Finnish Lasts.	
2 Barques of together	355	„	„
2 Brigs „	232	„	„
7 Schooners „	493	„	„
12 Ships, of a total burthen of	1,634	„	„

equal to 3,889 tons, at the rate of 238 tons per 100 Finnish lasts.

Besides, Wiborg possessed 1 sea-going steamer, of 200-horse power; 13 small steamboats, mostly for the towing service; and 117 sailing craft, of a total burthen of 7,680 Finnish lasts, or 18,278 tons, the latter employed for the carriage of goods through the Saima Canal, and on the lakes in the interior.

The *Coasting Trade* of this port, with the ports on the Finnish coast, Cronstadt, and St. Petersburg, was even last year conducted only by Finnish and Russian vessels, and the following Table shows the amount of shipping employed in this trade.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
In 1864—						
Finnish ..	257	21,902	992	240	20,237	924
Russian ..	22	2,890	90	21	2,639	85
Total ..	279	24,792	1,082	261	22,876	1,009
In 1863—						
Finnish ..	253	33,117	1,012	240	31,416	960
Russian ..	49	9,329	196	49	9,329	196
Total ..	302	42,446	1,208	289	40,745	1,156
In 1862—						
Finnish ..	281	26,976	1,124	281	26,976	1,124
Russian ..	45	8,640	225	45	8,640	225
Total ..	326	35,616	1,349	326	35,616	1,349

The Traffic on the Saima Canal.—The Saima Canal is the medium of a very commodious and useful water communication between this port and the various lakes in the north-eastern part of Finland, commonly called the Saima Lake.

Navigation on this canal usually commences in the middle of May, and closes in the first days of November; but last season the first vessel passed the canal already on the 1st May, and the last as late as the 16th November. According to an official return, the number of craft of different sizes which navigated the canal during the season (1864) was as follows:—

Upwards from Wiborg, 1,528, with all sorts of merchandise; downwards to Wiborg, 1,499, with mostly wood goods, the average burthen of which may be estimated at about 150 tons.

This canal was built by Government at a cost of 3,000,000 silver roubles (about 500,000*l.*), and yielded last year a net revenue of 133,929 silver roubles, equal to about 18,136*l.* sterling.

As already stated in a previous report, the Saima Canal is navigable for vessels of the following sizes, viz.: draught of water, 8 feet 6 inches; greatest breadth, 24 feet; greatest length, bowsprit excluded, 100 feet, English measure.

Shipwrecks.—Even the last season has not been exempt from many disasters in the Finnish Gulf, and the number of shipwrecks, both British and foreign, which occurred within the limits of this Consulate, amounted to thirteen, of which I am sorry to report, eight were British, viz.:

The "Prince of Wales," of Perth, official number 29,658, with a cargo of wine, fruit, and oil, from Malaga to Cronstadt, was wrecked on Seskars; but part of the cargo could be saved.

The screw-steamer "Czar," of Leith, official number 22,023, whilst on her passage from Cronstadt to Leith, with a cargo of hemp and wheat, was run high aground on Nervo Rocks. From the wreck the larger part of the rigging and stores were saved, of the cargo the larger part was destroyed.

The "Wandering Shepherd," of South Shields, official number 37,026, conveying a cargo of oats from Cronstadt to London, was wrecked on Sommars; only a minor part of her cargo, in damaged condition, and the ship's materials could be saved.

The "Beaver," of Sunderland, official number 2,974, laden with deals ran aground on Stammo. After having been abandoned by her crew,

and the cargo having been discharged into lighters, she drifted off, and was towed into Fredrikshamn, where she will be repaired.

The "Cassandra," Captain Mole, bound from Stornaway, with a cargo of herrings, to Cronstadt, was lost on Stenskâr; of her cargo, about 200 barrels were brought by salvors to Frederikshamn, but the vessel was totally destroyed.

The "Danube," of Arbroath, official number 10,245, with a full cargo of hemp, from Cronstadt to Leith, was wrecked on the south-east coast of Hogland. About half her cargo was saved and brought to Fredrikshamn.

The "Deerfoot," of Shields, laden with deals, and destined from Cronstadt to London, whilst lying ice-bound in the vicinity of Nervo Rocks, was crushed by the ice on the 31st December, and of ship and cargo almost as good as nothing has been saved.

The other five shipwrecks were, one French, one Dutch, two Russian, and one Finnish vessel.

I am happy to say none of the above cases has been attended with loss of life.

Lighthouses.—The small island, or rock of Nervo, in the Finnish Gulf, north-east of the Island of Sommars, and being left by mariners south of the fairway from Sommars to Wiborg, and north of the fairway to Cronstadt, has been the cause of numerous disasters, and during the last season alone, five large vessels, three of which were British, have been lost there. I therefore determined to direct a representation to the Board of Pilots at Helsingfors, suggesting the propriety of erecting on the said rock a regular lighthouse, instead of the beacon tower now built upon it; and I am happy to state I received a communication from the said Board, informing me that the Russian pilot authorities have decided to construct on Nervo Rocks a regular lighthouse of stone, that the work will be proceeded with under the ensuing season, and that the fire will distinguish the track between Serednia, or Middle Bank, and Nagajeff, or Khorn Rocks, by means of a fixed white light, illuminating the whole horizon by a red shine.

2.—Trade and Commerce.

The imports in 1864 amounted to 2,084,833 silver roubles, equal to 8,339,332 marks Finnish, or 277,977*l.* sterling.

The subjoined Table gives the quantities of the principal articles imported.

Names of Articles.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Sugar .. lbs.	1,851,172	2,426,221	1,830,396	1,871,312
Coffee .. „	1,394,692	1,048,542	1,358,644	2,175,602
Salt .. tons	16,132	15,995	11,061	13,544
Manufactures £	27,849	17,802	13,800	15,515
Coals .. tons	3,670	6,012	2,887	2,973
Wine .. gallons	12,503	10,715	12,675	12,714
Spirits .. „	16,318	19,109	13,353	5,839
Herrings .. barrels	2,810	11,928	6,926	3,288
Grain imp. qrtr.	58,271	57,554	87,117	11,113
Tallow .. lbs.	985,897	350,648	753,975	670,651
Total Value £	277,977	282,250	351,436	233,757

The value of imports from the different countries in the years 1864, 1863, 1862, and 1861, were as follows :—

Countries.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	19,080	27,686	15,274	25,327
Russia	148,203	139,210	206,630	88,259
Lubeck	62,492	41,729	48,788	28,660
Sweden and Norway ..	6,205	11,529	9,425	5,769
Hamburgh	3,794	22,154	26,449	14,873
Spain	5,508	8,343	4,445	2,189
Holland	2,062	2,215	8,496	1,852
France	2,180	450	411	248
Italy	1,477	1,575	1,767	1,628
Brazils	26,976	32,359	39,815	55,457
Total .. £	277,977	289,250	351,436	233,757

The quantities of the chief articles exported during these last four years were as follows :—

Names of Articles.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Deals and Boards loads	106,124	111,985	180,848	89,580
Square Timber .. „	1,992	3,754	2,009	2,768
Butter .. .. lbs.	258,032	209,060	34,264	239,685
Stearin Candles .. „	345,880	236,884	344,740	181,817
Bristles .. .. „	29,337	27,852	20,786	25,884
Total Value.. £	214,687	253,244	217,399	209,012

The value of exports to the various countries during the same period was :—

Countries.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	161,961	166,667	180,848	123,305
Russia	17,473	16,748	10,536	13,859
France..	12,106	40,429	42,582	38,014
Spain	999	12,349	9,263	22,376
Lubeck	11,733	5,788	8,198	7,362
Holland	6,795	4,310	7,405	2,441
Denmark	3,630	6,018	3,822	2,105
Sweden and Norway ..	..	..	2,495	3,375
Belgium	..	..	2,039	..
Bremen	..	..	261	..
Total .. £	214,687	253,244	217,399	209,012

The Deal Trade from this port has not been very profitable on the whole in the past year. Prices in England for contract cargoes opened early in the spring at 7*l.* 5*s.* for the St. Petersburg standard hundred; but buyers were not greedy in making larger purchases at this figure.

In the course of summer prices gradually receded, and towards the close of the season sales were effected at 6*l.* 15*s.* and 6*l.* 10*s.* This absence of a lively demand on the one hand, and the scarcity of tonnage on the other, caused larger quantities than usual to lie over, and these considerable remnants of last year, combined with the fresh supplies of the present year, will represent an excessive stock for this year's ship-

ment, and the symptoms in the English markets (in April 1865) not being very favourable to the deal trade, it is evident that the Wiborg deal merchants, in order to clear their disposable goods, will have to accept very low prices.

Deal Freights opened last spring at 45*s.* to the east coast of England, but advanced gradually with the increasing scarcity of shipping, and in the autumn closed as high as 80*s.* per St. Petersburg standard to the east coast; other ports in proportion.

The *Exchange* on England opened in January 1864 at about 35*d.*; it gradually declined, reached its lowest stand in October, say a fraction under 30*d.*; afterwards it recovered slightly, and at the close of the year it stood at about 31*d.* for the silver rouble.

The rate of exchange used in this report for converting Russian money into British sterling is 32½*d.* per silver rouble.

Agriculture.—The harvest in the south-western part of Finland is reported as satisfactory; but in this Consular district, and in the whole north of the country, the yield of rye, oats, and barley, almost the only kinds of corn grown here, has been deficient both in quantity and quality, and of hay the crop can only be described as a total failure. The weather in the months of June and July was fine and promising; but the heavy rains which set in early in August, and which, almost without any interruption, lasted till September, found the harvest-work mostly unaccomplished, and thus turned the brightest hopes of the farmers and peasants into a total failure. Distress, though not to the extent of the famine year 1862, is again existing among the poorer classes in the north of Finland, and when the navigation on the Saima Lake reopens, large supplies of Russian corn will have to be sent up as a relief to the sufferers.

The want of wholesome fodder is also severely felt in some parts of the country, and more particularly in the districts north and west of the Lake Ladoga, where the cause of a greater mortality among horses and black cattle must be chiefly ascribed to the effects of a deficient and unwholesome food.

The Finnish Diet.—After an interval of 54 years, *i.e.*, since 1809, when under the reign of Alexander I, the Finnish Diet had been last assembled, Alexander II, by an imperial ukase of the 18th June, 1863, convoked the four representative States of this Grand Duchy to assemble at a Diet, which was opened by the Emperor in person at Helsingfors on the 15th September, and closed its sittings on the 15th April, 1864.

The deliberations of the Diet embraced fifty different questions proposed by the Emperor, and purporting to mend the existing civil, penal, and economical laws, the press laws, and the law proceedings of the country. Many of the resolutions of the Diet have already obtained the imperial sanction; but others, and especially those which relate to the penal law, have not yet been promulgated, and among these latter the decrees respecting the abolition of the pain of death, of all corporeal punishment, and a total reorganization of the prison institutions, are the more important.

Among the resolutions accepted by the Diet, the following, relating to civil and economical law, may be worth mentioning, viz.:

The cession by Government of the administration of the Bank of Finland to the States.

A law abolishing all restrictions on the corn trade from and to foreign countries, and repealing all import and export taxes of Customs on all sorts of grain, peas, and potatoes.

Introduction of a high taxation of, and a severe control over, all brandy distilleries.

A new law respecting joint-stock companies, branch establishments, and private banks, schemes for a new maritime law, and a law doing away with the existing trade guilds, and granting liberty of trade and labour, have also been under the consideration of the Diet; but a decision on these questions has been postponed to the next Diet, which is expected to assemble in the autumn of next year.

Wiborg, April 30, 1865.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HONOLULU.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Synge on the Trade of Honolulu for the Year 1864.

ANNEXED are the official returns of the Collector of Customs, giving the whole commercial statistics of this kingdom for the year 1864, and a comparative statement of trade in each year from 1846 to 1864 inclusive.

These returns exhibit a very marked increase in the trade of these islands. The export of sugar, which was 3,005,603 lbs. in 1862, and 5,292,121 lbs. in 1863, rose to 10,414,441 lbs. in 1864.

New plantations are being constantly started, and the export of sugar this year is expected to be far larger than the last, whilst the area of land still untouched by cultivation, but capable of profitably producing sugar, is supposed to be ten to twenty times the quantity non-yielding.

In view of these statistics and my general knowledge of the country, I think it my duty to state my belief that the importance of the Sandwich Islands as a producing and trading country has been much underrated; and that, with a continuance of the same good government and security which is now enjoyed, it will rapidly take rank as the West Indies of the North Pacific Ocean.

By far the largest trade is now and has for some time been done with San Francisco, which is the nearest market for our productions, and also the most convenient port from whence to obtain our manufactures, goods, provisions, &c. A competition for a portion of this trade has, however, recently sprung up, viz., the British port of Victoria, Vancouver's Island. The imports from thence, which, in 1862, were only 4,672 dollars 22 cents, rose in 1863 to 32,210 dollars 52 cents, and in 1864 to 54,153 dollars 47 cents. The larger proportion of these values consisted of British products and manufactures.

This trade, only recently commenced, must continue to increase very rapidly if Victoria preserves her free port system, as the high rates of duty on imports into San Francisco will tell very seriously against the latter port, especially when the market of Victoria grows larger.

The system of bonding goods in San Francisco, although a palliative, I am given to understand by merchants here, does not at all offer the advantages to commerce which are presented by the total absence of duties at Victoria; and I believe that it only requires time for the development of Victoria as a free depôt for British manufactures to transfer a very large proportion of the trade of the Sandwich Islands now enjoyed by foreign countries, merchants, and vessels, to that British colony, and to British merchants and vessels.

In view, therefore, of the probable very rapid increase and future value of the trade of this kingdom, I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the importance to British interests, as well as to those of the Sandwich Islands, of preserving, if possible, the port of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, a perfectly free one.

The people here being so much occupied with sugar, which has been proved to answer, have not paid much attention to cotton, the result of which, when planted on a large scale, is yet problematical; but recently the Peruvian cotton-plant has been found to thrive and produce so well, that it is very likely some plantations on a respectable scale will shortly be attempted.

A great assistance to British commerce with these islands would be

a screw-steamer or steam clipper between this and Panama direct; and I believe a very moderate subsidy for carrying the mails would induce merchants here to place one on this route. By connecting with the West India line for passengers, and with the Liverpool screw-steamers for cargo, a considerable traffic might be expected.

When it is remembered that the commerce and the productions of the volcanic Island of Mauritius, in the same latitude south that these islands are north, are, at the present day, nearly thirty times greater than those of the Sandwich Islands, whilst the latter have several times greater area and available land, as well as greater diversity of climate and resources, it will readily be seen what an opening is presented for future commerce, and how valuable this trade may become to Great Britain, especially if a British free port be preserved so near to us as Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

Custom-house Statistics for 1864.

Imports.

Value of Goods paying Duty.

	$ c.	$ c.
From the United States, Pacific side	519,243 09	
Ditto ditto Atlantic side	99,966 32	
Bremen	183,872 15	
Great Britain	86,049 60	
Vancouver's Island	54,153 47	
Sea	9,187 13	
Islands of the Pacific	16,822 55	
Mexico	537 50	
		969,831 81

Value of Goods and Spirits Bonded.

From the United States, Pacific side	32,880 57	
Ditto ditto Atlantic side	119,134 51	
Bremen	45,607 66	
Great Britain	1,134 44	
Vancouver's Island	17,046 36	
Sea	291,959 10	
Islands of the Pacific	7,392 99	
Sitka	22,682 70	
France	156 37	
		537,994 70

Value imported free of Duty.

By Animals	958 00	
Curiosities	65 00	
Diplomatic Representatives	2,888 02	
Goods, old and in use	3,920 62	
Hawaiian Government	3,710 49	
„ Whalers	93,728 79	
Foreign „	9,481 44	
His Majesty	2,014 00	
Machinery	55,491 00	
Pig and Plate Iron	4,834 02	
Pictures	1,036 45	
Plants and Seeds	202 50	
Returned Cargo	1,591 41	
Specie	112,782 48	
Steam Navigation Co.	4,071 42	
Sundries by permission	3,653 19	
Tools, specific use	1,691 01	
Statuary	125 00	
		189,462 86
Carried forward		1,697,288 87

			$	c.
Brought forward			1,697,288	87
	Free.		Dutiable.	
	$	c.		
Imports at Lahaina	1,006	23	853	64
Hilo	2,491	34	10,240	38
Kawaihae	346	39	14	76
	3,843	96	11,108	78
			3,843	96
				14,952 74
Total				1,712,241 61

Custom's Receipts.

	$	c.
Import duties—Goods	95,706	01
„ „ Spirits	29,368	16
„ „ Bonded goods	6,416	36
Blanks	4,410	50
Fees..	1,614	75
Storage	1,888	66
Hospital Fund (Passengers)	1,432	00
Marine Hospital Fund (Seamen)	1,104	87
Buoys	512	00
Coasting Licenses	1,535	72
Passports	219	00
Interest	508	05
Wharfage	11,222	91
Fines and Forfeitures	608	74
Registry	795	00
Samples	7	00
Suspense	10	00
Total	157,359	73

	$	c.
Honolulu	157,359	73
Lahaina	239	96
Hilo*	1,348	56
Kawaihae	95	47
Kealakekua	5	00
Koloa	68	00
Total	159,116	72

	$	c.
Value of Foreign Goods exported ..	548,852	66
„ Domestic „ „ ..	970,228	81
„ „ furnished as supplies	143,100	00
	1,662,181	47

Exports from Honolulu, 1864.

Sugar	lbs.	10,414,441	Coffee	lbs.		50,083
Molasses	gallons	331,922	Tobacco	„		500
Syrup	„	8,514	Cotton	„		2,518
Paddy	lbs.	105,320	Tapioca	case		1
Rice	„	319,835		lbs.		7,688
Corn	„	78,455	Pia..	„		100
Flour	barrels	1,298	Poi..	barrels		271
Pulu	lbs.	643,437	Salt	tons		729
Fungus	„	368,835	Hides	lbs.		355,651

* This amount is for three quarters of the year, the returns of fourth quarter not having arrived.

Goat Skins	..	pieces	32,333	Potatoes	.. ..	barrels	419
Tallow	.. ..	lbs.	189,700	Tamarinds	..	barrels	5
Wool	.. ..	„	196,667			cask	1
Beef	.. ..	barrels	64			lbs.	164
Pork	.. ..	„	11	Sugar Cane		bundles	20
Horns	.. ..	pieces	6,610			sticks	500
Bones	.. ..	tons	20½	Pea-nuts	.. ..	bags	18
Whale Oil	.. ..	gallons	123,023	Pine Apples	..	No.	500
Sperm „	.. ..	„	8,360	Pumpkins	.. ..	„	475
Whalebone	..	lbs.	45,402	Taro	.. ..	casks	6
Beche de Mer	..	„	7,135	Roots (Chinese edibles)		pkgs	166
Mules	.. ..	No.	24	Butter	.. ..	keg	1
Horses	.. ..	„	5			lbs.	200
Oranges	.. ..	boxes	63	Bread	.. ..	„	572
		No.	61,000	Jellies	.. ..	packages	2
Limes	..	packages	27	Soap	.. ..	lbs.	100
		No.	77,000	Rags	.. ..	„	1,696
Cocoa-nuts	.. ..	„	17,491	Koa	.. ..	logs	5
		bundles	2			feet	311
Bananas	..	crates	12	Sandal Wood		bundles	3
		bunches	1,784			lbs.	6,008

Sundries, Curiosities, &c., &c.

Exports from Hilo, 1864.

N.B.—No returns have been received for the Fourth Quarter.

Sugar	.. .. ..	lbs.	23,344	Hides	.. .. ..	lbs.	1,330
Molasses	.. ..	gallons	11,196	Goat Skins	.. ..	pieces	125
Pulu	.. .. ..	lbs.	14,729	Taro	.. .. ..	lbs.	300
Tallow	.. .. ..	„	469	Lumber	.. .. ..	feet	92
Limes	.. .. ..	No.	1,700	Bananas	.. ..	bunches	159

	$	c.
Value of Domestic Produce, produce of the Whale Fishery at Custom-house rates—Sperm Oil 68 c. per gallon; Whale Oil 39 c. per gallon; Bone 78 c. per lb.	966,243	52
Furnished as supplies to 93 Whalers—estimate $700 each	65,100	00
„ „ 150 Merchantmen—estimate $200 each	30,000	00
„ „ 9 National Vessels — estimate 2,000 each	18,000	00
Value of Domestic Produce, Hilo	3,985	29
All other Ports, all vessels, cargoes, and supplies, estimate	30,000	00
Total value Exports and Supplies	1,113,328	81

National Vessels at Honolulu, 1864.

Arrivals.	Nationality.	Class.	Name.	Guns.	From.	Sailed.	For.
April 12	British	Steamer	Columbine	4	Valparaiso	April 18	Victoria
	Russian	„	Calavala	11	San Francisco	June 2	Hilo
May 5	British	Steam Frigate	Sutleej	39	Tahiti	May 8	Victoria
June 14	Russian	Steamer	Calavala	11	Hilo	July 15	San Francisco
July 12	„	„	Abreck	5	San Francisco	„	„
Aug. 29	„	„	Bogatyr	18	„	Sept. 3	Amoor
„ 29	„	„	Abreck	5	„	„	„
„ 29	„	„	Calavala	11	„	„	Hakodadi
Dec. 6	„	„	Viriag	17	Callao	Dec. 20	Japan

Merchant Vessels at the Ports of the Hawaiian Islands, 1864.

Nationality.	Honolulu.				Lahaina.		Hilo.		Total.	
	Inside.		Outside.							
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	71	31,041	28	26,168	..	..	1	238	100	57,447
British	12	3,024	6	5,310	..	..	..	..	18	8,334
Hawaiian	20	3,984	1	455	..	..	1	52	22	4,491
Hanoverian	1	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	308
Norwegian	..	..	1	243	..	..	..	..	1	243
Oldenburg	2	442	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	442
Hamburgh	1	214	3	1,404	..	..	..	..	4	1,618
New Grenadian ..	3	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	100
Peruvian	1	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	258
Danish	..	..	3	1,272	..	..	..	..	3	1,272
Holland	..	..	1	450	..	..	..	..	1	450
Russian	1	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	430
Total ..	121	39,801	43	35,302	..	..	2	290	157	75,393

Whaling Vessels at the Ports of the Hawaiian Islands, 1864.

Nationality.	Honolulu.		Lahaina.	Hilo.	Kawaihae.	Total.
	Inside.	Outside.				
American	61	32	5	10	4	122
Hawaiian	9	..	..	..	..	9
Oldenburg	4	..	..	..	..	4
French	4	..	..	..	..	4
British	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	78	32	5	11	4	140

Transhipment of Oil and Bone.

	Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.	Bone.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	lbs.
Spring Season :—			
Honolulu, bound to United States ..	12,612	18,179	13,103
„ „ Bremen	..	9,237	..
Total Spring Shipments ..	12,612	27,516	13,103
Fall Season :—			
Honolulu, bound to United States ..	16,874	511,031	279,274
„ „ Bremen	4,374	69,965	46,954
Total Fall Shipments	21,248	583,446	327,272
Year's Shipments	33,860	608,502	339,331

Spirits taken out of Bond for Consumption, 1864.

	Rum.	Gin.	Brandy.	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Port.	Sherry.	C.C., &c.	Sundries.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
First Quarter ...	129	530	532	557	230	91	317	8	72
Second Quarter ...	134	559	411	352	90	30	79	...	185
Third Quarter ...	122	616	552	388	78	3	143	...	212
Fourth Quarter ...	276	1,091	1,012	892	177	5	377	7	80
Total	661	2,796	2,507	2,189	575	129	816	15	549

Cargoes invoiced at over $3,000.

Date of Entry.	Flag.	Vessel.	From.	Value.	
				$	c.
Jan. 8	American	Comet	San Francisco	17,207	76
,, 8	,,	A. A. Eldridge	,,	6,208	00
,, 9	Russian	Cæsarewitch	Sitka	22,682	70
,, 11	British	Dolphin	Pernambuco	21,323	03
,, 12	American	Hal. Jackson	San Francisco	4,908	61
,, 15	,,	Emeline	New London	15,862	38
,, 25	,,	Young Hector	San Francisco	6,573	90
Feb. 5	,,	Yankee	,,	17,789	45
,, 27	,,	Smyrniote	,,	18,752	97
Mar. 3	,,	Comet	,,	16,598	50
,, 5	,,	A. A. Eldridge	,,	16,825	60
,, 5	,,	Oriole	Sea	15,825	07
,, 11	British	Domitila	Victoria	15,911	16
,, 14	American	Arctic	Boston	30,622	78
,, 17	,,	Martha II	Sea	3,044	70
,, 19	,,	Catherine	,,	3,106	70
,, 21	Hawaiian	R. W. Wood	Bremen	81,922	74
,, 21	American	Euphrates	Sea	12,601	05
,, 21	,,	E. Morgan	,,	7,540	12
,, 24	,,	Onward	,,	14,603	20
,, 28	,,	,,	San Francisco	5,238	30
,, 28	Hawaiian	Kamehame V.	Sea	5,184	45
,, 28	American	Europa	,,	22,805	00
,, 29	,,	E. C. Jones	,,	37,207	55
,, 29	,,	Nile	,,	7,133	25
,, 29	,,	Pearl	,,	5,563	80
April 2	,,	Young Hector	San Francisco	14,903	23
,, 2	,,	Aurora	Sea	16,525	10
,, 9	Hawaiian	Florence	,,	5,251	20
,, 11	American	Eliza Adams	,,	3,276	70
,, 13	,,	Hillman	,,	6,134	75
,, 13	,,	Sarah Warren	,,	3,665	25
,, 16	,,	Corinthian	,,	14,267	25
,, 19	,,	Jireh Swift	,,	4,939	20
,, 20	,,	Yankee	San Francisco	15,570	70
,, 21	British	Brechin Castle	Glasgow	20,367	91
,, 23	Hawaiian	Victoria	Sea	8,335	80
,, 25	American	Milo	,,	3,928	45
,, 30	,,	Cambridge	Eureka	3,073	67
May 4	,,	Morning Star	Micronesia	3,851	05
,, 5	,,	Smyrniote	San Francisco	8,475	65
,, 7	,,	Nassau	Sea	3,313	50
,, 13	,,	Comet	San Francisco	22,495	87
,, 16	Hamburgh	Hong Kong	Manilla	14,101	78
June 10	American	Onward	San Francisco	14,072	40
,, 17	,,	Young Hector	,,	27,577	80
,, 18	,,	Yankee	,,	12,530	81
,, 30	,,	Smyrniote	,,	27,352	96
July 4	,,	Comet	,,	12,976	10

Date of Entry.	Flag.	Vessel.	From.	Value.	
				$	c.
July 13	American	A. A. Eldridge	San Francisco	6,383	64
„ 15	British	Argo	Liverpool	89,773	38
Aug. 2	American	Onward	San Francisco	11,000	32
„ 13	„	Helen Mar	Boston	34,867	92
„ 15	British	Domitila	Victoria	26,103	34
„ 17	American	Young Hector	San Francisco	19,463	17
„ 18	„	Cambridge	Astoria	3.289	23
„ 19	„	Yankee	San Francisco	14,981	18
„ 22	„	Smyrniote	„	7,571	33
„ 31	„	Whistler	„	19,424	05
Sept. 1	„	A. A. Eldridge	„	6,084	33
„ 22	„	Comet	„	60,714	45
„ 29	Hawaiian	Albie Forrest	Pacific Ocean	4 250	21
„ 30	American	Onward	San Francisco	37,145	12
„ 30	Hawaiian	Honolulu	Bremen	22 265	82
Oct. 21	Peruvian	Mandarina	Sea	3,864	75
„ 21	American	Favorite	„	3,174	60
„ 21	Hawaiian	Kohola	„	14.000	65
„ 21	American	Richmond	„	13,749	82
„ 21	„	Catherine	„	30.565	78
„ 22	Hawaiian	Iolani	Boston	43.782	41
„ 22	„	Everhard	Bremen	114,083	95
„ 22	„	Victoria	Sea	18,061	27
„ 24	American	Yankee	San Francisco	30 157	81
„ 26	„	Nassau	Sea	8,554	70
„ 26	„	Pearl	„	7,406	54
„ 27	„	Smyrniote	San Francisco	10,495	79
„ 28	Hawaiian	Hae Hawaii	Sea	8 298	50
„ 31	„	Harvest	„	27,774	58
Nov. 2	„	Kamehameha V	„	3 260	57
„ 4	American	Asia	New Bedford	58,426	97
„ 7	„	Peru	New London	19,502	18
„ 8	„	A. A. Eldridge	San Francisco	6,697	49
„ 11	„	Whistler	„	12 447	73
„ 12	British	Domitila	Victoria	17,610	58
„ 23	Hawaiian	Lahaina	Bremen	23,473	77
„ 27	„	Florence	Sea	16,457	69
„ 30	American	Onward	San Francisco	7,193	66
Dec. 8	„	Comet	„	14,384	95
„ 20	„	Cambridge	„	3,580	64
„ 23	„	Smyrniote	„	10,546	44
„ 31	Oldenburg	Comet	Se	9,589	81

Honolulu, January 10, 1865.

SAXONY.

LEIPSIG.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Joseph A. Crowe on the Trade of Leipsig during the Year 1864.

THE trade of Leipsig during the year 1864 has presented no changes worthy of special note. There are, as has often been stated, no statistics which enable us to compare the trade in German manufactured goods with that in similar articles of foreign origin; but if we look at the Tables which immediately follow, we shall remark for 1864 a decrease (as compared with 1863) in the importations of foreign cotton and woollen manufactures and yarns, the chief staple of the trade with Great Britain, and simultaneously a vast decrease at the fairs (as compared with 1863) in the supplies and sales of woollen manufactures, the great staple, since the cotton crisis, of German manufacture. But this part of the account is balanced by the increase in the sale of cotton manufactures at the fairs. So that there remains but little to consider, except the fall in the imports of manufactured and half-manufactured goods from countries outside the customs' union. With respect to these we see not only that the home consumption of the above mentioned staples (Leipsig fair district) has been less, but that the business for export has been stationary. The latter is a recurring feature, and it thus would appear that in so far as Leipsig is a mart for exchanging and forwarding such commodities as have just been singled out, it is losing, either through the competition of direct agency or other causes, the importance formerly conceded to it.

The following Table shows the quantities of goods, the manufacture of the States of the German Customs Union, brought to the Leipsig fairs in the year 1864.

	Description of Goods.	New Year's Fair.	Easter Fair.	Michaelmas Fair.
		Centners*	Centners	Centners
1	Cotton Manufactures	14,696	29,103	30,557
2	Iron Manufactures	2,338	4,875	4,790
3	Yarn (Cotton and Wool)	871	1,637	1,618
4	Glass and Mirrors	480	1,803	2,821
5	Fine Wood Manufactures ..	224	1,069	2,132
6	Instruments	304	612	838
7	Made-up Clothes	277	862	1,270
8	Copper and Brass Manufactures. .	197	436	643
9	Hard and Small Wares	1,289	8,289	9,516
10	Leather	14,299	29,043	32,487
11	Leather Wares	779	2,644	4,290
12	Linen Manufactures	4,780	10,984	11,128
13	Paper	1,869	1,743	1,155
14	Porcelain and Stoneware ..	977	2,948	3,826
15	Furs	189	1,422	1,140
16	Silk Manufactures	765	2,220	2,413
17	Mixed Silk Manufactures ..	201	769	632
18	Straw Manufactures	17	588	131
19	Carpets	102	230	391
20	Woollen Manufactures	28,659	44,307	60,986
21	Weighing Machines	..	334	306
22	Other Articles	848	2,152	1,886
	Total	74,161	148,070	174,956
	Grand Total ..	397,187 Centners.		

* 1 Centner = 110¼ lbs. avoirdupois.

The following is an account of the quantities of foreign goods wholly or in part manufactured, and of raw materials for manufactures, imported into Leipsig at and between the fairs in the year 1864, and of those sold for home consumption and exportation respectively, including the goods remaining in warehouse at the close of 1863.

	Description of Goods.	Imported.	Sold for Home Consumption	Sold for Exportation.
	I.—Manufactures.	Centners	Centners	Centners
1	Cotton Manufactures (chiefly British) ..	10,480	2,569	4,920
2	Hardware (coarse British) duty 10 thals.	2,159	860	398
3	Fine ditto (duty 50 thalers)	702	263	362
4	Finest ditto (duty 100 thalers)	68	46	4
5	Silk Manufactures	2,859	973	961
6	Mixed Silk Manufactures	1,708	688	723
7	Woollen ditto plain, chiefly British, (duty 30 thalers)	15,369	6,364	4,961
8	Ditto figured and printed (duty 50 thlrs.)	3,426	1,078	1,433
9	Cotton yarn (British)	23,690	18,160	2,535
10	Iron Manufactures	54,552	53,902	170
11	Glass	4,099	3,168	186
12	Wood Manufactures	2,479	2,434	25
13	Instruments	416	393	11
14	Clothes	86	3	72
15	Copper and Brass Manufactures ..	438	427	5
16	Leather and Leather Wares	1,393	706	416
17	Gloves	8	8	..
18	Linen Yarn	1,833	1,782	22
19	Linen Bleached (British)	1,843	618	631
20	Cambric, Tape, &c.	88	27	21
21	Paper and Works of Paper	499	488	3
22	Silk, twisted and untwisted	985	985	..
23	Straw Manufactures	129	94	20
24	Porcelain and Earthenware	307	236	8
25	Wax and Oil-cloth	3,284	1,723	949
26	Woollen Yarn (chiefly British)	57,994	50,591	4,515
27	Carpets	1,093	132	609
28	Other Articles	31,666	30,926	410
	II.—Raw Articles.			
29	Cotton (raw)	12,868	12,868	..
30	Drugs, Chemicals, Dyes, &c.	52,310	48,951	1,646
31	Raw Hides and Skins	51,187	47,929	1,212
32	Cocoa-nut, Palm, and other Oils ..	15,270	14,949	77
33	Raw Sheep's Wool	16,578	16,578	..
	Total ..	371,866	320,919	27,305

With reference to the last of these Tables an approximate calculation of England's share in the trade of Leipsig, based on the rates of previous years, may be given as follows :—

Description of Goods.	Proportion of whole Foreign Imports.	Price per Centner.			Quantity.	Value.
		£	s.	d.	Centners.	£
Cotton Manufactures	$\frac{11}{20}$	26	10	0	8,907	236,262
Hardware, coarse	All	6	0	0	2,159	12,954
Silk Manufactures	$\frac{1}{16}$	225	0	0	172	38,700
Mixed Silk Manufactures ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	125	0	0	854	106,750
Woollen Manufactures	$\frac{9}{10}$	30	0	0	16,915	507,450
Cotton Yarn	All	5	10	0	23,690	130,295
Iron Manufactures	All	2	5	0	54,552	122,742
Leather and Leather Manufactures	$\frac{6}{10}$	15	0	0	835	12,525
Linen Yarn	$\frac{6}{10}$	7	10	0	1,099	8,242
Linen, bleached	All	22	10	0	1,843	41,467
Woollen Yarn	$\frac{9}{10}$	11	5	0	52,194	587,197
Other Manufactured Articles ..	$\frac{2}{5}$	22	10	0	18,999	427,477
Total	..	..			182,219	2,232,061

Two items in this approximative calculation must be noticed at once. The sudden rise in the import of iron manufactures is due to a local cause. The municipality of Leipsig has been laying down waterworks by contract with an English company, and the pipes for this undertaking form the largest part of the item under notice.

The continued increase in the import of linen from Great Britain is a source, one may believe, of more genuine congratulation. Further, it may be necessary in future years to add another article to those in the trade of which England takes an increasing share at Leipsig, as it is already admitted that one-third of the supply of raw silk at this market now comes from London. Having thus far given the bare facts and figures of the Leipsig trade for 1864, it may be interesting to dwell on some of the details. In the report of the Leipsig Chamber of Commerce for 1863, which first appeared in February of the present year, it is stated that the manufactured produce of the Zollverein is steadily increasing in importance in the Leipsig market, and a certain stress is laid upon the fact that the business of the mercantile houses in stuffs from Elberfeld, Lusatia, Wüstegiersdorf, and Glauchua, is supposed to equal that in stuffs imported from abroad. The great increase in the import of English linen is admitted. The Leipsig trade in cottons, woollens, half woollens, silks, half silks, and linens is valued at something short of two millions sterling. It is affirmed, and with truth, that Leipsig still preserves an important position as a market for the interchange of silks, of hardware, of watches, of furs and peltry. For silks it is the market of France, Switzerland, and the Zollverein, as producers; of the Zollverein, Russia, Poland, and the Danubian Principalities, as consumers. For hardware, of England, Austria, and the Zollverein, as manufacturers; of Russia, Austria, and the Danubian Principalities, as buyers. As regards furs and peltry, Leipsig is the market where United States and Canadian skins are exchanged for those of Central Europe and Russia. Further particulars as to the returns and fluctuations of these trades would be but repetitions of the Leipzig fair reports, to which I beg respectfully to refer. One or two facts I may mention, however. The Leipsig trade in German furs alone is in the hands of more than one hundred firms, and of more

than a thousand dealers at each fair. The whole Russian and Siberian trade is in the hands of less than thirty holders; the American trade belongs to fifteen merchants, some of whom individually sell peltry every year to the value of a quarter of a million sterling. It is calculated that one-third of the entire produce of the world in furs is offered for sale at the Leipsig market, and that third is valued at one million sterling.

In the foregoing branches Leipsig is not only the agent transacting business on account of Saxony, but the agent for foreign countries with each other. In other branches Leipsig is the agent for supplying Saxony and Germany with foreign produce, either manufactured for consumption, or raw and half raw for use in the manufactories. It has already been stated that raw silk is now imported from England more than of old, and we may have to register the day when the whole of the raw silk trade of Saxony shall pass through London. It is equally useful to remark how the Saxon manufacturer derives from England the half-manufactured produce which enables him to imitate British stuffs, if not in their finish, at least in their outward aspect. Very nearly 100,000 cwt. of cotton and woollen yarn were imported into Saxony in 1864, and passed into the factories of Meerane, Glauchau, and Asch, in Bohemia. There the cotton yarn is used for woofs, the woollen for wefts, the produce being much sought in Germany and abroad, and of course underselling English stuffs of the same kind, even in England, because the highest Zollverein import duty on yarn is 1*l.* 4*s.* per centner, the lowest Zollverein duty on the import of manufactured cottons and woollens is 4*l.* 10*s.* per centner, and German labour is worth at the highest 1*s.* 4*d.* per man per diem. It must be remembered, however, that yarn is produced in abundance (of the coarser numbers) in Saxony, though it is admitted that this business has suffered much from the cotton crisis, and will take time to recover even its old standing. That in its greatest perfection it can not compete with certain British sorts is apparent from the foregoing.

Leipsig is agent for the German manufacturer, and exports for him the goods which, but for this, he would not know how to get rid of. If we take the specialty of cloth alone, we find Leipsig houses in communication with the Levant for the produce of stuffs made from dyed wools from Döbeln, Grossenhain, Camenz, Leisnig, and Rosswein in Saxony; from Grüneberg, Görlitz, Peitz, Wittenberg, and Spremberg, in Prussia; with the East Indies and China for the fabrics of Sommerfeld and Sorau, with Italy for the thick cloths of Schwiebus, Finsterwalde, and Silesia in general, for the summer stuffs of Brandenburg, for the light and best buckskins of Spremberg, the fine black cloths of Bischofswerda, and the winter buckskins of Forste, Cottbus, and Luckenwalde. Spremberg buckskins, again, Brandenberg summer stuffs, Forster winter buckskins, Sommerfeld, Soran, and Sagar waterproof. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ cloths, are transmitted through Leipsig agency to South America and Mexico. By the same means the United States are furnished with $\frac{1}{4}$ cloths and zephirs from Sommerfeld, Sagan, and Sorau; blue soldier cloth from Schwiebus, Döbeln, Wittenberg, and Grossenhain. An approximate valuation gives the amount of money circulated in this business alone at something short of half a million sterling yearly.

Produce.—Some details of the impulse lately given to the Leipsig produce market were transcribed in my last report. I take the following in addition from the report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1863.

Imports.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
			£
Almonds, Raisins, and Currants, at 15 thalers* per centner	centners	25,000	56,250
Pepper and Pimento, at 18 thalers per centner	,,	3,000	8,100
Cinnamon, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.	,,	600	3,750
Herrings, at 13 thalers per ton	tons	12,000	23,400
Coffee, at 30 thalers per centner	centners	90,000	405,000
Rice, at 7 thalers per centner..	,,	20,000	21,000
Syrup, at 8½ thalers per centner	,,	8,000	10,200
Sugar, at 15 thalers per centner	,,	80,000	180,000
Poppy Oil, at 17 thalers per centner.. ..	,,	5,000	127,500
Olive Oil, at 28 thalers per centner	,,	1,900	7,980
Anchovies, at 8 thalers per measure.. ..	measures	2,000	2,400
Clover Seed, at 15 thalers per centner ..	centners	25,000	56,250
Total	..	£	901,830

The produce market may thus be taken as worth a million sterling. But it is to be noted that the trade in sugar is falling, because the differential charges of the railways for forwarding goods prevent the formation of magazines at this place. The coffee trade is likely to improve, because under all circumstances Leipsig commands the districts of the Elbe above Dessau, up to which point the cheapened water route is favourable to her.

Book Trade.—Since the introduction of the new trades law (Gewerbe-Gesetz), the corporation of booksellers at Leipsig has been formed into a free society, comprising 188 firms, the majority of which are publishers; one-ninth sell on commission, and another ninth deal in music exclusively. Seventeen of these firms have their own presses. The importance of the publishing business may be judged from the numbers of orders disposed of daily at the bookseller's exchange or clearing house. The average of such orders is about 50,000 per diem, or about 15,000,000 a year. The number of works published in Leipsig in 1863 exceeded 10,000. Printing is carried on by 39 firms, employing about 1,500 workmen and 350 machines. A natural result of the active printing and bookselling trade is a brisk business in paper, which is valued at not less than 225,000*l.* a-year.

Agriculture.

The Harvest.—The abnormal state of the weather produced abnormal results in the harvest. Cold and drought were the chief features throughout. The spring sowing was late, the harvest proportionally late also, and rain fell at the most critical time.

Rape was most unfavourably affected by the late spring frost, and by unusual cold weather; and the yield was far below an average.

Wheat and Rye grew seedy in spring, improved during a few weeks of warmth in June, and gave good average return.

Barley and Oats were also an average harvest.

Peas and Vetches were better or worse according to the sowing time, but the yield was on the whole under general expectations.

* 1 Thaler = 3*s.* sterling.

The *straw* of all foregoing sorts was greatly injured by rain at harvest time.

Flax gave unusually satisfactory returns, in quantity and in price, a great boon to the growers in the high lands of Saxony, where it is most cultivated.

Hay and After-grass, on the contrary, disappointed all hopes. The second cut was consumed in the green, and a hay famine began at the end of June.

Beetroot leaves did not supply the usual wants; the bulbs remained small, and the yield was greatly below an average.

Potatoes, on the other hand, grew most healthy and plentiful in the low lying parts of Saxony where a full store was gathered, whilst they remained an average on deeper fields, and almost failed in the hills. The general result may be stated as follows. Food for cattle gave about 70 per cent. of an average, with resulting high prices. Grain was plentiful, because the average harvest was backed by a good supply still over from last year; and prices sank for this reason below the cost of production. The agriculturists have, therefore, occasion loudly to complain, especially as the wages of daily labour in the fields are constantly rising.

Saxony seems to have been more unfortunate than its great neighbour Prussia, which, according to the accounts of 500 agricultural societies, enjoyed a harvest in 1864 above the average of the last ten years, and only a little under that of 1863.

The following Table shows the highest prices per imperial quarter of various sorts of grain at the Leipsig market during 1864.

Articles.	April.	July.	September.	December.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat	1 19 2	2 4 2¾	2 3 10¼	2 2 1
Rye	1 7 6½	1 9 8½	1 8 3	1 7 6½
Barley	1 3 2½	1 6 1	1 4 8	1 4 8
Oats..	0 15 7¾	0 18 10½	0 19 7	0 16 8

Public Works.—The only facts worthy of remark relate to railways. In 1864 no new section of road was completed or given over to public traffic; but the two Government lines, Chemnitz-Bunaberg, and Herlasgrün-Eger were rapidly pushed forward. The first will serve to place two Saxon manufacturing cities in closer proximity; the second connects the high lands of the Elster-valley with the Austrian frontier at Eger, and is ultimately intended by extension to connect Leipsig directly with Prague. The completion of these works will enable the Saxon Government to begin the direct line joining Chemnitz with Dresden, which for the present is projected between Chemnitz and Freiborg only. Another work, not exactly Saxon, but of interest to Leipsig, is the Gössnitz and Gera Railway, which is to unite this place to the capital of one of the Preuss Duchies, and is nearly ready for opening.

Money Market.—It has been curious to observe that in spite of the differences which distinguish German commerce in its development from that of other countries, the Northern and Central German Banks, under the lead of the Bank of Prussia, were obliged during the whole of 1864 to follow and adopt the varying rates of discount fixed at intervals by the Bank of England. The German banks had to guard against the outflow of silver to the east, and only prevented that outflow by means already employed in London. But that was the sole ground upon which they would have found it necessary to raise their discount; for none other of

the causes which led to the abnormal height of the rate of interest in England was felt in Germany. The war in Schleswig-Holstein caused but a slight and short perturbation at the beginning of 1864; and apart from this derangement, German commerce kept a tolerably regular course. The heavy failures which affected England, Sweden, and Austria at the close of the year, did not affect Germany at all; whilst the gradual fall in the prices of cotton and other raw produce will only tell on the business of 1865.

The foregoing general remarks apply in particular to Saxony. The Leipsig Bank, following the example of the Berlin Bank, altered its rate of discount several times as follows:—

Months.	Rate of Discount.
	Per cent.
From January to June	5
June 1 to July 30	5½
August 1 to September 1	5
September 1 to October 1	6
October 1 to December 1	7
December 1 to December 31.. ..	6

In no single instance was the rise in discount justified by any pressure upon floating capital. It was due solely to the necessity of preventing the outflow of the precious metals. There is no doubt, however, that these measures were of influence in restraining speculation in manufactured goods, whilst in another direction they were of capital interest to banks enjoying large deposit accounts. Deposit accounts are as yet a new feature in German banking, but they are daily increasing in amount. The interest on deposits is much lower than the discount on bills of exchange, and disproportionately low as compared with the high rates of discount that ruled during the whole of 1864. As far, therefore, as the banks are concerned, 1864 has been a better business year in Germany, and especially in Leipzig than any since 1857. The Leipsig Bank divides 10 per cent., and the banks of the small neighbouring States with agencies at Leipsig from 6 to 8 per cent. The price of gold was high throughout the year, which accounts for the high rate of exchange on London, as shown in the following Table.

Months.	At Seven Days.		At Three Months.	
	Thlr.	gr.	Thlr.	gr.
January	6	21½	6	18⅛
February	6	22⅝	6	19⅝
March	6	22½	6	20
April	6	23	6	19¾
May	6	24	6	20¼
June	6	23¼	6	20
July	6	24½	6	21⅛
August	6	25	6	21½
September	6	24½	6	21
October	6	24¼	6	20¾
November	6	25	6	21⅛
December	6	24⅛	6	21⅛

General Remarks.

Treaty with Switzerland.—Much interest is created by the negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Switzerland and the Zollverein. The conferences which took place this spring at Stuttgardt were interrupted in consequence of the high pretensions of both parties. But there is reason to believe that an understanding will speedily be effected.

Leipsig, April 25, 1865.

TURKEY.

MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Green on the Condition, Agriculture, and Trade of Moldo-Wallachia.

Designation and Boundaries.—The Convention of Paris of 1858 constituted the Principalities under the denomination of "the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia," but with separate Princes, governments, and legislative assemblies. Prince Couza was, however, elected by both Principalities in 1859; and in 1862 the governments and legislative assemblies of the two Provinces having been united, with the conditional consent of the Porte and the Guaranteeing Powers, the designation of Roumania (Principatelor-Unite-Roumăne) was officially assumed by the Moldo-Wallachian Government. In local public documents, Moldavia has since been distinguished as Roumania beyond the Milcow, and Wallachia as Roumania on this side the Milcow. In common practice both provinces have retained their previous names of Moldavia and Wallachia. Abroad they are known collectively as Moldo-Wallachia, or the Danubian Principalities.

Wallachia, bounded on the south, south-west, and south-east by the Danube, is separated from Austria (the Banat) by the small stream Costesti, emptying itself into the Danube (lat. 44° 30′ N., long. 22 30′ E.) On the north the summits of the Eastern Carpathians separate Wallachia from Transylvania. The Milcow and the Putna, falling into the Sereth, which empties itself into the Danube a few miles above Galatz, separate Wallachia from Moldavia.

Moldavia is bounded on the west by the Carpathians, which separate it from Transylvania, and on the north-west by the Austrian province of Bukowina. The Pruth formerly separated Moldavia from Russia to its junction with the Danube, which forms the southern boundary of the Principality; but, by Article XX of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, a portion of Bessarabia, south of a line drawn from Katamori, on the Pruth, to the Black Sea, one kilometre to the east of Lake Bourna Sola, was ceded by Russia, and united to the Principalities.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—The Principalities are divided into 33 districts. Wallachia (17 districts), the estimated area of which, according to an official return based on the Austrian survey, is as follows:—

Name of District.	German Square Miles. (15 = Degree).	Chief Town.
Ilfov..	73·2	Bucharest
Jalomitza	146·2	Calarash
Braila	108·2	Ibraila
Rimnic Sarat ..	59·6	Rimnic
Buzeo	89·1	Buzeo
Prahova	88·8	Ploesti
Dimbovitza.. ..	66·3	Tirgovist
Muscalu	29·1	Campulungo
Argesu	87·4	Pitesti
Vilcea	47·3	Rimnic Vulcea
Gorgu	51·8	Tirgu Jiu
Mehedinti	99·9	Turnu Severin
Vlasca	69·7	Giurgevo
Teleorman	65·8	Turnu Magurele
Oltu..	62·1	Slatina
Romanatza	69·9	Caracal
Dolju	115·6	Crajova

Moldavia (13 districts) :—

Name of District.	French Square Leagues* (25 = Degree).	Chief Town.
Jassy	169	Jassy
Botosani	108	Botosani
Dorohoi	129	Dorohoi
Suceava	209	Suceava
Neamtsu	154	Neamtsu
Roman	109	Roman
Bacau	173	Bacau
Tutova	133	Berlad
Tecuci	125	Tecuci
Putna	138	Fockshani
Falciu	140	Falciu
Vaslui	148	Vaslui
Covurlu	165	Galatz

The Bessarabian Provinces (3 districts), are Cahul, Bolgrad, and Ismail (222 German square miles).

The population of Wallachia, according to a census taken by the Government in 1860, was—

Ilfov	277,407
Jalomitza	87,979
Braila	66,490
Rimnic Sarat	91,055
Buzeo	145,030
Prahova	199,314
Dimbovitza	138,693
Muscalu	78,255
Argesu	150,383
Vilcea	140,911
Gorgu	145,937
Mehedinti	185,631
Vlasca	113,759
Teleorman	137,580
Oltu	100,651
Romanatsi	129,128
Dolju	212,718
Total	2,400,921

The population of Moldavia and the new Bessarabian Provinces, is stated in a report of the Bucharest Board of Health, dated January 1, 1864, to be as follows :—

Jassy	148,795
Botosani	121,251
Dorohoi	103,671
Suceava	96,224
Neamtsu	114,065
Roman	86,139
Bacau	139,009
Tutova	84,864
Tecuci	92,255
Putna	104,156
Falciu	71,195
Vaslui	88,328
Covurlu	75,454
Cahul	33,027
Ismail and Bolgrad	105,494
Total	1,463,927

* According to Soutzo "Notions Statistiques sur la Moldavie," 1849.

The estimated area and population of the Principalities is therefore—

	English Square Miles.	Population.
Wallachia	27,500	2,400,921
Moldavia and New Bessarabian Provinces ..	18,142	1,463,927
Total	45,642	3,864,848

AGRICULTURE.

The following is the quantity of land ploughed and sown in the autumn of 1862 and spring of 1863 :—

In WALLACHIA :—

	Pogons.		Acres.
Wheat	889,168	=	1,422,668
Maize	1,462,073		2,339,316
Rape	13,058		20,892
Barley	334,155		534,647
Rye	29,828		47,724
Millet	145,013		232,020
Oats	47,883		76,612
Beans and Lentils ..	43,570		69,712
Potatoes	1,494		2,390
Tobacco	8,881		14,209
Total	2,975,123		4,760,190

In MOLDAVIA :—

	Falsches.		Acres.
Wheat	237,414	=	854,690
Maize	285,648		1,028,332
Rape	663		2,379
Barley	89,350		321,660
Rye	43,190		155,484
Millet	12,622		45,439
Oats	26,760		96,336
Beans and Lentils ..	6,445		23,201
Potatoes	4,780		17,208
Tobacco	884		3,182
Total	707,756		2,547,911

The produce of agriculture in 1863 was—

In WALLACHIA :—

Wheat	Wallachian kilos	1,060,513 =	2,460,390 qrs.
Rye	„	33,387	77,457 „
Maize	„	1,630,615	3,783,026 „
Barley	„	414,649	961,985 „
Oats	„	54,876	127,312 „
Millet	„	120,499	279,557 „
Rape	„	11,315	26,250 „
Buckwheat	„	2,527	5,862 „
Beans and Lentils	okes	11,670,861	291,771 cwt.
Hemp	„	493,121	12,328 „
Flax	„	47,897	1,197 „
Tobacco	„	1,749,299	4,919,903 lbs.
Potatoes	„	780,049	19,501 cwt.
Wine	vedros	4,677,407	15,591,357 Imp. gals.
Prunes	„	2,785,584	11,142,335 „
Cocoons of Silkworms	okes	112,462	316,293 lbs.
Seed of ditto	„	3,743	168,435 „

In Moldavia :—				
Wheat	Moldavian kilos	1,079,705 =	1,543,978 qrs.	
Rye	„	207,258	296,378	„
Maize	„	1,735,772	2,482,153	„
Barley	„	446,393	638,341	„
Oats	„	132,725	189,796	„
Millet	„	34,298	49,046	„
Rape	„	2,161	3,090	„
Buckwheat	„	774	1,106	„
Beans and Lentils	okes	6,362,037	134,051 cwt.	
Hemp	„	981,740	24,543	„
Flax	„	275,294	6,882	„
Tobacco	„	703,015	1,977,229 lbs.	
Potatoes	„	13,718,774	342,969 cwt.	
Wine	vedros	2,640,747	8,802,490 Imp. gals.	
Prunes	„	49,814	166,046	„
Cocoons of Silkworms	okes	10,043	28,246 lbs.	
Seed of ditto	„	116	326	„

The position of the peasants having been entirely changed, and the tenure of land greatly modified by Prince Couza's decree of the 14th August, 1864, whatever may be the eventual effect of that measure on the agricultural productiveness of the Principalities, the immediate result will, no doubt, be a great decline in the amount of production. Indeed, it is already established that, compared with former years, very little land is at present under cultivation. This must necessarily have a great influence on the exportation, though, owing to the existing stocks, it will not, perhaps, be immediately felt.

Mineral Produce.

Of the mineral wealth of the Principalities, little is known at present except as regards salt and petroleum. I have been assured by a foreign geologist that the southern side of the Carpathians abounds in minerals of great variety, that coal of excellent quality exists in the Vulcan Pass, that quicksilver might be obtained, and that iron and lead might also be worked to advantage. As regards gold, the only known fact is that the gipsies have, from time immemorial, been in the habit of obtaining it by washing the soil in the beds of the torrents having their sources in the mountains.

Salt is a Government monopoly. There are four large rock-salt mines worked by the Government, three in Wallachia (one in the district of Valcea, one at Slatina, and one at Telega), and one in Moldavia (at Tergu-Ocna). Seven hundred and eighty miners are employed in these mines. The salt is extracted in large blocks, and is thus sold and used for consumption. In the year 1862, 50,712,800 okes (63,391 tons) were obtained; 21,826,167 okes (27,282 tons) were sold for home consumption, and 15,000,000 okes (18,750 tons) were exported. The remainder was unsold. The expenses of working the mines and administration was 21,744*l.* The salt sold for local consumption produced, at 20 paras per 100 okes, 65,896*l.* That sold for exportation at 12 swanzigs per 100 okes, produced 59,559*l.*, from which 13,608*l.* have to be deducted for cost of transport to the shipping ports, Oltenitza, Giurgevo, Pichetto, and Galatz. In the Budget of 1864, the salt sold for consumption and exported figures for 138,997*l.*

Petroleum is found in abundance in most localities at the foot of the Carpathians. Till lately it was principally obtained in the neighbourhood of Ploesti; but since it has attracted the attention of foreigners, it has been discovered to exist almost everywhere on the side or foot of the mountains. It has been long in common use in the Principalities for lighting the towns and houses, under the name of liquid gas. A company

was formed in England, about two years since, for working and exporting this produce, which is procured easily and in great abundance near Ploesti, and several cargoes were exported last year to England. Circumstances, which it is unnecessary to allude to in a report of this nature, except to say that they were unconnected with either the quality or quantity of the produce obtained, or to any difficulties thrown in the way by the local Government, have hitherto prevented the export trade being opened on the scale which might have been expected. I understand that other companies have been, or are about to be, formed; and no doubt petroleum is an article which can be obtained to any extent from the Principalities.

Manufactures.

In a country where the abundance and variety of raw materials are as remarkable as the circumstance that every made article is imported, a description of the native manufactures need not employ much space. It is, however, necessary to observe that the rural population is independent of foreign supply, except as regards cotton-twist and a few coarse cotton goods, such as grey calicoes and coloured handkerchiefs. The women spin and weave the woollen clothes worn by both sexes. They also produce a kind of silk gauze shirts worn by themselves, and carpets of quaint patterns, with which they cover their divans or beds. The men wear coats and caps made of sheepskins, and sandals of untanned oxhides.

A return of the industrial institutions in the two Principalities specifies that there are 12,867 such establishments. Of these 6,771 are flour mills (4,063 of which are worked by water, 2,104 by wind, 33 by steam, 458 by horses, and 113 by oxen). There are 1,687 distilleries, producing from prunes and grapes the spirit called raki; 608 saw-mills (607 worked by water, and 1 by steam); 58 refineries of petroleum and rape-oil mills; 145 candle and soap factories; 233 tanneries; 72 breweries; 27 printing-offices; 622 potteries; and 226 brick factories.

Exports.

The official value of exports in 1863 was—

	Piastres.		£
To Turkey*	117,509,479	=	1,728,094
Austria	68,859,383		1,012,645
France	37,813,418		557,804
Great Britain	23,306,457		342,744
Italy	10,100,208		148,533
Russia	6,832,619		100,479
Other Countries	43,355,821		637,590
Total	307,777,385		4,527,889

The official value of exports, divided into classes, was—

	Piastres.		£
Animals	32,148,533	=	472,775
Animal produce	34,212,640		503,130
Cereals	219,894,090		3,233,762
Seeds	4,621,588		67,964
The produce of Cereals and Seeds ..	3,967,399		58,343
Vegetables and Fruits	346,495		5,095
The produce of Fruits	722,628		10,635
Timber	2,488,458		36,594
Manufactures of Wood	656,562		9,684
Minerals	5,042,742		74,158
The produce of Minerals	457,820		6,732
Foreign Goods	3,218,428		47,330
Total	307,777,384		4,527,889

* As all vessels leaving the Black Sea must proceed to Constantinople, many clear out for that port the destinations of which are Great Britain or other countries.

Among these articles were—

Oxen		24,854
Cows		6,356
Calves		1,165
Buffaloes		1,686
Sheep		206,826
Lambs		18,106
Goats		8,567
Swine		86,847
Horses and Colts		5,227
Leeches	lbs.	267
Salted Fish	cwt.	17,771
Hides		101,443
Sheep Skins		136,283
Lamb Skins		355,564
Goat Skins		86,580
Pig Skins		6,354
Fox Skins		672
Marten and Badger Skins		3,190
Sheep's Wool, unwashed	cwt.	49,829
„ washed	„	23,614
Bristles	„	1,176
Tallow	„	22,777
Cocoons of Silkworms	lbs.	20,984
Cheese	cwt.	6,356
Wheat	qrs.	1,628,940
Maize	„	1,117,240
Barley and Oats	„	563,642
Millet	„	34,850
Rye	„	117,113
Beans	cwt.	68,116
Rapeseed	„	136,579
Tobacco	„	7,117
Raki and Spirits of Wine	gallons	532,090
Dried Prunes	cwt.	1,279
Wine	gallons	274,910
Vinegar	„	10,183
Mats		189,569
Timber (declared value)		£36,595

Imports.

The official value of imports was—

	Piastres.		£
From Austria	89,646,957	=	1,318,347
Turkey	27,836,900		409,369
Great Britain	27,190,722		399,867
France	20,527,389		301,875
Russia	5,300,317		79,273
Italy	802,317		11,803
Other Countries	3,529,247		51,901
Total	174,923,849		2,572,435

As the duties are levied *ad valorem*, it is more than probable that these figures are very much under the real value.

The sum of 399,867*l.*, the value of the direct importation from Great Britain, does not correctly represent the consumption of British goods in the Principalities. It will be observed that the imports from Austria amount to more than half the total value of imports. Under that head are classed, probably with few exceptions, all goods coming down the Danube, or crossing the land frontiers; and as the sea-navigation is closed for at least three months in the year, during that time the supplies from England and France have to be received entirely by the overland

route. In one instance this can be shown to be the case. The total value of machinery imported is stated at 64,250*l.*, of which 1,946*l.* only from England, 6,140*l.* from Turkey, and the rest from Austria. Yet, with some trifling exceptions, it consisted of English agricultural machinery.

It must also be remarked that the Moldo-Wallachian shopkeepers have always been in the habit of procuring their supplies from Leipsig, where, though they pay higher prices for English and French goods, they obtain long credits. These goods all figure as being imported from Austria.

Among the goods returned as imported direct from Great Britain, are—

	£
Fish	445
Rice	5,719
Coffee	9,663
Pepper	2,650
Currants	1,497
Rum	1,724
Sugar	34,912
Oil	12,696
Cotton Twist	77,261
Cotton Thread	8,110
Iron	23,979
Tin	9,808
Tin Plates	2,003
Silk Goods	3,485
Woollen Goods	9,705
Cotton Goods	149,595
Hardware	12,677
Glass and Earthenware	3,126
Stationery	612

The declared value of some of the imports from all places was—

	£
Wine and Spirits	30,545
Rice	39,852
Coffee	23,593
Tobacco	36,739
Sugar	139,270
Oil	58,711
Cotton Twist	101,400
Cotton Thread	12,455
Furs	93,269
Iron	62,269
Tin	16,663
Copper	21,526
Woollen Goods	187,014
Silk Goods	97,383
Cotton Goods	352,306
Ready made Clothes	205,629
Hardware	128.304
Leather and Leather Goods	104,933
Carriages	40,605
Glass and Earthenware	57,798
Stationery	31,368
Lucifer Matches	8,424
Wax	30,499
Stearine Candles	23,566
Horses	35,608
Mineral Waters	7,795

Navigation.

According to the last return of the European Commissioners of the Danube, the number of vessels of all nationalities which left the Danube in 1863, including those loaded in the harbour of Sulina, was as follows :—

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tons.
Austria, Sailing Vessels	211	58,974
„ Merchant Steamers.. ..	14	2,800
„ Steam Packets	129	35,066
Denmark	1	87
Equador	1	631
France and Jerusalem, Sailing Vessels	30	5,197
„ „ Steam Packets	43	11,346
Great Britain, Sailing Vessels ..	216	57,465
„ Merchant Steamers ..	31	16,068
Greece	1,073	140,350
Hamburgh	1	202
Hanover	19	2,559
Holland	30	4,152
Ionian Islands	172	21,361
Italy	368	81,237
Mecklenburg	11	3,059
Moldo-Wallachia	67	7,912
Norway	15	3,634
Oldenburg	5	782
Peru	1	414
Prussia	17	3,932
Russia, Sailing Vessels	90	12,097
„ Merchant Steamers	1	46
„ Steam Packets	36	4,001
Samos	22	2,467
Servia	3	316
Sweden	2	311
Turkey..	486	41,962
United States of America	4	904
Total	3,099	519,332

The tonnage of the British vessels was—

	Number.	Tons.
Sailing Vessels :—		
Under 100 tons	3	279
From 101 to 150 tons	31	4,001
151 200 „	32	5,642
201 250 „	35	8,030
251 300 „	39	10,799
301 400 „	58	20,130
401 500 „	14	6,252
Above 500 „	4	2,380
Total	216	57,465
Merchant Steamers :—		
From 101 to 150 tons	2	250
151 200 „	10	1,893
301 400 „	1	395
Above 500 „	18	13,530
Total	31	16,068

The freezing of the Danube opposite Galatz, which may be assumed to include the whole Lower Danube, during twenty-seven years (1837 to 1863 inclusive) is thus stated in a Table published by a Mr. J. Jerinich :—

Winter of	Frozen.	Ice broken up.
1837	7 February	28 February
1838	29 December	3 March
1839	24 „	13 „
1840	12 January	2 February
1841	17 December	21 March
1842	26 „	9 „
1843	(not frozen)	
1844	12 January	27 February
1845	28 December	23 January
1846	(not frozen)	
1847	15 January	13 February
1848	2 „	1 March
1849	1 „	22 February
1850	5 „	4 March
1851	1 February	25 February
1852	(not frozen)	
1853	ditto	
1854	ditto	
1855	29 January 18 February	15 February 26 „
1856	16 December	27 January
1857	14 February	6 March
1858	5 January	15 „
1859	13 „	11 February
1860	(not frozen)	
1861	11 January	27 February
1862	16 December	17 March
1863	7 „	3 February

Thus the Danube was frozen 21 times in these 27 years, and was not completely frozen in the other 6 years. The earliest instance of the river being frozen was in 1863, and the latest in 1857. The longest period it was closed was in 1841,—94 days.

Railways.

Nothing has been done with respect to the construction of railways in the Principalities, beyond the granting of concessions which have hitherto produced no result, owing to the very ambitious scale on which it has been sought to act, and the impracticable conditions which have been imposed on the parties inclined to undertake such works.

In the spring of 1862 a concession was granted to M. Mavrojeni and Prince Leo Sapiera, Chairman of the Galician Railway, for a line to commence at Galatz, running along the banks of the Sereth to the Moldavian frontier near Tchernowitz, where it was to join the Galician Railway, with a branch to Jassy, and another to the Moldavian salt-mines at Tergu-Ocna. The total length of the line was to be about 300 English miles. The Government guaranteed 6 per cent. on a fixed price of 181,000 francs per kilometre, equal to about 11,000*l.* per English mile.

No capital could be raised for carrying out this plan, owing to the very stringent conditions attached to the execution of the entire line. In the summer of 1863, important modifications of this concession were obtained by the parties concerned, but the conditions were still such that no contractors could be found to undertake the works.

In the summer of 1863, some English speculators also obtained a provisional concession from the Government for a line from Giurgevo to

Bucharest, Crajova, and Turnu Severin (near Orsova), and from Bucharest to Ibraila and Galatz, with a branch from Buzeo to Fockshani, to join the Moldavian Railway,—a total length of nearly 500 English miles. The concession was, however, subject to the sanction of the then existing Assembly.

On the 6th April, 1864, the concession for the Moldavian line having been again greatly modified, and accepted by the Assembly, was signed by the Moldo-Wallachian Government.

About the same time the Assembly rejected the provisional concession for the Wallachian line which had been granted by the Government, and voted a concession for the same line to other parties (Mr. Ward, representing Mr. Rivolta and Mr. Cox), and this concession was accepted and signed by the Government. The line was divided into eight sections, viz., Giurgevo to Bucharest; Barbosi (on the Sereth), Ibraila, and Buzeo; Bucharest and Ploesti; Ploesti and Buzeo; Buzeo and Fockshani; Varciorova (near Orsova) and Crajova; Crajova and Slatina; Slatina and Bucharest. The contractors undertook to commence the works, on the section between Varciorova and Crajova within three months from the date of the concession (21st May, 1864), and to terminate that section in thirty months. The entire line to be open in eight years. The sum of 12,000*l.* was deposited as caution-money. The Government guaranteed $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the cost, calculated at 200,000 francs per kilometre on the five first-named sections, and at 215,000 francs per kilometre on the three others.

No progress has been made as to executing either of these lines; and, judging from the past, nothing is likely to be done in the matter.

Currency.

There is no national coinage. It is the ambition of the Government to create one. The principal coins current in the Principalities are the Austrian ducat and swanziker, the Turkish lira and 20 piastre piece, the Napoleon, and the Russian silver rouble.

The Government tariff valuation of coins at which all payments to and by the Government are made, both in Wallachia and Moldavia, and in which the public accounts are kept, has not been subject to much alteration for several years. The last tariff of the official value of coins was published on the 26th February, 1865. It fixes the value of the principal coins as follows:—

		Piastres.
Gold:—Napoleon	=	54
English Sovereign		68
Austrian Ducat		32
Ottoman Lira		61
Russian Paul		55
Silver:—Five Franc Piece		13·20
One Franc Piece		2·28
English Shilling		3·51
Austrian Swanzig		2·10
Jermilic (Ottoman)		12·10
Russian Rouble		10·20

The current rate at which these coins pass in Wallachia differs very little from the Government rate; but in Moldavia this is not the case, and it varies in different localities. The current rate of the principal coins in which commercial transactions are carried on at Galatz is—

		Piastres.
Ottoman Lira	=	$88\frac{20}{40}$
Napoleon		77
Sovereign		96
Ducat		46
Rouble		15

Exchange.

The par of exchange on England is 68 piastres (Government tariff value) per £ sterling, and at this rate the calculations in this Report have been made. The rate of exchange at Bucharest varies considerably according to the season and the activity of the export trade. It is generally more favourable to drawers at Bucharest than at Galatz; but the bankers made a considerable difference in the rates they sell and purchase at. During the last six years I have obtained for my own private bills on London, at ten days sight, an average rate of 68 piastres per £ sterling.

English Equivalents of Weights and Measures.

40 Okes	=	1 cwt.
1 Kilo (Corn Measure of Moldavia)		$1\frac{48}{100}$ quarter
1 Kilo (Corn Measure of Wallachia)		$2\frac{82}{100}$ quarters
1 Vedro of 10 Okes (Liquid Measure)		$3\frac{1}{8}$ Imp. gallons
1 Falsch (Land Measure of Moldavia)		$3\frac{60}{100}$ acres
1 Pogon (Land Measure of Wallachia)		$1\frac{60}{100}$ acre

The figures quoted in this report are derived, when the contrary is not stated, from the official "Monitorul" of Bucharest, and the returns ("Annale Statistice si Economice") published by the Moldo-Wallachian Government.

Bucharest, May 5, 1865.

SERVIA.

Report by Mr. Acting Consul-General Blunt on the Trade of Servia for the Years 1863 and 1864.

Shipping and Navigation.

The navigation of the Danube between Belgrade and Rustchuk is almost entirely carried on by the Imperial Austrian Steam Navigation Company. In fact this company has monopolised the river traffic in goods and passengers between Vienna and the Black Sea. English, French, and other foreign companies, tried to run passenger boats on this river, but they were soon driven away by their formidable rival.

The above company has a capital of two and a half millions sterling under a Government guarantee of 7 per cent.

In 1863 it had a fleet of 130 steamers, with 12,268 horse-power; and 492 barges and flats with a tonnage of 98,176 tons. 19 of the barges and flats are employed for the transport of cattle, 36 for coals, and 437 for merchandise.

The revenue and expenditure of the company in 1863 were as follows:—

	£
Revenue	949,184
Expenditure	732,950
Profit	216,234

The following is the return of the receipts:—

	£
Freight for Passengers	222,883
„ Goods	692,280
„ Specie	14,987
„ Sundries	19,034
	949,184

The following is a return of passengers, with amount of specie and merchandise in tonnage carried by the company's boats between 1853 and 1863 inclusive.

Years.	No. of Passengers.	Tons of Merchandise.	Amount of Specie.	No. of Carriages.	No. of Horses.	No. of Pigs.
			£			
1853..	545,679	274,401	1,650,643	1,979	2,098	71,431
1854..	557,271	406,020	1,469,315	2,437	6,122	70,506
1855..	562,572	475,288	2,396,867	3,084	5,330	120,093
1856..	550,059	368,735	1,850,056	4,017	2,199	104,443
1857..	590,951	457,338	1,384,013	4,778	3,456	78,190
1858..	565,846	490,633	1,307,863	1,504	2,487	93,437
1859..	574,088	774,199	2,455,457	1,258	3,040	94,078
1860..	586,137	844,727	2,924,606	1,179	1,495	49,846
1861..	625,775	850,333	2,833,625	1,298	1,841	55,074
1862..	715,760	871,712	2,702,834	907	4,171	51,569
1863..	770,441	985,634	3,138,410	911	2,454	67,847

The company has dockyards at Alt-ofen, Korneuburg, Regensburg, and Turnseverin, with a staff of shipwrights and other workmen numbering

1,904 persons. It possesses, besides, coal mines, and many wharves and store-houses on the banks of the rivers Danube, Save, Theiss, and Drave.

On the Danube alone between Donauworth and Sulina it has 114 stations at all of which the steamers touch to pick up passengers and goods; 14 of these stations are on the Turkish side of the river.

Trade and Commerce.—There are 27 customs stations in Servia for commercial operations, 13 are situated near the Austrian frontier, 13 along the frontier of Bulgaria and Bosnia, and one at Kladova, opposite Wallachia.

Belgrade is the principal station through which the trade between Servia and Austria passes. The bulk of the imports from Turkey into Servia is carried through the stations at Alexinatz and Radoievatz.

The exports from Servia into Turkey are carried through Metrovitza, Semederevo and Rama-Viultcha, and the trade between Servia and Wallachia, confined to the import of Wallachian salt, by way of Kladovo on the Danube.

The custom's revenue collected at these 27 stations during the last two years is as follows:—

	£
1863	53,000
1864	55,000
	108,000

	£
In 1863 the exports amounted to	842,800
And the imports to	657,200
	1,500,000

In the above figures is included the value of the transit trade carried on through Servia between Austria and Turkey, which is estimated as follows:—

	£
From Austria to Turkey	21,700
From Turkey to Austria	63,300
	85,000

This transit trade has fallen off considerably since 1846, as appears from the following figures

	£
From Austria to Turkey in 1846	160,000
From Turkey to Austria in 1846	112,000
	272,000
Value of transit goods in 1863	85,000
Decrease	187,000

Formerly importers in Bulgaria received most of their supplies of foreign produce by way of Belgrade, but since the steamers were established on the Danube, they find it is more convenient, and cheaper as regards carriage, to import these supplies through Sistov and Rustchuk on the Turkish side of this river.

The following is a list of the principal articles, with their value, exported from Servia in 1863:—

	£
Pigs	488,170
Horses	22,300
Tallow	23,428
Wool	34,790
Cows	5,441

The articles imported into Servia consist chiefly of cotton stuffs from England, woollens from Germany, sugar from Vienna and Marseilles, coffee and rice from Trieste, silks from Germany and France, glass and paper from Belgium, mechanical tools, cutlery, nails, locks and hinges from Gratz in Styria, and tobacco, oil, and olives from Turkey.

The value of British manufactures imported into Servia in 1864 is estimated at 50,000*l.*

The chief articles in request were long-cloths and cotton twist. There are three merchants at Belgrade who import our manufactures direct from England. Most of the retail dealers procure their supplies of British cottons from Trieste and the fairs of Leipsig.

Agriculture—The Servian Government is trying to stimulate the cultivation of the soil by a choice of seed and by introducing improved agricultural tools. But such facilities are not appreciated by the peasants. The latter find it less troublesome and cheaper to rear pigs for the Hungarian markets than to cultivate their lands, and they barely raise sufficient corn for their support.

The Government is also trying to introduce the cultivation of silk and cotton.

Silk.—Mulberry trees have been planted in some of the districts and silk-worms' eggs, imported from France, have been gratuitously distributed to the natives. In 1864, 1,000 lbs. of raw silk, valued at 360*l.*, were exported to Austria and Turkey. It is generally admitted that the climate of Servia is favourable to the rearing of the silk-worm, but it is very much doubted whether the peasants are disposed to give their attention to the subject.

Cotton.—Some experimental sowings of cotton seed were made in Servia in 1864. These were so far successful as to induce the Government to apply to the Manchester Cotton Supply Association for a quantity of cotton seed. This association forwarded in March last to Belgrade 350 lbs. of American seed which has already been planted, together with some Egyptian seed procured from the Ottoman Government.

Instructions for the treatment of this plant have been printed in Servian and distributed to the farmers.

Population and Industry.—Servia is divided into 19 districts, 60 cantons, and 1,059 communes. It has 45 towns, 2,132 villages, with a population of 1,080,000 souls.

The chief occupation of the natives is making and drinking sligovitch (a spirit) and rearing pigs for Hungary.

There are some lead, iron, copper, and coal mines in the country. They are worked by foreign companies, but from want of capital and engineering skill, very little are extracted from them.

The workmen employed on these mines are Bulgarians and Croats.

Public Works.—In 1864 the sum of 13,000*l.* was appropriated by the Servian Government to works of public utility, most of this sum was expended in repairing roads, churches, and schools. The following Table shews the net revenues of the Servian telegraph and post office during the last two years.

Year.	Telegraph.	Post Office.
	£	£
1863	2,409	3,012
1864	2,465	3,289
Total	4,874	6,301

General Remarks.—The revenue of Servia, according to the official budget of 1865 is estimated

	£
At	445,823
And the expenditure at	458,823
Deficit	13,000

Fully one half of the revenue is derived from the capitation tax; and nearly one-third of the expenditure is on account of the military service.

This year the sum of 21,000*l.* has been appropriated for works of public utility; and 40,000*l.* for public worship and instruction.

It is rumoured that the Prince of Servia intends to establish a mint at Belgrade.

Efforts are also made by the Government to found a bank of discount and deposit with a capital of 100,000*l.* Of this sum barely 6,000*l.* have been subscribed, and it is not likely that the project will receive the support of the mercantile and monetary interests.

A law on colonization has been promulgated this year granting to settlers facilities for procuring land, and the necessary conditions for permanent settlements in the country.

As yet it has only been availed of by political refugees from the Austrian and Turkish provinces.

Belgrade, April 20, 1865.

VARNA.

Report by Mr. Consul St. Clair on the Trade of Varna for the Year 1864.

Navigation.—Six hundred and twenty-one vessels of all nations entered the port of Varna during the year 1864, which shows no notable increase in the navigation over the average entrances and clearances which took place during the five previous years, namely, from the beginning of 1859 to the end of 1863 as will be seen by the following Table.

List of Vessels of all Nations that Entered into and Cleared out of the Port of Varna during the Years 1859 to 1864, inclusive.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1859..	640	187,811
1860..	720	209,537
1861..	705	172,777
1862..	490	106,970
1863..	519	147,026
1864..	621	169,913

Altogether 57 British ships were registered as having entered into and cleared out of, this port during the past year; 53 of these registrations are voyages of three steamers employed in the regular coasting trade between Constantinople and the Danube. Only four British sailing vessels called at this port during the past year.

The number of vessels of all flags that visited the port of Varna during 1864 is 621; about one-fifth of this number is the registration of the voyages of four steamers, belonging to the Austrian Lloyds Company, employed in the coasting trade; three of which call at this port weekly, two, on their way from Constantinople to the Danube and Kustendjee, and one, on its way back from the Danube; the steamer that goes to Kustendjee generally returns direct to Constantinople.

Also during the week two steamers of the "Messageries Impériales" call at Varna, the one bound for the Danube the other from thence.

Both the Austrian and French steamers are employed on postal service.

The other steamers that have called here during the past year did not take part in the regular coasting trade.

During the winter while the Danube is frozen the French oats cease their voyages, while the Austrian as well as the English steamers continue to run between Constantinople and Kustendjee, calling at the ports along the coast.

Trade.—There has been a decided and steady increase, especially in exports, at this port during the last few years, but not much increase in the imports, as may be seen by the following Tables.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1859..	259,394	14	2	348,515	0	5
1860..	329,723	19	2	256,212	9	2
1861..	443,739	0	10	531,110	2	6
1862..	579,520	0	0	579,520	0	0
1863..	605,115	0	0	605,215	0	0
1864..	496,800	0	0	702,704	0	0

The prineipal articles of import are cotton and woollen manufactures, coffee, sugar, oil, &c. The former, although they are chiefly from England and France, do not come direct here, but are generally purchased by the local small merchants or shopkeepers of this town at Constantinople, and then brought here from thence, for the local consumption of Varna, as well as for the interior of the country. These manufactures find their way to Schumla and Ternova.

The chief mercantile houses in Varna generally devote themselves solely to the export trade, while that of imports is chiefly in the hands of numerous shopkeepers; and it is in consequence almost impossible to arrive at any correct estimate of the value of the goods brought to Varna.

Imports.—The value of the articles that have been imported during the year 1864, is, as per Table, estimated at about 496,800*l.* sterling, which when compared with the five previous years shows an insignificant increase over the average importation of goods, and a decided decrease when compared with the year 1863. During the past year 431,018*l.* sterling were brought in specie to this port, which is nearly as much as the whole value of the articles imported, consequently the gross amount of all imports may be estimated at 927,818*l.* sterling for the past year.

I cannot at present get at the exact amounts of specie imported into Varna during the five years previous to 1864; however, I am assured that these sums are generally from about 500,000*l.* to 700,000*l.* sterling per annum. Almost half of this imported money goes to Balzick and Kavarna, ports which are respectively fifteen and twenty-two miles distant from Varna. There being no steamer communication between those ports and Constantinople or the Danube it is through Varna that all specie passes bound to those shipping places. This money is exclusively imported for the purchase of corn at those ports.

Exports.—The principal articles of exportation from this port are generally soft wheat, hard wheat, Indian corn, barley, &c., and the following Table will show the lowest and highest prices during the years 1859 to 1864, inclusive.

	Lowest Prices per Quarter.												Highest Prices per Quarter.											
	Soft Wheat.				Hard Wheat.				Indian Corn.				Barley.				Soft Wheat.				Hard Wheat.				Indian Corn.				Barley.			
	Piast.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Piast.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Piast.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Piast.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Piast.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Piast.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Piast.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Piast.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1859..	140	1	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	152	1	7	$7\frac{3}{5}$	90	0	16	$4\frac{2}{5}$	60	0	10	11	196	1	15	$8\frac{2}{5}$	204	1	17	1	120	1	1	$9\frac{4}{5}$	84	0	15	4
1860..	120	1	1	$9\frac{4}{5}$	124	1	2	$6\frac{3}{5}$	84	0	15	4	56	0	10	$2\frac{1}{5}$	152	1	7	$7\frac{3}{5}$	160	1	9	$1\frac{1}{5}$	90	0	16	$4\frac{2}{5}$	76	0	13	11
1861..	116	1	1	$1\frac{1}{5}$	124	1	2	$6\frac{3}{5}$	76	0	13	11	60	0	10	11	168	1	10	$6\frac{3}{5}$	176	1	12	0	90	0	16	$5\frac{2}{5}$	70	0	12	$8\frac{4}{5}$
1862..	116	1	1	$1\frac{1}{5}$	120	1	1	$9\frac{4}{5}$	80	0	14	8	69	0	10	11	164	1	9	$7\frac{1}{5}$	176	1	12	0	92	0	16	$8\frac{4}{5}$	84	0	15	4
1863..	120	1	1	$9\frac{4}{5}$	128	1	3	$3\frac{1}{5}$	90	0	16	$4\frac{2}{5}$	56	0	10	$2\frac{1}{5}$	150	1	7	$3\frac{1}{5}$	160	1	9	$1\frac{1}{5}$	100	0	18	$2\frac{1}{5}$	74	0	13	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1864..	100	0	18	$2\frac{1}{5}$	90	0	16	$4\frac{2}{5}$	70	0	12	8	40	0	7	4	120	1	1	$9\frac{4}{5}$	140	1	5	$3\frac{1}{5}$	80	0	14	8	60	0	10	11

The above amounts are calculated at the rate of 110 Piastres to the Pound sterling.

It will be remarked that all kinds of grain have much fallen in price, the principal cause of this being extended knowledge on the part of the merchants as to the corn-growing capabilities of Bulgaria, and the consequent competition among the corn growers, which naturally reduces the price. A great reduction has also resulted in freights, more than one shilling per quarter less being given for cargo to England than a year ago.

After corn, cattle and wool rank as the most important items of the export trade of the past year, 5,342 head of cattle, principally buffalo, have been sent from here during the past year to Alexandria. Also 17,682 sheep were exported from this port during 1864, 15,925 to Egypt and 1,757 to Constantinople. As these have been a great measure exported in Egyptian steamers, of which there is no agency here, it is difficult to obtain detailed returns of this portion of the trade. The numbers mentioned above have been given to me by the merchant who has shipped this live cargo for Egypt.

Fifteen thousand cwt. of wool has been exported from this port during 1864, principally destined for France.

Of poultry, 14,041 cages were exported to Constantinople during the past year, which number of cages is supposed to represent 560,000 head of poultry of every kind, namely, fowls, turkeys, ducks, &c. The value set upon this item of export trade is about 28,000*l.* sterling.

Eggs and cheeses are worthy of notice as articles of export, but they fall into the third category of exports.

The latter as well as poultry are sent from hence solely for the purpose of supplying the Constantinople market.

The corn and wool trades are carried on with foreign countries, principally England and France; these being the chief articles of the export trade of Bulgaria.

Freights.—I am informed that freights during the past year for the United Kingdom, per quarter, ranged between 5*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*

Exchange and Percentage.—The current exchange here is 110 piastres to the pound sterling.

The rate of interest paid for money in this part of Turkey, as a rule, amounts to twelve per cent. per annum. But in Varna, and more especially in the country, the rate of interest rises to more than double that amount. In this town generally such a high rate is only paid by merchants who borrow money for short periods. There are moments when specie is very scarce, and it becomes absolutely necessary for merchants to pay at once money for corn brought here by the inhabitants who come from distant places, and in such cases persons willingly give two and even three per cent. for a loan for a few days. The Financial Association Bank of Constantinople have established a branch here.

Measures.—Two kilos of Varna are equal to one imperial quarter, and four kilos of Constantinople are equivalent to one kilo of Varna.

Cotton—The cultivation of cotton has been attempted here but with no success, chiefly because the climate is very susceptible to sudden changes. In the month of April when the seed is to be sown, and in the month of October when the cotton ought to be fit for picking, the mornings and evenings become cold, and this detrimentally affects the growth of the plant.

The Varna and Rustzuck Railway.—This line is being constructed by an English company, and runs from Varna to Rustzuck, an important town on the Danube, opposite Giurgievo, the port of Bucharest. The length of the line is about 140 miles (English). It passes along the lakes of Devna, through the fertile corn growing districts, and will have stations at the towns of Pravady, Jenybazar (station for Schumla) Rasgrad, Pizantia

and Rustzuck. The earthworks were commenced in June, 1864, and the line it is supposed will be opened about the beginning of 1866. A jetty has been constructed at Varna extending about 1,200 feet from the head of the bay into the sea almost due east. Other harbour works are projected, but not as yet commenced. A breakwater is proposed to be constructed to protect the harbour from the north-east, which will undoubtedly make this a large, commodious, and safe port. A quay is also projected on which there will be room to build several magazines.

The value of all the plant and other material imported into Varna for the railway in 1864 is estimated to be about 30,000*l.*

General Remarks on Railway.—There is no doubt that this railway will affect this province most beneficially, and that it will develop the resources of the country. At present, notwithstanding the large importation of Circassians, more than half of the land fit for cultivation is not made use of; this line may induce persons to travel in this country, and many a farmer will easily see that there is ample room for many to settle here, say for a few years, during which time such persons might not only benefit generally the inhabitants of the country by introducing a better and more improved system of agriculture, but insure to themselves immense pecuniary profits. At present I should think there would be little difficulty for any person to rent a farm by simply paying one-tenth of the value of the yearly production of the land composing his farm to its owner.

Baltzick and Kavarna.

I am unable to give here a detailed account of the trade of Baltzick, a port distant fifteen miles from Varna, or Kavarna, another port distant twenty-two miles. First, because I have no agents residing at those places; second, because there is difficulty it getting information from persons (foreign merchants especially) who have an interest in the trade. I am assured, nevertheless, that for the past year the exportation of grain from Baltzick equalled that from this port. The export trade of Kavarna is supposed to be about one third that of Baltzick; principally grain in both places.

Kustendjee.

[The following is an extract from a report sent to this Consulate by Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Kustendjee.]

"Of ships cleared, 94 were Greek, with a tonnage of 35,000 tons burden; 88 British, 48,500 tons; 40 Turkish, 8,000 tons; 25 Austrian, 10,000 tons; 20 Italian, 9,060 tons; four Prussian, 2,500 tons; four Danish, 2,650 tons; three French, 1,140 tons; three Russian, 1,260 tons; two Dutch, 570 tons; making a total of 283 ships, with a burden of 118,680 tons.

"The amount of grain produce of the Danubian Principalities, carried in transit by the Danube and Black Sea Railway Company, was—

	Quarters.
Maize..	200,342½
Wheat	72,904½
Barley	54,902
Rye	4,009
Beans	1,135
Linseed	144
Total	333,437

"Produce of district, shipped in 1864 :

	Quarters.
Wheat	59,245
Barley	151,793
Millet	32,019
Total	243,057
Add former Total	333,437
Grand Total	576,444

"*Freights.*—To the United Kingdom during the summer and autumn freights ranged from 6*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; during the winter from 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*

"Notwithstanding the increase of trade here, and the necessity for roads and facility of transport, the local authorities have done nothing, and the state of the town is such that a description of it would hardly be credited."

Varna, May 5, 1865

COMMERCIAL REPORTS

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS

IN

JAPAN.

1863—64.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1865.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1865.

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Commercial Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls in Japan.

No. 1.

Extract of a Report made to the War Department by Her Majesty's Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in China, dated February 15, 1864.

THE following is a Return of the British and foreign vessels arrived at and despatched from Yokohama during the half-year ending the 30th of June, 1863, compared with the movements during the same period in 1862:—

Flag.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	1863.		1862.		1863.		1862.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British	40	12,938	14	4,391	39	12,153	15	4,803
American	19	7,347	12	9,319	26	9,455	12	9,135
Dutch	7	1,919	5	1,023	8	1,969	4	763
French	2	653	2	295	2	653	1	149
Prussian	5	1,252	..	..	3	772	..	..
Russian	1	286	..	..	1	286	..	..
Total	74	24,395	33	15,028	79	25,288	32	14,850

The exports of silk, tea, and cotton from Yokohama have been as follows since 1861:—

Export of silk—	Bales.	Export of tea—	Lbs.
1861-62	11,915	1861-62	5,796,388
1862-63	25,891	1862-63	5,847,133
1863-64	13,511*	1863-64	4,521,104†

Export of cotton—	Bales.
1862-63	9,605
1863-64	42,910‡

The above up to March, 1864.

Imports are about one-third of the exports, out of which the Japanese Government make 30 per cent. upon the production of specie, independent of squeezes levied on the people.

The profit to the Japanese Government is in their depreciation of the dollar in comparison with the itzebu. Dollars are of no value in the interior, having no fixed value, and not being a legal tender. The English merchants do not receive weight for weight for the dollar, the coinage of the country being of very inferior metal; $2\frac{1}{4}$ itzebus only are given for the dollar, whereas 3 are barely its weight in silver.

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* Same time last year 19,334 bales. † Same time last year 4,124,091 lbs.
‡ Same time last year 6,227 bales.

No. 2.

Sir R. Alcock to Earl Russell.—(*Received August* 29.)

(Extract.) *Yokohama, June* 27, 1864.

THE British trade at Kanagawa constitutes eleven-thirteenths of the whole. The Americans, Dutch, French, and Prussians alone have any trade or material interests to defend, and the largest quota is under 1,000,000 dollars. The Russians, Portuguese, and Swiss have none at all.

Inclosure in No. 2.

RETURN showing the Trade carried on by the different Nationalities at the Port of Kanagawa during the Year 1863, together with a List of Residents, &c.

	Principal Firms.	Number of Residents.	Amount of Ground-Rent Paid.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.
			$			$
British	16	140	10,255·40	100	34,790	11,140,091
American	5	80	2,843·08	40	21,102	928,642
Dutch	4	40	2,549·81	13	3,464	977,622
Prussian	5	14	422·91	8	2,310	459,559
French (Approximate)	2	18	1,736·19	7	2,156	227,863
Russian „	None.	None.	None.	2	598	16,208
Portuguese „	„	3	„	None.	None.	None.
Swiss „	„	5	„	„	„	..
Totals	32	300	17,807·20	170	64,420	13,749,985

March 1864.

No. 3.

Sir R. Alcock to Earl Russell.—(*Received November* 9.)

(Extract.) *Yokohama, September* 7, 1864.

THE crop of silk is reported to be good, and the prices ruling in the interior such as to allow an ample margin for profit to the native merchant, upon the prices which foreigners are ready to give.

The inclosed printed Returns and observations, cut out of the local papers, will give all the details, and to some degree the views, of those most interested on the spot. The result alone is clear, that trade in silk is for the present at an end; only 271 bales appearing on the Returns up to date against 2,869 at the same time last season. It is sufficiently remarkable, however, as showing that whatever the causes, they are not in operation against the whole trade of the port, but only particular articles; that in tea there is scarcely any falling off—the difference between the two seasons to same date being very insignificant, 1,067,464 lbs. against 1,119,496 lbs. last year. The same remark applies to cotton. There is a falling off, but not more than might be accounted for by any of the ordinary causes of fluctuation in trade. This season 5,579 bales have been shipped to date, and last year 6,309.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Mr. Jaquemot to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir, *Yokohama, September* 6, 1864.

THE painful circumstances through which the trade of this place has been passing for some weeks emboldens me to address you, and to hope that you will not consider my remarks intrusive or untimely.

I beg leave in the first instance to inform you that since the 1st of July last (which period is taken as the opening of silk season) to this date, the exports of silk from this port have amounted to 537 bales only, against 4,096 at the same time last year. It is well to inform you that of those 537 bales, over one-half were brought down in the beginning of last month through the agents or under the flag of the Daimio of Satsuma; since that, not a single bale has been imported into Yokohama, nor can we have the remotest idea as to when the importation of silk will be resumed upon a regular footing. It were idle to relate the reasons given us by the native traders of so complete a stoppage of trade. Admitting they are acquainted with the real facts of the case, they are probably not at liberty to tell them to us, and we must fain rest content with such excuses as we get, namely, that there is a great deal of trouble at Yeddo, or that the officers are unable to send the silk forward, or some such paltry explanation.

The fact of the matter is, that in spite of the most vigorous efforts made by the native as well as the foreign merchants, this valuable staple, silk, cannot be got at, which is, in my mind, perhaps the strongest evidence of the evil dispositions of the Japanese authorities toward the foreign merchants, notwithstanding their repeated assertions to the contrary.

The inaction to which the silk trade is forcibly reduced is the more to be deplored, as the whole of the houses connected with it have received very extensive orders from Shanghae and Europe which remain unexecuted. The last three mails from home leave no doubt as to the European silk crop of 1864 having turned out much inferior to that of 1863. Under these circumstances, the European manufacturers look eagerly to supplies from China and Japan; but not to speak of the supply from China, which is foreign to my present purpose, we are disappointed here at every turn.

We know that this year's silk crop in Japan has been very good and abundant. We know that there has been for several weeks past a great quantity of silk at Yeddo, which has come there on its way to Yokohama from various parts of the country, according to an established custom, and and that not a single bale of that accumulated produce is allowed to be brought down to this place, for reasons best known to the Japanese Government.

We know that the Japanese traders are indignant at the obstacles thrown in the way of their business with the foreign merchants, and would be but too happy to accept the high prices which are offered to them for their produce if they were free to deal with us without let or hindrance.

We know, finally, that just at the time when our requirements are most urgent, we are entirely debarred from an abundant and invaluable supply, without the least reason being assigned for so arbitrary a fact, and to the greatest possible detriment of our trade.

The immediate consequence of the stoppage of the silk trade is an almost complete cessation of the business in imports.

The Japanese traders have bought, within the last month or two, a fair quantity of cotton and woollen manufactures, but cannot take delivery of them, owing to the scarcity of dollars in their hands, the value of the exports of tea and cotton being far from sufficient to fill up the deficiency in the circulating medium caused by the interruption of the silk trade.

Business generally at Yohohama is brought to a dead lock, and I need not insist upon the inconvenience and loss which must accrue to houses who have large and expensive establishments to maintain, or to the heavy disappointments of our constituents in China and Europe.

In common with the great majority of the English houses, I have borne hitherto with patience a state of things which may be ascribed in a great measure to the political disturbances in which this country is now involved. I am aware that you have, at the present moment, important affairs on your hands, which must engage much of your time, and would, therefore, have refrained from pressing individual claims upon your attention. But, feeling convinced that the circumstances through which this community is passing are pregnant with the most serious conseqnences, and thinking that a plain and faithful statement of facts, coming from one directly interested in the commerce of this place, might prove interesting to you, I have considered it my duty to bring the present state of affairs to your cognizance, leaving you to deal with it in such a manner as you think proper; and trusting, as I said above, that my remarks will not be deemed intrusive or untimely, I have, &c.

(Signed) J. M. JAQUEMOT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Consul Winchester to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir, *Kanagawa, September* 7, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter from Mr. J. M. Jaquemot, a naturalized British subject, and resident silk merchant, to your address, which was yesterday placed open in my hands.

Mr. Jaquemot, from special knowledge of the silk trade, is well entitled to be heard on all that concerns it. I have received from him on various occasions trustworthy and interesting information on the subject.

There can be no doubt that the striking deficiency shown by the figures of the present season up to date, as compared with similar periods of the two foregoing seasons, is owing to the restrictive action of the Japanese Government operating in two ways:—

1st. The wish of the Tycoon's Government to conciliate the anti-foreign party by pointing out the stoppage of the exportation of this important article.

2nd. The determination to levy a larger transit duty than the producers are willing to pay. I believe what took place in reference to the silk brought down by Satsuma to pay for the steamer "Stork" affords sufficient proof of this double restrictive action. 25,000 dollars were paid as bargain money on this vessel, under condition of forfeit if the remaining 50,000 dollars were not forthcoming at the appointed time, which rapidly approached and found the local agents without funds to meet the engagement.

After endeavouring to raise a loan from one of the European banks which refused the accommodation, save on the endorsement of the Local Government, Messrs. Glover and Co.'s signature was accepted conditionally on Satsuma's agent producing a sufficient quantity of silk to cover the advance.

This was done in the manner stated by Mr. Jaquemot, after ten days' energetic representation of his master's necessities by the resident agent.

Considerable quantities of silk are believed to be accumulated at Yeddo; and it is reported, on what mercantile men esteem good authority, that the crop throughout the country is abundant.

I have never failed, during my interviews with the Governor, to call

his attention to the unsatisfactory state of the trade in this most important staple.

I have received the usual evasive replies and indefinite promises of inquiry. I propose, however, the moment the uncertainty of the present critical period is over, to enter on a course of urgent remonstrance with the local authorities, and to seek your more effective aid in bringing pressure to bear upon the Government at Yeddo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Extract from the "Commercial News" of August 17, 1864.

EXPORTS from the Port of Yokohama, from July 1, 1864.

SILK AND TEA.

Date.	Vessels.	Silk.	Tea.
1864	ENGLAND.	Bales.	Lbs.
June 9	Patricia	..	8,800
„ 9	Merse	..	29,502
July 2	Natal	8	24,267
„ 5	Yokohama	..	4,512
August 2	Amoy	..	215,471
„ 16	Anna Maria	..	116,132
	Total	8	398,684
	Same time last season	279	380,681
	AMERICA.		
July 2	Ida D. Rodgers	..	132,810
„ 8	Emily Banning	..	65,180
August 15	Houqua	..	398,575
	Total	..	596,565
	Same time last season	23	150,531
	SHANGHAI.		
June 14	Cadiz, steamer	..	9,918
July 13	Ganges, steamer	84	5,678
„ 27	Nepaul, steamer	86	6,320
August 14	Cadiz, steamer	93	..
	Total	263	21,916
	Same time last season	2,567	388,912
	HONG KONG.		
June 8	Viola, steamer	..	1,000
August 2	Chanticleer, steamer	..	49,299
	Total	..	50,299
	Same time last season	..	199,372
	Grand total	271	1,067,464
	Grand total same time last year	2,869	1,119,496

COTTON.

Date.	Vessel.	Bales.	Date.	Vessels.	Bales.
1864	ENGLAND.		1864	HONG KONG.	
July 2	Natal	759	July 8	Zwallow	654
Aug. 16	Jane Isabella ..	1,313	„ 27	John and Mary ..	500
„ 16	Anna Maria ..	632	Aug. 2	Chanticleer, steamer .	781
			„ 15	Blairmore	526
	Total	2,704	„ 16	Northern Crown ..	414
	Same time last season ..	2,477		Total	2,875
	AMERICA. None.			Same time last season	3,782
	Same time last season			Grand total ..	5,579
	SHANGHAI. None.			Grand total same time last year ..	6,309
	Same time last season ..	50			

Market Report.

Kanagawa, August 17, 1864.

EXPORTS.

Silk .. .. There are only 90 bales on the market.
Tea .. .. Fine, 30 to 34 dollars; medium, 24 to 29 dollars; common, 19 to 23 dollars; ordinary, none offering.
Raw cotton .. Fine, 27 to 28 dollars per picul; fair supply; good quality scarce.
Seaweed .. Fine green, 6 dollars; large, 4 dollars; small brown, 5 dollars; large 2 dollars 80 cents.
Copper .. No supply and nothing doing.
Fish oil .. 7 dollars per picul, nominal, small supply.
Rapeseed oil.. 11 dollars 50 cents: small stock.
Tobacco .. 5 to 6 dollars 75 cents; not much done; supply almost of inferior quality.
Peas .. .. 1 dollar 70 cents per picul.
Fish .. .. cuttle, 13 dollars 50 cents, scarce; shrimps, 13 dollars; sharkfins, 16 dollars; awabe and bicho de mar, none.
Isinglass .. 28 dollars per picul.
Wax .. .. Vegetable, 13 dollars 50 cents, nominal.
Mushrooms .. 24 dollars per picul; no demand.
Saltpetre .. 12 dollars 50 cents per picul.
Gallnuts .. 10 dollars per picul; good supply and in fair demand.
Camphor .. Nothing doing.
Rags .. .. 1 dollar nominal.
Coal .. .. 5 dollars for 10 piculs; charcoal—12 dollars for 10 piculs.
Timber .. Planks, per 100 pieces, 19 dollars.
Beams .. 20 ft. long by 12 in. and 12 in., each 3 dollars 70 cents.

IMPORTS.

Shirtings .. 5½ catties, 5 dollars to 5 dollars 25 cents; 6 catties, 5 dollars 25 cents to 5 dollars 30 cents; 6½ catties, 5 dollars 50 cents to 5 dollars 75 cents, nominal; white, little enquiry; spots, 4 dollars 50 cents to 5 dollars 50 cents; assorted, 5 dollars 90 cents to 6 dollars; dyed, 5 dollars 75 cents to 6 dollars.
T-Cloths .. 3 dollars 53 cents.
Camlets.. .. *S* 23 dollars 50 cents to 23 dollars 75 cents; *SS* 22 dollars 50 cents to 22 dollars 75 cents; *BBB* 24 dollars 20 cents.
Chintz .. .. Turkey red, 4 dollars to 4 dollars 20 cents; assorted, 2 dollars 75 cents to 3 dollars 50 cents.
Velvets .. .. Black, 35 yards, 11 dollars 25 cents to 11 dollars 50 cents per piece.

Velveteens .. Unsaleable.
Broad cloth and Spanish stripes.... No business done.
Damasks .. 6 dollars 25 cents to 6 dollars 50 cents.
Long ells .. 9 dollars 75 cents to 10 dollars.
Handkerchiefs .. 1 dollar 25 cents to 1 dollar 50 cents.
Cotton yarn .. Nos. 16 to 24, 70 to 80 dollars; Nos. 28 to 32, 80 to 95 dollars; Nos. 38 to 42, 100 to 105 dollars per picul, nominal; no demand.
Ginghams .. 12 yards, 5 dollars 60 cents to 6 dollars 50 cents per piece.
Saffron .. .. 11 dollars to 11 dollars 50 cents per catty.
Betelnuts .. No sales.
Quinine.. .. 1 dollar 70 cents per ounce, nominal.
Quicksilver .. 70 dollars to 71 dollars 50 cents.
Semen cynae .. 22 dollars per picul, nominal; nothing doing.
Vermilion .. 53 dollars per box of 50 catties.
Sugar .. .. Unsaleable.
Taffachelass .. Glasgow make, 4 dollars 25 cents; Swiss double warp, 4 dollars 90 cents.
Window glass .. 4 dollars to 4 dollars 25 cents per box; no sales.
Sapanwood .. No sales.
Rattans.. .. No sales.
Cloves .. .. 10 dollars 50 cents per picul, nominal.
Rhio gambier .. 4 dollars 25 cents to 4 dollars 60 cents per picul.
Rhubarb .. 18 to 19 dollars; no enquiry.
Buffalo hides .. No sales.
Iron .. .. Nail rod, 3 dollars to 3 dollars 25 cents per picul, nominal.
Bar iron .. „ 3 dollars to 3 dollars 25 cents per picul, nominal.
Lead .. .. 6 dollars 50 cents per picul, nominal; unsaleable.
Spelter .. .. 5 dollars 25 cents to 5 dollars 50 cents per picul; little enquired for.
Tin plates .. 7 dollars 50 cents to 7 dollars 75 cents per box.
Tin .. .. Nothing doing.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

Extract from the "Japan Herald" of August 20, 1864.

EXPORTS from the Port of Kanagawa-Yokohama.

Exports of SILK since July 1, 1864.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Bales averaged as 80 catties.
	To EUROPE.	
	Total—	
	1863-64	10,184
	Marseilles	1,205
	England	8,979
	1862-63	6,862
	1861-62	3,139
	1864-65—	
July 13	Ganges	64
,, 7	Nepaul	86
Aug. 14	Cadiz	43
		193
	Total.—To England	120
	Marseilles	73
		193
	Same time last year	279
	To SHANGHAI.	
	Total—	
	1863-64	5,362
	1862-63	17,740
	1861-62	8,596
	1864-65—	
July 13	Ganges	17
Aug. 14	Cadiz	50
		67
	Same time last year	3,124

Exports of TEA since June 1, 1864.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Lbs.
	To EUROPE.	
	Total—	
	1863-64	2,137,299
	1862-63	2,600,258
	1861-62	2,185,455
	1864-65—	
June 9	Patricia	9,548
,, 9	Merse	23,160
,, 30	Natal	24,267
July 5	Yokohama	4,512
Aug. 6	Amoy	204,007
	Anna Maria	116,132
		381,626
	Same time last year	380,681
	To SHANGHAI.	
	Total—	
	1863-64	1,330,752
	1862-63	1,842,819
	1861-62	2,466,701
	1864-65—	
June 14	Cadiz	9,918
July 13	Ganges	5,678
,, 27	Nepaul	6,320
		21,916
	Same time last year	388,912

Export of COTTON since July 1, 1864.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Bales.
	To EUROPE.	
	Total—	
	1863-64	42,216
	1862-63	1,036
	1864-65—	
Aug. 13	Jane and Isabella	1,313
	Anna Maria	632
		1,945
	Same time last year	2,477
	To SHANGHAI.	
	Total—	
	1863-64	1,664
	1862-63	502
	1863-64	...
	Same time last year	50

To Hong Kong.

Total—		
1863-64	330	
1862-63	1,145	
1861-62	180	
1864-65	...	
Same time last year	...	June 8
		Aug. 4
		,, 15

To America.

Total—		
1863-64	55	
1862-63	144	
1864-65	...	
Same time last year	23	July 2
		,, 8

Grand total—		
1863-64	15,931	
1862-63	25,891	
1861-62	11,915	
1864-65	260	
Same time last year	3,426	

To Hong Kong.

Total—		
1863-64	300,598	
1862-63	180,801	
1861-62	906,029	
1864-65—		
Viola	1,000	July 8
Chanticleer	49,299	,, 23
Houqua	398,575	Aug. 4
	448,874	,, 13
		,, 16
Same time last year	114,421	

To America.

Total—		
1863-64	...	
1862-63	...	
1861-62	...	
1864-65—		
Ida D. Rogers	132,801	
Emily Banning	65,180	
	197,981	
Same time last year	150,531	

Grand total—		
1863-64	5,318,123	
1862-63	5,796,388	
1861-62	5,847,133	
1864-65	1,050,397	
Same time last year	1,034,545	

To Hong Kong.

1863-64	28,671
1862-63	8,107
1864-65—	
Zwallow	654
John and Mory	500
Chanticleer	781
Northern Crown	414
Blairmore	526
	2,875
Same time last year	3,782

To America.

Total—	
1863-64	...
1862-63	342
1864-65	...
Same time last year	...

Grand total—	
1863-64	72,893
1862-63	9,645
1864-65	4,820
Same time last year	6,309

Market Report.

Imports.

We may almost repeat our report of last week as to the condition of this branch of trade: the utter cessation of supplies of Silk rebounding in daily increasing effect, and preventing operation.

American drills			
Grey shirtings	5½ catty	5 10 to	5 20
„ „	6½ „	5 50	5 60
White „		5 25	6 90
„ spots		5 20	5 30
Dyed spots		5 75	5 90
T-cloths			
Turkey red shirtings		4 25	4 50
Brocades, white		5 50	5 75
„ coloured		5 60	6 0
Chintz, assorted		2 50	4 0
Camlets, BBB, good colours		23 50	24 75
„ assorted		24 25	24 50
„ S, good assortment		22 25	24 0
„ SS		21 0	23 50
„ SSS, good assortment		19 50	22 50

Sales.

Camlet cords		7 0 to	8 0
Taffachelass		4 20	5 0
Lead		6 0	6 50
Iron, nail rod		3 50	4 0
Tin, block, unsaleable best		26 0	28 0
„ plate		7 0	7 25
Spelter, no sales		6 0	6 55
Velvets, black		11 0	11 50
„ assorted		9 0	10 0
Lastings		17 0	18 75
Long ells		8 0	9 0
„ scarlet		—	—
Yarn, 16 to 24, nominal		75 0	80 0
„ 28 32 „		95 0	100 0
„ 38 42 „		95 0	100 0
Rhubarb, dull of sale		18 0	19 0
Quinine, per ounce		1 75	—
Saffron, per catty		13 0	—
Semen cynæ, per picul		21 0	—
Safflower, Chinese		90 0	95 0

Exports.

Silk.

No change can be reported under this head. We have not heard of the arrival of a single bale to our market, though we hear still of stocks accumulating at Yeddo.

Ida, best	None.
„ medium	„
„ inferior	„
Sodi	„
Mybash, best parcels offering	„
„ medium	„
Sinchu inferior	„
Oshio, best parcels	„
„ medium; none; nominal	„
Oshio, inferior	None
Coshu, best parcels	„
„ medium; none; nominal	„
„ inferior	„
Hatchogee, best, nominal	„
„ very inferior	„
Mashta	„
Æchesan, nominal	„

Tea.

Business has been steady during the week and settlements to the extent of 1,820 piculs have been made at about our quotations given below. Stocks of fine tea are increasing, and stand thus:—

Stocks—	
Ordinary	None.
Good do.	„
Common	„
Good do.	„
Medium	300 piculs
Fine	3,000 „
Finest	None.

Quotations are as follows:—		
Ordinary	No quotation.	
Good do.	„	
Common	„	
Good common, nominal	14 0 to 22	0
Medium	23 0 27	0
Fine	28 0 31	0
Finest	None.	

Cotton.

The quality still deteriorating. But very little business done, the supplies being very small. The demand is pretty active and prices have been well maintained.

Japanese raw cotton	26 25 to	27	50
Vegetable wax	14 0	15	0
Bees' wax	No sales.		
Rape seed	None.		
Rape seed oil	„		
Fish	—	6	50
Seaweed, cut	4 50 to	7	50
„ uncut	2 50	4	0
Cuttlefish	12 50	16	0
Mushrooms	22 50	25	0
Isinglass	None.		
Coir	4 0 to	4	50
Gallnuts	8 50	9	50
Dried shrimps	11 0 to	14	50
Camphor	24 0	28	0
Fokling	3 0	4	0
Copper bolts	None.		
„ wire	26 0 to	28	0

Ginseng, per catty	..	1 50	2 50	Saltpetre	None.
Flour, per picul ..	..	2 0	2 40	Timber, planks, 12 ft. by 1 ft., per 100 planks .	17 0 to 20 0 Nothing doing.
Coal, Japanese ..	..	—	—		
Tobacco, per picul.	..	3 50	6 80		

Freight—To Shanghai, per steamer, for silk 3½ dollars per bale; measurement 5 dollars per ton. To Hong Kong, per sailing vessel, 3 dollars per ton of 40 cubic feet; per steamer, 7 dollars. To London, cotton and tea, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*; silk, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*l.* per ton of 50 cubic feet.

Exchange (at 12 m.)

London, Bank, 6 months, sterling 5*s.* 1*d.*, nominal.
„ Private, 5*s.* 1½*d.* nominal.
Shanghai, Bank, 10 days, sterling 75, nominal.
„ Private, 10 days, sterling 76, nominal.
Hong Kong, Bank, 10 days, 5½, nominal.
„ Private, 15 days, sterling 6, nominal.
Pekin gold, per bar, 213½.
Spanish dollars, nominal.

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

Extracts from the "Japan Herald."

Yokohama, July 16, 1864.

In our issue of the 25th ultimo, when taking a retrospective review of the silk season of 1863-64, we stated that everything in this country is mysterious or falsely represented, or purposely hid from our view.

We had hardly imagined that the correctness of our assertion would be so soon exemplified and demonstrated.

For the last day or two we have heard of a new hitch in the importation of silk from Yeddo. What the real impediment is we are as yet at a loss to tell. The new season's produce does not come down, although we hear that it has already accumulated to a pretty considerable extent in Yeddo, and that is all we know for certain.

Of course all our information in respect to trade is obtained through the Japanese merchants; hence a variety of reports which must be compared and carefully sifted before we can even draw near the truth. There is very little doubt that the native dealers are fully acquainted with the real state of things; but they dare not tell it to us openly, as they are afraid of committing themselves, and drawing upon their devoted heads the punishments with which their authorities fail not to visit such revelations.

All our anxious inquiries with regard to the non-arrival of silk from the country have been met with ominous shakes of the head, and such replies as the following:—"There is a deal of trouble in Yeddo with the officers;" or, "The officers refuse to inspect the silk and to let it come down to Yokohama."

Now what all these replies mean is not precisely clear, but they are sufficient to show there must be a preconcerted plan laid down by somebody to prevent or restrict the operations between the native dealers and the foreigners.

All the silk coming from the interior of the country to Yokohama has to pass through Yeddo, and cannot be conveyed thence to this place without paying a heavy squeeze, and being accompanied with a permit. These regulations leave the native merchants entirely in the power of the Japanese authorities, who can at their pleasure either grant or withdraw their permit.

It is not our intention at present to try to discover whether there is any connection between this fresh attempt to hamper the trade of Yokohama, and the restriction which was imposed about this time last year

upon the arrivals of silk from the country. The intention last year was to annoy us; it is obviously the same this year.

Under such circumstances we feel called upon once more to draw the attention of our Ministers and Consuls to the repeated annoyances which the foreign merchants are made to suffer, as if they were carrying on their operations not under the stipulations of a Treaty which must be respected, but solely at the beck and will of the Japanese Government.

The Government official interference in trade (for whatever end it may be pursued) is not confined to this port. We often hear heavy complaints from Nagasaki on the same subject, and at Hakodadi the abuse prevails to a very considerable extent. There the Governor, who is himself rather a favourite among foreigners, appears to be led by his officials, who not having his responsibility, are said to advise him to the pursuit of the most illiberal policy towards foreigners; so that, although civil and apparently friendly, they would seem at the Northern Port, as elsewhere, entirely oblivious of the fact that our Treaties convey to us some rights and privileges, and puffed up with the notion that all civilities are merely free favours of which we should be everlastingly proud and grateful. The whole of the trade of the port is conducted by a system of contracts; very few if any of these can be made without the submission by the Japanese dealer of a considerable squeeze for "registering." A few silk contracts with neighbouring Princes are reported to have been agreed upon; owing to this interference, one, if not more, of them was totally broken, and others only partly fulfilled. The like interference prevails in respect to the sale of steamers. The "Meteor" was sold to the Governor of Hakodadi, Koide Meeno no Kami; other proposed transactions in steamers have been successfully thwarted by the greedy drones in the Japanese hive. We hear that a Prince of the Province of Tsoogaroo (Etsjiu no Kami, we expect) had sent his officers to Hakodadi with 158,000 dollars for the purchase of steamers; but the Governor, under the pretext that they had no right to go on a trial trip in a foreign vessel without his consent, which he would not give, spoilt the bargain with respect to the "London." A radical change in the officialdom of Hadodadi seems to be urgently required.

The Provinces of Hidatchi, Schimotsuki, Shimosa, and Musashi, are said to be in a most disordered condition, in consequence of ravages and disorders committed by the Shaeshing-Cumi, a body of rebels or fanatic patricts, dating its start from the ancient college in Mito, which it is said has established its head-quarters upon the hills in the neighbourhood of the great River Bandotaro, and from whence they levy black-mail of money and men from the neighbouring smaller Daimios, and other inhabitants, with the professed purpose of organizing a formidable force to aid in any measures for the expulsion of foreigners.

Inclosure 6 in No. 3.

Extract from the "Japan Commercial News."

Kanagawa, August 17, 1864.

We have received intelligence from a reliable source that the Japanese are still endeavouring to restrict trade with foreigners as much as they can. It was the custom until lately for some dealers to collect silk in the interior of the country and bring it to Yokohama for sale; it is now reported that those petty dealers are no longer allowed to bring their few bales of silk to Yokohama, but must sell the same to Government brokers in Yeddo at a fixed price. From nine to fifteen brokers or

silk merchants have been appointed by the Government of the Tycoon for the purpose of receiving the silk at Yeddo.

Yokohama silk brokers and merchants, if they wish to purchase silk must do so from the said Government brokers or merchants at Yeddo, at their price, and without any reference to quantity or quality.

As there is a great scarcity of money in the hand of the native Kanagawa merchants, there is little prospect of silk being brought to this market unless foreigners send money to Yeddo, and purchase on those terms, taking all risk and responsibility on themselves for short weight, inferior quality, and the risk of sending large sums of money, as foreigners are not allowed to go to Yeddo, and we suppose Chinese are equally precluded from going there. If merchants are inclined to purchase silk on those unsatisfactory terms, will the Government of the Tycoon guarantee the safe delivery of treasury at Yeddo? Would the Japanese Government, in the event of money being paid into their hands, guarantee, in the event of silk not being procurable, the repayment of the said money, or a guarantee that a fair equivalent value in silk is delivered at Yokohama? Under these circumstances we are left entirely in the hands of the Japanese; and however trustworthy a person (Japanese) might be sent to Yeddo, he is liable to pressure being put on him by the Government officials.

Few of our mercantile community will, we are assured, be inclined to trade in silk on those terms. The object of the Japanese in so doing, it is said, is to lower the price of silk in the country, and prevent as much as they can foreigners from exporting, which, in the view we take of the matter is, that it is a virtual stoppage of the silk trade; at the same time we learn that there are some bales in store at Yeddo.

Inclosure 7 in No. 3.

Yokohama Trade Report, August 13, 1864.

We are sorry to have to report our market to be in an unsatisfactory state, from the small quantities of produce brought forward; consequently the exports are on a very limited scale. The import market is almost stagnant, either from the want of funds amongst the Japanese merchants, or some interference on the part of the Government. To divine the cause is an utter impossibility; consequently our import quotations are merely nominal, few or no transactions having taken place.

Silk.—A lot of about 300 bales have been received during the last week. It is reported that most of those where brought to market under contract, price not stated. A small amount, about forty bales, were offered on the market, and were purchased, it is reported, at the rate of 550 dollars per picul. As far as our information goes we are informed that there is a stock in Yeddo of about 1,500, but can get no authentic information.

Tea.—There has been an increased supply received of a better quality, as the demand for the American market has ceased for the present, from the reported increase of duty in the United States and the unfavourable report from England. There are a few purchasers in the market at present, consequently prices are on the decline to the extent of 3 to 4 dollars per picul.

Cotton.—The supply since our last has been fair and prices have ruled steady, and buyers rather holding back. Good qualities are scarce, and the price quoted is from 27 to 28 dollars.

Imports.—Full supplies from Europe and China having arrived in addition to the large stock on hand, and nearly a total stagnation of

trade either from want of funds on the part of the Japanese or from the disturbed state of the country, we cannot satisfactorily explain; consequently, our import quotations are merely nominal.

No. 4.

Sir R. Alcock to Earl Russell.—(*Received December* 13.)

(Extract.) *Yokohama, October* 15, 1864.

I AM happy to be able to report, as one of the results of the operations of the allied squadrons at Shimonasaki, and the subsequent Conference with the Gorogio at Yeddo, that the stoppage of silk to this port, which has been persevered in for more than three months to the great injury of our trade, has ceased; and during the past week some 3,000 bales have come in freely. This material fruit of victory was not however obtained, I am sorry to say, without further and vigorous efforts on my part and on that of my colleagues, even after the most explicit and reiterated assurances given by the Members of the Gorogio during the Conference at Yeddo.

I believe this is partly to be accounted for by the fact adverted to in the inclosed letter on the subject from Mr. Consul Winchester with its inclosure. I transmit it, moreover, as giving a curious history of the utterly unscrupulous way in which this Government and its officials think themselves at liberty to proceed whenever they have an adequate object to gain, or where the interests of the Tycoon and the trade of foreigners are, or seem to be, at variance.

I believe Mr. Winchester is not far wrong in attributing to them, in connection with this protracted stoppage of the silk trade, a gigantic scheme of monopoly, which the Government proposed to work through certain licensed guilds in the capital, and a scheme for drawing within their control the whole foreign trade, import as well as export. This would have been to establish the old cohong system of Canton, which it took a great war of three years to destroy. I have reason to conclude some analogous project was really conceived in high places.

To defeat such an attempt and render it wholly abortive, for the present at all events, even if we have not succeeded in convincing them of the futility of all such designs in future, is not, I conceive, the least valuable or important of the first fruits gathered from the successful assertion of the rights conferred by Treaty at Shimonasaki.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Consul Winchester to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir, *Kanagawa, October* 6, 1864.

MR. L. A. JOSEPH, agent of the well-known Indian firm of D. Sassoon, Sons, and Co., yesterday made to me the following complaint:—

That the Japanese officers had arrested at the village of Omoku (lying beyond Treaty Point) a boat laden with 230 bales of raw silk on which he had made advances, the silk in question having been shipped by Nakeiyal, the commercial agent of the Prince of Satsuma, and marked with his seal.

I at once wrote to the Governor a communication setting forth Mr. Joseph's statement, claiming the release of the silk and holding him responsible for its detention, as being contrary to Treaty.

In a few hours the Vice-Governor called at the Consulate, and requested to be informed in what respect I considered the Treaty violated by the arrest of this boat. My reply was at once to point to the XIVth Article of the Treaty, first paragraph, as the same had been

further explained by the agreement made between the First Envoys and the Foreign Secretaries at Paris and London.

I added that the course now pursued by the Tycoon's Government of attempting to create a monopoly, with the object of levying a duty of *5s.* per catty, was clearly illegal.

The Vice-Governor then asked me for a statement of Mr. Joseph's precise interest in this silk, remarking that the Governor would repay his advances, and the silk be sent back to Yeddo. The persons who had brought the silk had violated the regulations, and were liable to punishment.

The return of Mr. Joseph's advances, I observed, did not cover his whole interest in this shipment. This mercantile arrangement had been made with reference to the fulfilment of this contract, What I claimed was the release of the vessel, and the conveyance of the silk to Mr. Joseph's godown. I had no objection to give a statement of Mr. Joseph's exact interest, and would send it forward in the course of the day.

The Vice-Governor continued, that the silk was introduced contrary to regulations established by the Japanese Government, and the parties so acting were punishable; also that the British merchants had been duly warned through Captain Vyse not to make advances to the Japanese.

To this I rejoined the statement that such regulations having for their object the monopoly of the trade, and an imposition of the duty of 25 per cent. in addition to the 5 per cent. leviable by Tariff, were in direct contravention of the Treaty; that the detention of produce belonging to a Daimio was opposed to the agreement come to by their own Envoys, and the warning given by Captain Vyse against the system of advances was grounded on the chances of the Japanese merchants failing in their engagements from inability or want of faith, not from the restrictive action of the Japanese Government.

For three months no silk had been allowed to come to this market; during that time the prices in Europe had been rising. The anxiety to obtain produce may have led to imprudent advances, but that was a risk all merchants understood and were ready to stand by.

The Vice-Governor left me, continuing to state that parties breaking the rules were liable to punishment.

Afterwards I informed the Governor that the interest in the detained silk consisted of an advance of 5,000 dollars on a contract for 150 piculs.

No clearer evidence can be desired than what is afforded by the facts above detailed that the influence of the Sako party, or the desire of conciliating it, has not been the sole cause of the restrictions on silk; and that it has been a question between the Tycoon's Administration and those of the Princes as to how much the former can exact, and how little the latter can get off with paying.

The circumstances also show the importance of defeating the gigantic scheme of monopoly which the high authorities of Yeddo have devised, and which they propose to work through the rich guilds in the capital—a scheme embracing not only silk, but cotton and tea also, and including in its scope the purchase of woollen and cotton manufactures.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

P.S.—The following reply to my letter representing Mr. Joseph's complaint aptly illustrates the Japanese notions of their obligations under Treaty.

C. A. W.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

The Governor of Kanagawa to Consul Winchester.

(Translation.)

I TAKE the liberty to answer your letter dated the 5th of the 9th month (5th October), in which you desire our intervention for the release of the silk concealed in the Japanese junk at Omoku village, and on which your merchant Joseph has made an advance.

It has just come to our ears that another junk laden with goods intended to be smuggled has anchored off the coast at the village of Tsurumi. I have inquired into the affair, and discovered the fraud, and at this moment it is under further investigation.

You will thus see that I do not consider such things to be violations of the Treaty.

No one has named to us the commercial agent as a party at Satsuma in the matter. If Mr. Joseph has made the advance to such unreliable person, it will be for you to deliver him into our custody.

Furthermore, as it is an infringement of the agreement made by us with your predecessor, Mr. Consul Vyse, that any advance should be made by your merchants to ours, the advance will, if it has really been made, be repaid to Mr. Joseph after our investigation is completed; and with this view I have to request that the goods which Mr. Joseph has already received be delivered up to us.

With respect and consideration.

7th day, 9th month, 1st year Gengi (October 7, 1864).

(Signed) TOKI OSUMI NO KAMI.

No. 5.

Sir R. Alcock to Earl Russell.—(Received March 7.)

(Extract.) *Nagasaki, January* 3, 1865.

As I have only received the inclosed Report and Returns on my embarkation to leave Japan, I must content myself with their simple transmission. As Mr. Gower announces, however, the intention of incorporating 1863-64 in a more satisfactory and complete form very shortly, there is the less necessity for analysis or remark in regard to these.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Acting Consul Gower to Sir R. Alcock.

(Extract.) *Nagasaki, January* 3, 1865.

IN compliance with your expressed wish to have a kind of memorandum on the trade of this port during 1863, I now have the honour to inclose copy of the Returns (five in number) which were made for that year, and which I purpose to include in my double Report for 1863-64, which is in course of preparation, and will be sent to the Legation in a few days.

I am sorry that there is no material time before your departure to-morrow to complete the Returns of 1864, and thus enable me on facts, namely, on totals, to give a comparative account of the trade during these respective years; but I can safely state that, although continued

serious political disturbances greatly affected commerce at this port at that period, the latter year was in general the most prosperous, when also large operations of a new nature were transacted in the sale of steamers, fire-arms, and munitions of war.

The political state of the country in 1863 was at one period of so threatening an aspect as to render foreign life and property in Japan most insecure, and especially so at Nagasaki, owing to its proximity to Kagosima, the capital of the Prince of Satsuma, with whom we were in active hostile relations.

The threatened expulsion of foreigners, and the fear of the native merchants that such would really be the case, caused at different times a sudden demand to spring up for imports, which frequently enabled our merchants to clear off large stocks with facility; but this temporary demand unfortunately subsided as suddenly into complete inactivity as soon as the anticipations of the native dealers with regard to the expulsion of foreigners from the country were dispelled.

The closing of the Straits at Shimonasaki again greatly injured the mercantile interest of this port in 1864, this being the depôt of exports and imports for the Islands of Kiusiu, Sikoku, and Nipon up as far as the commercial capital Osaka, native junks being the chief means of conveyance, which invariably chose the safe lake-like route of the Inland Sea.

The principal imports of this port are cotton-manufactured goods, such as grey shirtings, cambrics, camlets, &c., the demand for which is increasing, and we can anticipate will become still greater as the Japanese are now commencing to export so much of the raw material. To these may now be added woollen-manufactured goods. The demand for foreign medicines, in which Dutch merchants principally dealt, has steadily been decreasing.

The principal exports are—

Tea, the cultivation of which is rapidly increasing, and large shipments are now made direct to England.

Vegetable Wax, which is also much cultivated to meet foreign demand.

Raw Cotton, also greatly increased and increasing.

Tobacco.—A considerable business in this article has commenced at very remunerative prices.

Timber formerly was largely exported to China, and increased much the coast shipping; but, owing to the rebellion there having partly been put down, the business in this article has now almost entirely ceased.

So little was done in *Silk*, owing to the great distance from the producing districts, that it is hardly worth while placing this valuable article amongst our principal exports; but there is every probability that under this head will be classed

Sugar, the cultivation of which is increasing in the Island of Sikoku, and the Prince of Satsuma has sent to England for machinery to manufacture and purify what is now extensively grown in the Islands of Siu-kiu (Lew-chew).

To the accompanying Returns of 1863, I may add that seven steamers were sold to the Japanese, viz.:—

			Dollars.
March—The	"Sir Charles Forbes"	for	58,000
„ The	"Victoria"	„	22,000
April —The	"Contest"	„	95,000
„ The	"Shanghai"	„	135,000
„ The	"Sir George Grey"	„	85,000
October—The	"Sarah"	„	75,000
„ The	"Shoey-Leen"	„	100,000
	Giving a total of		570,000

In conclusion, I have the honour to remark that owing to the successful re-opening of the Inland Sea, trade is rapidly reviving at this port, and that the general opinion of the Nagasaki trading community is, that there is every reason to hope a very flourishing business will be transacted in 1865.

Not having been at this port in 1863, I am not able now to form a correct idea of the real value of trade during that year, which the inclosed Returns only represent in part; but, to the best of my knowledge and means, I shall endeavour to give all the required detailed information and valuation in pounds sterling in my Official Report for the two past years.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

IMPORTS at Nagasakiduring the Year 1863.

Name of Merchandize.	In British Vessels.			In Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		Taels.	Taels.		Taels.	Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Aloes-wood .. .. .. piculs	..	..	..	11	1,351	270	11	1,351	270
Betel-nuts .. .. .. ,,	154	848	169	2,654	15,697	3,139	2,808	16,545	3,308
Brushes (Chinese) .. .. .. pieces	3,000	450	90	..	..	..	3,000	450	90
Camlets .. .. ,,	9,268	412,012	20,600	4,492	207,842	10,589	13,760	619,854	31,189
Camphor .. .. piculs	..	..	..	3·72	4,450	889	3·72	4,450	889
Cassia .. .. ,,	..	..	..	212	3,127	525	212	3,127	525
Carpets .. .. pieces	..	..	..	1,403	4,308	215	1,403	4,308	215
Chintzes .. .. ,,	6,824	76,050	3,802	5,436	40,454	2,022	12,260	116,504	5,824
Cigars .. .. ,,	..	..	..	15,150	2,285	456	15,150	2,285	456
Cloth .. .. ,,	120	6,270	313	612	55,239	2,751	732	61,509	3,064
Cloves .. .. piculs	..	..	..	1,143	32,666	6,531	1,143	32,666	6,531
Coal (English) .. .. .. ,,	10,890	16,334	816	3,350	5,025	250	14,240	21,359	1,066
Corals .. .. boxes	1	2,000	400	..	..	..	1	2,000	400
Cotton handkerchiefs .. .. pieces	220	440	22	110	1,360	272	330	1,800	294
Cottonets .. .. ,,	300	3,000	150	5,070	48,410	2,420	5,370	51,410	2,570
Cotton yarn .. .. .. piculs	..	..	..	169	23,224	1,260	169	23,224	1,260
Cutch .. .. ,,	..	..	..	1,294	22,381	3,474	1,294	22,381	3,474
Deer-horns .. .. .. ,,	..	..	..	7	1,059	211	7	1,059	211
Drinkables .. .. .. barrels	847	6,229	2,178	1,730	19,403	6,789	2,577	25,632	8,967
Dye-stuffs .. .. .. piculs	21	3,176	635	..	..	..	21	3,176	635
Earthenware .. .. .. boxes	132	873	175	46,206	5,069	1,063	46,338	5,942	1,238
Fishing lines .. .. .. piculs	12	7,609	1,521	12·11	8,187	1,637	24·11	15,796	3,158
Ghensing .. .. ,,	34	8,962	1,792	15·20	4,359	871	49·20	13,321	2,663
Ginghams .. .. .. pieces	150	1,575	84	6,526	58,168	2,908	6,676	59,743	2,992
Glassware .. .. .. boxes	125	317	63	106	5,265	1,052	231	5,582	1,115
Hides .. .. pieces	12	120	24	793	1,360	272	805	1,480	296

Imports at Nagasaki during the Year 1863—*continued.*

Name of Merchandize.		In British Vessels.			In Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
			Taels.	Taels.		Taels.	Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Hoof (Buffalo)	piculs	44	3,553	711	82	1,695	337	126	5,248	1,048
Horn ,,	,,	..	..	..	189	7,552	1,509	189	7,552	1,509
Horn (Rhinoceros)	,,	2·60	3,697	739	3·11	962	191	5·71	4,659	930
Indigo	,,	90	5,722	1,144	154	9,336	1,866	244	15,058	3,010
Ivory	,,	0·80	283	57	23·5	13,126	1,270	23·85	13,409	1,327
Iron	,,	553	3,736	747	..	..	..	553	3,736	747
Lead	,,	13,605	305,945	15,297	12,864	252,494	12,623	26,469	558,439	27,920
Leather	pieces	7,600	2,368	478	2,222	885	181	9,822	3,253	659
Liquorice-root	piculs	..	..	..	171	2,562	512	171	2,562	512
Long-ells	pieces	850	20,868	1,043	466	12,303	615	1,316	33,171	1,658
Mattings	,,	..	..	..	5,380	11,767	2,353	5,380	11,767	2,353
Medicines	piculs	11,360	241,912	48,381	10,553	167,681	29,290	21,913	409,593	77,671
Musk	,,	0·17	1,840	368	0·95	2,511	501	1·12	4,351	869
Oil	barrels	..	..	..	280	3,454	690	280	3,454	690
Paint	,,	4	165	22	93	2,592	452	97	2,757	474
Paper (Chinese)	piculs	2,081	12,502	2,500	843	2,469	493	2,924	14,971	2,993
Pepper	,,	151	1,816	363	290	6,370	1,274	441	8,186	1,637
Quicksilver	,,	42	2,520	504	69	12,224	2,444	111	14,744	2,948
Quinine	ounces	100	500	100	..	..	..	100	500	100
Rattan	piculs	300	2,618	524	646	5,829	1,165	946	8,447	1,689
Rhubarb	,,	..	..	..	774	29,358	5,870	774	29,358	5,870
Sail-cloth	pieces	..	..	..	170	1,480	74	170	1,480	74
Sandal-wood	piculs	..	..	..	145	5,244	1,048	145	5,244	1,048
Sapan-wood	,,	775	7,267	1,453	1,284	9,957	1,991	2,059	17,224	3,444
Shark-skins	pieces	84	3,560	712	405	13,557	2,711	489	17,117	3,423
Sheep-skins	,,	..	..	..	800	385	77	800	385	77

IMPORTS at Nagasaki during the Year 1863—*continued.*

Name of Merchandize.		In British Vessels.			In Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
			Taels.	Taels.		Taels.	Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Shell (tortoise)	pieces	0·61	293	58	3·46	3,118	620	47	3,411	678
Ship-chandleries	boxes	582	22,735	4,480	..	..	..	582	22,735	4,480
Shirtings (grey)	pieces	2,800	26,600	1,330	1,950	19,500	975	4,750	46,100	2,305
,, (red)	,,	4,700	51,455	2,572	5,351	52,014	2,540	10,051	103,469	5,112
,, (white)	,,	10,321	151,089	7,553	685	4,925	246	11,006	156,014	7,799
Silk goods	,,	..	..	..	180	1,080	54	180	1,080	54
Soap	boxes	..	..	..	72	2,134	426	72	2,134	426
Spanish stripes	pieces	..	..	..	250	1,500	75	250	1,500	75
Spelter	piculs	1,581	30,538	1,527	3,804	64,058	3,202	5,385	94,596	4,729
Stores	boxes	612	3,748	749	1,511	11,863	1,318	2,123	15,611	2,067
Sugar-candy	piculs	41	1,449	290	327	10,366	2,092	368	11,815	2,382
,, (brown)	,,	200	3,924	785	..	..	..	200	3,924	785
,, (white)	,,	173	3,633	726	1,584	35,793	7,157	1,757	39,426	7,883
Sundries	boxes	143	550	110	866	4,828	917	1,009	5,378	1,027
Tin	piculs	5,944	466,906	23,345	4,176	194,433	9,721	10,120	661,339	33,066
Tin-plates	,,	545	8,368	1,674	645	6,391	965	1,190	14,759	2,639
Unicorn	,,	0·50	1,500	300	..	..	..	0·50	1,500	300
Velvet	pieces	504	11,216	611	513	10,198	509	1,017	21,414	1,120
Vermilion	piculs	38	7,160	1,430	46	8,671	1,734	84	15,831	3,164
Woollen blankets	pieces	6,160	15,050	751	750	2,262	112	6,910	17,312	863
Total in Japanese taels		..	1,973,351	156,268	..	1,579,616	152,066	..	3,552,967	308,334

N.B.—Average value of the dollar in 1863, equal to 5·85 Japanese taels.

British Consulate, Nagasaki, January 3, 1865. (Signed) ABEL A. F. GOWER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

Exports from Nagasaki during the Year 1863.

Name of Merchandize.		In British Vessels.			In Foreign Vessels.			Totals.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
			Taels.	Taels.		Taels.	Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Antimony	piculs	..	..	..	100	200	10	100	200	10
Awabee	,,	142	5,409	270	83	4,444	219	225	9,853	489
Bamboo ware	boxes	41	490	24	1,765	1,701	84	1,806	2,191	108
Bronzes	,,	41	432	21	35	900	45	76	1,332	66
Camphor	piculs	334	24,917	1,646	2,543	170,407	8,518	2,877	195,324	10,164
Cassia	,,	..	..	..	213	782	39	213	782	39
Charcoal	,,	8,462	13,879	693	7,348	13,602	676	15,810	27,481	1,369
Cigars	pieces	..	..	..	106,500	479	23	106,500	479	23
Coal	piculs	7,948	11,921	595	8,598	13,247	661	16,546	25,168	1,256
Cocoons	packages	..	..	..	13	8,060	403	13	8,060	403
Coir	piculs	2,651	11,376	568	753	8,746	434	3,404	20,122	1,002
Cotton, manufactured	pieces	9,528	15,612	780	11,209	23,716	1,185	20,737	39,328	1,965
,, raw	piculs	1,805	86,594	4,329	4,120	235,908	11,292	5,925	322,502	15,621
Crockery and porcelain	pieces	294,274	15,711	784	276,825	32,964	1,643	571,099	48,675	2,427
Cuttle-fish	piculs	1,784	47,207	2,356	2,457	68,198	3,407	4,241	115,405	5,763
Deer horns	,,	25	485	24	86	1,700	82	111	2,185	106
Fire-wood	,,	3,416	2,079	104	1,250	586	26	4,666	2,665	130
Fish, dried	,,	149	7,604	381	86	1,092	53	235	8,696	434
Furniture	pieces	..	..	..	134	3,095	154	134	3,095	154
Gall-nuts	piculs	574	13,167	659	377	8,966	446	951	22,133	1,105
Ghensing	,,	210	95,664	4,786	113·31	55,272	2,762	323·31	150,936	7,548
Ghinang	,,	202	2,236	111	201	1,446	70	403	3,682	181
Honey	,,	24	665	33	24	519	25	48	1,184	58
Iriko	,,	139	6,753	338	290	10,351	515	429	17,104	853
Iron	,,	600	4,800	240	240	2,040	102	840	6,840	342
Isinglass	,,	1,031	56,584	2,828	886	53,891	2,690	1,917	110,475	5,518
Lacquered ware	boxes	8,467	10,901	535	6,036	11,293	563	14,503	22,194	1,098
Lobsters	piculs	15	768	38	130	4,632	730	145	5,400	768
Mattings	pieces	2,755	454	46	116	348	17	2,871	802	63

Name of Merchandize.	In British Vessels.			In Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		Taels.	Taels.		Taels.	Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Medicines .. .. .. piculs	1,380	24,888	1,243	1,473	13,683	680	2,853	38,571	1,923
Mushrooms .. .. .. ,,	1,152	112,178	5,605	957	57,359	2,840	2,109	169,537	8,445
Oil .. .. ,,	136	3,520	176	299	7,435	371	435	10,955	547
Orange-peel .. .. .. ,,	236	1,131	56	30	168	8	266	1,299	64
Paper .. .. ,,	1,110	17,023	851	759	16,938	844	1,869	33,961	1,695
Paper umbrellas .. .. .. pieces	200	141	7	11,090	2,061	103	11,290	2,202	110
Peas .. .. piculs	965	6,985	349	1,364	2,931	46	2,329	9,916	395
Planks .. .. pieces	762,963	142,484	7,122	700,832	132,126	6,594	1,463,795	274,610	13,716
Poles .. .. ,,	37,925	12,814	640	25,557	10,447	520	63,482	23,261	1,160
Rags .. .. ,,	966	724	36	293	586	29	959	1,310	65
Seaweed .. .. piculs	12,121	121,111	6,056	15,590	166,951	8,342	27,711	288,062	14,398
Shark fins .. .. .. ,,	80	3,325	165	68	3,189	138	148	6,514	303
Shells .. .. packages	102	1,865	92	440	2,063	102	542	3,928	194
Silk, raw .. .. piculs	280	250,771	12,538	33·40	40,420	2,021	313·4	291,191	14,559
Soy .. .. barrels	50	230	11	200	800	40	250	1,030	51
Stones, paving .. .. .. pieces	7,407	1,762	87	11,608	2,471	122	19,015	4,233	209
Sulphur .. .. piculs	444	2,938	147	725	3,998	199	1,169	6,936	346
Sundries .. .. packages	1,444	705	34	196	7,444	369	1,640	8,149	403
Tea	24,412	490,808	24,539	5,030	152,389	7,616	29,442	643,197	32,155
Tiles .. .. pieces	..	..	..	10,000	295	14	10,000	295	14
Timber .. .. ,,	..	..	..	2,217	2,088	104	2,217	2,088	104
Tobacco	1,807	16,767	838	3,748	23,879	1,191	5,555	40,646	2,029
Toys .. .. pieces	9,118	2,154	108	6,206	2,144	106	15,324	4,298	214
Vermicelli .. .. .. piculs	978	10,190	509	582	8,346	416	1,560	18,536	925
Wax, bees .. .. .. ,,	..	..	..	88	9,780	488	88	9,780	488
,, vegetable .. .. .. ,,	7,488	298,034	14,899	2,739	103,350	5,163	10,227	401,384	20,062
Total in Japanese Taels ..	..	1,958,256	98,297	..	511,926	75,340	..	3,470,182	173,637

The average value of the Mexican dollar during 1863 was 5·85 Japanese taels.

British Consulate, Nagasaki, January 3, 1865. (Signed) ABEL A. F. GOWER

Inclosure 4 in No. 5.

RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Nagasaki, Japan, from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

Arrivals.						Departures.					
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import-Cargo.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export-Cargo.
Comet	33,302	..	..	..	..	.. ..	336	13	Jan. 3	Shanghae	Tea, &c.
Malvern	20,782	..	..	..	..	.. ..	428	15	„ 9	London	General.
Fawn	30,572	..	..	..	..	.. ..	154	8	„ 10	Shanghae	„
Cobang	41,231	..	..	..	..	.. ..	357	11	„ 16	„	„
Excelsior	14,913	..	..	..	..	.. ..	462	17	„ 20	London	Tea, &c.
Tasso	20,396	..	..	..	..	.. ..	264	11	„ 26	Shanghae	General.
Lyee-moon	28,737	369	29	Jan. 2	Kanagawa	Ballast	369	29	„ 5	„	Ballast.
Syrian	35,144	228	20	„ 5	Shanghae	„	228	20	„ 20	„	Tea, Wax, &c.
Tycoon	41,232	271	11	„ 6	„	„	271	11	„ 31	„	General.
John and Mary ..	41,238	197	10	„ 16	„	„	197	10	„ „	„	„
Iron Prince ..	41,172	128	24	„ „	„	„	128	24	Mar. 25	„	„
Shanghai	30,712	412	58	„ „	„	„	412	58	Jan. 16	„	„
Eupatoria	23,621	263	10	„ 17	„	Sundries	263	10	„ 23	„	„
City of Nankow ..	43,997	241	25	„ 17	„	Ballast	241	25	„ 24	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Susan Douglas ..	13,558	116	11	„ 19	Hong Kong	„	116	11	„ 28	Shanghae	General.
Julien Edouard ..	41,369	430	30	„ 20	Shanghae	„	430	30	Feb. 7	„	„
Fenella	31,973	179	8	„ „	Kanagawa	„	179	8	Jan. 29	„	„
Esk	43,222	404	14	„ 23	Shanghae	„	404	14	Feb. 10	„	„
Lotus	44,850	461	31	„ „	„	„	461	31	Jan. 29	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Dolphin	41,228	396	14	„ 27	„	Sundries	396	14	Feb. 13	Shanghae	General.
Mona	41,216	303	18	„ „	„	Ballast	303	18	„ 16	„	„
G. C. Love	43,985	102	6	„ „	„	„	102	6	„ 3	„	„
London	32,519	407	50	„ 28	„	„	407	50	„ 2	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Comet	33,302	336	12	„ 30	„	„	336	12	„ 12	Shanghae	General.
Emperor	28,621	106	23	Feb. 2	Kanagawa	„	106	23	„ 2	„	„
Rajah	25,225	390	48	„ 5	Shanghae	Sundries	390	48	„ 9	Kanagawa	Ballast.

Queen Hortense ..	22,681	268	11	,,	,,	,,	Lead, Spelter, &c.	268	11	,	17	Shanghae	General.
Cobang	41,231	327	11	,,	,,	,,	Ballast	327	11	,,	27	,,	,,
Sir Charles Forbes..	41,208	138	26	,,	9	Kanagawa	,,	Sold to the Japanese Government.					
Victoria	32,516	94	14	,,	11	,,	,,	Idem.		Idem.			
Wild Dayrell ..	26,690	158	8	,,	20	Shanghae	Lead, Camlets, &c.	158	8	Feb.	27	Shanghae	Planks, &c.
Glenisla	43,505	372	15	,,	,,	,,	Ballast	372	15	April	6	St. Thomas's	Tea.
Eupatoria	23,621	263	10	,,	21	,,	,,	263	10	Feb.	25	Shanghae	Tea,charcoal,&c.
Syrian	35,144	228	15	,,	23	,,	,,	228	15	,,	28	,,	Planks & poles.
Tycoon	41,232	271	20	,,	25	,,	,,	271	20	Mar.	5	,,	General.
Tasso	20,396	264	11	,,	27	,,	,,	264	11	,,	14	,,	,,
James Shepherd ..	26,246	272	30	Mar.	2	Kanagawa	General	272	30	,,	13	Hong Kong	,,
Yeddo	27,463	449	38	,,	5	Shanghae	Ballast	449	38	,,	10	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Dolphin	41,228	396	14	,,	12	,,	General	396	14	,,	25	Shanghae	General.
Shanghai	30,712	412	58	,,	14	,,	Ballast	412	58	,,	14	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Armistice ..	Provisional register	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	358	18	,,	17	,,	Coal.
Cobang	41,231	327	11	,,	26	Shanghae	Tin	327	11	April	3	Shanghae	General.
Wild Dayrell ..	26,690	158	8	,,	27	,,	General	158	8	,,	2	,,	,,
Rajah	25,225	390	48	,,	28	,,	Ballast	399	48	,,	17	,,	,,
Eupatoria	23,621	263	12	,,	30	,,	General	263	12	,,	6	,,	,,
Shanghai	30,712	412	61	,,	,,	Kanagawa	Ballast	412	61	Mar.	31	Shanghae	Ballast.
Dunmore	43,688	439	16	,,	,,	Shanghae	,,	439	16	May	5	London	Tea and Silk.
Syrian	35,144	342	15	,,	31	,,	General	342	15	April	6	Shanghae	General.
Woosung	41,243	322	14	,,	,,	,,	,,	322	14	,,	22	,,	Coal & Timber.
Rhine	44,694	608	40	April	1	,,	Ballast	608	40	,,	13	,,	Coal.
Spray	41,179	255	9	,,	2	,,	General	255	9	,,	11	Che-foo	General.
Tycoon	41.232	271	20	,,	4	,,	Ballast	271	20	,,	15	Shanghae	Tea & Lumber.
Swatow	41,205	145	12	,,	9	,,	Tin	145	12	,,	11	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Jeddo	27,463	449	49	,,	16	Kanagawa	Ballast	449	49	,,	29	Shanghae	General.
Tasso	20,396	264	18	,,	22	Shanghae	General	264	18	May	5	Che-foo	,,
Dolphin	41,228	396	14	,,	24	,,	Ballast	396	14	,,	5	Shanghae	Planks.
John and Mary ..	41,238	190	10	,,	25	,,	General	190	10	,,	4	,,	Tea & Seaweed.
Fleda	561	300	13	,,	30	,,	,,	300	13	,,	14	,,	General.
Syrian	35,144	342	18	May	1	,,	,,	342	18	,,	12	,,	Timber.
Cobang	41,231	327	25	,,	,,	,,	,,	327	25	,,	11	,,	Tea, Planks.
Rajah	25,225	390	48	,,	,,	,,	Ballast	390	48	,,	13	,,	Cotton,Seaweed

Arrivals.						Departures.					
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import-Cargo.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export-Cargo.
William the Fourth.	32,272	77	10	May 5	Shanghae	Ballast	77	10	Aug. 10	Shanghae	Ballast.
Sir George Grey	Provisional register	506	36	,, ,,	,,	,,	Sold to the Daimio Satsuma.				
Ashmore	26,658	473	15	,, 7	,,	General	473	15	May 15	Shanghae	General.
Stork	41,248	300	40	,, 8	Hong Kong	Machinery	300	40	June 20	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Tycoon	41,232	271	21	,, 9	Shanghae	Ballast	271	21	May 16	Shanghae	General.
St. Louis	41,210	551	21	,, ,,	,,	,,	551	21	,, 28	,,	Coal & Planks.
City of Nantes ..	17,495	304	23	,, 16	,,	General	304	23	Aug. 15	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Woosung	41,213	322	13	,, 27	,,	Ballast	322	13	July 4	,,	General.
Yang-tsze	42,006	345	60	,, 30	,,	,,	345	60	June 3	Shanghae	,,
Spray	41,179	255	9	June 6	Che-foo	,,	255	9	,, 22	Che-foo	Planks, &c.
Tasso	20,396	264	18	,, 8	,,	,,	264	18	,, 17	Shanghae	General.
Dolphin	41,228	396	14	,, 13	Shanghae	,,	396	14	July 19	,,	,,
Cobang	41,231	327	27	,, ,,	,,	,,	327	27	June 28	,,	,,
Stirling	22,851	309	14	,, 18	,,	General	309	14	,, 29	,,	,,
Syrian	35,144	342	15	,, 23	,,	,,	342	15	July 10	,,	,,
Jeddo	27,463	449	37	,, 26	,,	Ballast	449	37	,, 10	,,	,,
Ashmore	26,658	473	15	,, 29	,,	Tin, Coal, Lead	473	15	,, 3	,,	,,
Mona	41,216	303	14	,, ,,	,,	Lead	303	14	,, 2	Che-foo	,,
Comet	33,302	336	12	,, ,,	,,	,,	336	12	Aug. 10	Hakodadi	Ballast.
E. Shun	44,795	288	11	,, ,,	,,	General	288	11	July 18	Shanghae	General.
Hellespont ..	Provisional register	445	10	July 1	Kanagawa	Ballast	445	10	,, 10	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Maggie McLean ..	41,214	372	30	,, 14	Shanghae	,,	372	30	,, 30	Shanghae	General.
Carn Tual	27,657	497	14	,, 14	London	,,	497	14	Sept. 30	London	Tea.
Tasso	20,396	264	21	,, 17	Che-foo	General	264	21	July 31	Che-foo	General.
Anne Porter ..	1,656	238	10	,, 25	,,	Ballast	238	10	Aug. 22	,,	,,
Granada	20,187	381	105	,, 28	Kanagawa	,,	381	105	July 30	Kanagawa	Ballast.
John and Mary ..	41,238	382	10	,, ,,	Shanghae	,,	382	10	Aug. 15	Shanghae	General.
Wild Dayrell ..	26,690	158	8	,, 29	Che-foo	,,	158	8	,, 10	,,	General.

Lotus	44,850	650	45	Aug.	1	Shanghae	,,	650	45	,,	11	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Cobang	41,231	327	25	,,	3	,,	General	327	25	Sept.	7	,,	,,
Rhine	44,694	608	17	,,	6	,,	Ballast	608	17	,,	24	Shanghae	Planks, charcoal
Chusan	30,713	434	50	,,	8	,,	,,	434	50	Aug.	27	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Argus	18,971	161	19	,,	10	,,	General	161	19	,,	12	,,	,,
Gerard	44,717	410	32	,,	12	Kanagawa	Ballast	410	32	,,	13	Shanghae	General.
Granada	20,187	381	93	,,	14	,,	,,	381	93	,,	15	,,	,,
Fawn	30,572	139	15	,,	17	Shanghae	Coal	139	15	Sept.	9	,,	Coal, &c.
Stirling	22,851	309	14	,,	18	,,	Stores	Condemned.					
Dolphin	41,228	396	15	,,	,,	,,	Ballast	396	15	Sept.	21	Shanghae	General.
Sarah	44,862	161	21	,,	19	,,	,,	161	21	Aug.	25	Kanagawa	Ballast.
Hellespont ..	Provisional register	445	10	,,	20	Kanagawa	,,	445	10	,,	21	Shanghae	,,
Syrian	35,144	342	10	,,	21	Shanghae	,,	342	10	Oct.	12	,,	General.
Tycoon	41,232	271	18	,,	22	,,	,,	271	18	Sept.	10	,,	,,
Spray	41,179	255	10	,,	24	Che-foo	,,	255	10	,,	16	Taku	,,
Pearl	41,242	132	7	,,	,,	Shanghae	General	132	7	,,	16	Hong Kong	,,
Maggie McLean ..	41,214	372	30	,,	,,	,,	Ballast	372	30	,,	12	Shanghae	Planks, Tea.
Lady Leigh.. ..	46	118	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	118	6	Oct.	1	Bonin Islands	Ballast.
Japonica	41,239	211	9	,,	,,	Ningpo	,,	211	9	Sept.	17	Shanghae	Planks.
Marmora	7,250	363	16	,,	,,	,,	Medicines	363	16	Oct.	27	Hong Kong	General.
James Shepherd ..	26,246	272	32	,,	25	Shanghae	Ballast	272	32	Sept.	8	Shanghae	Coal.
John Brightman ..	32,714	373	27	,,	26	Hong Kong	General	373	27	,,	12	Che-foo	General.
E. Shun	44,795	288	11	,,	27	Shanghae	Ballast	288	11	Oct.	11	Kanagawa	Arms.
Trave	43,617	442	17	,,	29	Hong Kong	General	442	17	Sept.	5	Hakodadi	General.
Granada	20,187	381	93	,,	,,	Shanghae	Ballast	381	93	Aug.	30	Kanagawa	Ballast.
City of Nantes ..	17,495	304	40	Sept.	2	Kanagawa	,,	304	40	Sept.	5	Shanghae	General.
Ashmore	26,658	473	15	,,	5	Shanghae	Coal	473	15	Oct.	12	,,	,,
Carthage	17,185	500	80	,,	14	Kanagawa	Ballast	500	80	Sept.	14	,,	Ballast.
Wild Dayrell ..	26,690	158	12	,,	14	Shanghae	General	158	12	Oct.	7	Tien-tsin	General.
Comet	33,302	336	12	,,	16	Hakodadi	Sea-weed, &c.	336	12	Sept.	29	Hakodadi	Ballast.
Rolla	41,228	144	9	,,	18	Shanghae	Medicines	144	9	Oct.	18	Shanghae	General.
Tasso	20,396	264	18	,,	23	Che-foo	,,	264	18	,,	11	,,	,,
Chusan	30,713	434	50	,,	24	Yokohama	Ballast	434	50	Sept.	25	,,	Ballast.
Marion	45,156	460	15	Oct.	1	Shanghae	Coal	460	15	Nov.	20	,,	General.
Sarah	44,862	161	21	,,	10	Yokohama	Ballast	Sold to the Daimio Satsuma.					

Arrivals.						Departures.					
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import-Cargo.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export-Cargo.
Tycoon	41,232	271	18	Oct. 13	Shanghae	Ballast	271	18	Nov. 4	Shanghae	General.
Avondhu	12,332	394	15	„ 19	Amoor River	„	394	15	„ 10	Ning-po	„
Maggie McLean ..	41,214	372	32	„ 21	Shanghae	„	372	32	„ 17	Shanghae	„
John Brightman ..	32,714	373	29	„ „	Che-foo	„	373	29	„ 3	Hong Kong	„
Shun Lee	44,782	341	38	Nov. 2	Hong Kong	„	Sold to the Japanese Government.				
Comet	33,302	336	12	„ 7	Hakodadi	Sea-weed	336	12	Dec. 1	Shanghae	General.
Syrian	35,144	342	11	„ 11	Shanghae	Ballast	—	—	—	—	—
Blanche	29,471	293	10	„ 18	„	General	293	10	Dec. 30	Che-foo	General.
John and Mary ..	41,238	382	11	„ 18	„	Ballast	382	11	„ 8	Hong Kong	„
Wild Dayrell ..	26,690	158	12	„ 27	Che-foo	Spelter	158	12	„ 11	Shanghae	Tea, Planks.
Istamboul	12,688	269	10	„ 30	Shanghae	Ballast	269	10	„ 24	London	Tea.
Tycoon	41,232	271	17	Dec. 4	Ning-po	„	—	—	—	—	—
E. Shun	44,795	288	12	„ 4	Kanagawa	General	288	12	Dec. 18	Ning-po	Planks.
Chusan	30,713	434	60	„ „	Shanghae	Ballast	—	—	—	—	—
Adeline	28,324	235	8	„ 7	„	Spelter and Medicines	235	8	Dec. 22	Hong Kong	General.
Ayrshire Lass ..	15,117	67	14	„ 9	„	Stores	—	—	—	—	—
Waratah	31,765	267	24	„ 11	„	Ballast	—	—	—	—	—
Cleopatra	7,170	199	9	„ 14	„	Lead	—	—	—	—	—
Maggie McLean ..	41,214	372	27	„ 19	„	Lead and Coal	—	—	—	—	—
Trave	43,617	442	17	„ 23	„	Coal	442	17	Dec. 24	Kanagawa	Coal.
Cobang	41,231	327	24	„ 24	„	Ballast	—	—	—	—	—
City of Nantes ..	17,495	304	40	„ 26	„	„	—	—	—	—	—
Comet	33,302	336	12	„ 28	„	„	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	44,417	3,203	..	..	.. ..	42,308	2,009			

Arrived—With Cargo .. .. 52 vessels of 15,241 tons.
„ In Ballast.. .. .. 88 „ 29,176 „

Departed—With Cargo .. .. 105 vessels of 33,232 tons.
„ In Ballast .. .. .. 26 „ 9,076 „

British Consulate, Nagasaki, January 3, 1865.

(Signed) ABEL A. F. GOWER, *Acting Consul.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 5.

RETURN showing the Movements of British Shipping which Arrived at and Departed from the Port of Nagasaki during the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Arrived from.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Departed to.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
Ports of Japan (Kanagawa, Yokohama, and Hakodadi)	20	6,440	Ports of Japan (Kanagawa, and Hakodadi)	24	8,573
Ports of China (Shanghae, Hong-Kong, Che-foo, Ningpo	118	37,086	Ports of China (Shanghae, Hong-Kong, Che-foo, Ningpo, Tien-tsin, &c.)	101	31,150
Ports of England (London) ...	1	497	Ports of England (London) ...	5	2,095
Ports of Russia (Amoor River) ...	1	394	Ports of West Indies (St. Thomas)	1	372
			Bonin Islands	1	118
Total	140	44,417	Total	132	42,308

(Signed) ABEL A. F. GOWER, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Nagasaki, January 3, 1865.

Inclosure 6 in No. 5.

RETURN showing the Number and Tonnage of all Foreign Merchant-Vessels visiting Nagasaki during the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Flag.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
	In Ballast.		With Cargo.		Total.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British ...	88	29,176	52	15,241	140	44,417	26	9,076	105	33,232	131	42,308
American ...	...	...	...	...	48	14,397	...	...	...	...	39	11,430
Dutch ...	...	...	...	...	42	12,819	...	...	...	...	42	12,819
French ...	...	...	...	...	20	4,656	...	...	...	...	19	4,415
Prussian ...	...	...	...	...	13	3,760	...	...	...	...	11	3,282
Russian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese ...	...	...	1	363	1	363	...	...	1	363	1	363

(Signed) ABEL A. F. GOWER, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Nagasaki, January 3, 1865.

No. 6.

Acting Consul Enslie to Earl Russell.—(*Received April* 19.)

My Lord, *Hakodate, January* 1, 1865.

INCLOSED I have the honour to forward you the trade returns of this port for 1864, and on comparing them with those of the previous year a very considerable increase will be found both in the import and export commerce of Hakodate.

Notwithstanding the absence of precautionary measures on the part of the Japanese Government to ensure the safety of foreign vessels entering and leaving Hakodate, the statistics for last year are extremely satisfactory and show a large increase on those of 1863. During the past year our port was visited by 82 vessels of various nations, 48 of which were British, exceeding both in number and tonnage the total of all the merchant-men which entered Hakodate during 1863. I would also take this opportunity of drawing your Lordship's attention to the marked increase in British shipping of 1864 over the years 1861 and 1862, in which respectively only 15 and 22 British vessels came to Hakodate. Few men-of-war, however, called here, the total of 1863 being 12, 2 of which

were British, and 10 Russian, whereas only 6 of the latter came to our northern port during the past year, the number of British men-of-war being one less.

This increase would undoubtedly bid fair for the future, were it not for the frequent shipwrecks which have lately taken place. No less than four vessels have been lost within 50 miles of Hakodate during the last 13 months, 3 of which were British merchant-men. The main cause of these repeated disasters is the danger to which vessels are exposed in coming through the Tsugar Straits, and whatever measures might in future be adopted by the local authorities for the safety of shipping in general, the current in these straits, averaging in calm weather about three knots, will always present insurmountable obstacles to the prosperity of the Hakodate trade. It is, however, to be hoped that the Japanese Government, appreciating the benefit accruing to them by foreign trade, will, by the erection of beacons or lighthouses at both the entrances of the Tsugar Straits, on the mainland or the coast of Yesso, which is so peculiarly dangerous and deceptive, especially during the winter months, from November to April, endeavour to facilitate the navigation of our vessels, and thereby materially increase their revenue.

It being extremely difficult to state the speed of the current accurately, the following examples will serve as forcible illustrations of the difficulties experienced by vessels entering this harbour. The "Alma" in 1863 made a nine days passage from Shanghai to the entrance of the straits, and drifting through was 37 days before casting anchor in Hakodate. The "Waverlet," in the same year, made a 6 days passage, and not wishing to enter this harbour during the night, also drifted to the eastward, and was 43 days coming into port. The "Beaver" left Yokohama in December, 1862, was in sight of Hakodate, but was compelled to return to the former port after a passage of 43 days. The harbour itself is still in the same state; little has been done for the safe anchorage of foreign ships, although plans of a long talked-of lighthouse to be erected at the entrance of the harbour, near Hakodate fort, are still entertained. Such an increase in the foreign shipping must be the natural consequence of an augmentation in commercial transactions, and on referring to the comparative table of exports for the last two years, you will perceive that the export trade for 1864 amounts to 414,846 dollars 56 cents, and has, therefore, exceeded that of the previous year by 148,711 dollars 73 cents. The various articles exported from Hakodate during the last two years have, with one exception, remained the same, although the quantities have increased very considerably. Comboo (seaweed), the principal staple of export, shows an increase of more than 40,000 piculs, representing a value of 150,000 dollars; cut seaweed, also an article of consumption among the Chinese, likewise shows an excedent of 4,400 piculs, valued at 15,000 dollars. The other commodities which have either increased or formed new articles of export are, taking them alphabetically, charcoal, deer skins, ginseng, hotadikaimi, samenhile, salmon, silk, silkworm eggs, sulphur.

Comboo.—The most important article of export at this port during the past year is extensively used by the Chinese, principally as a substitute for salt. It is divided into three sorts, the best coming from Shimaru and Yokadsu, the second quality from Akish, and the third from Kusudri. This article appears in the Hakodate market throughout the whole year, with the exception of the winter months, and has two crops, the first from September to December, the other from May to August. The average prices paid were—

1st quality	.. .. ..	2·45 dollars to 3 dollars.
2nd „	.. .. ..	2·40 „ to 2·80 „
3rd „	.. .. ..	2·25 „

A very considerable increase has taken place in the exportation of this article, but a large stock still remains unsold at Hankow and other ports in China; the prospects for next year are good, and large supplies of this article will be imported from several other parts of the coast of Japan.

Awabee, a kind of oyster, and highly esteemed by the Chinese, has not been exported during the past year to the same extent as in 1863, prices have been very high, and this may partly account for the decrease. The various places whence this article is brought are: the west coast of Yesso, Shendai, Tsugaru, and Nambu. The fishing season commences in March, and, after being dried, this commodity is brought to Hakodate until November, after which there is a great scarcity.

The prices paid during the past year vary from 17 to 18 dollars, but have now risen to 22 dollars per picul.

Irico, also an article of food for the Chinese, is brought from the west coast of this island. The fishing season is the same as that of awabee, and the prices paid are from 21 to 23 dollars per picul. There is little prospect of an increase in the exportation of the last two commodities as long as large supplies are sent to Nagasaki in native crafts.

Silk has been exported in small quantities, and the prices vary from 430 to 510 dollars. Small lots of good silk still now and then appear in this market, but the native merchants are generally little inclined to incur the risk of sending large shipments in junks across the Tsugar Straits, besides which a very scanty inducement is held out to the small number of foreign merchants residing here. Large purchases have been made in Shendai and Daté by the Kioto merchants, and should this be the case again this year, or the state of the interior of Nipon, at present invested everywhere with strongly armed bands of Ronins, not ameliorate, little hope can be entertained of an increase in the silk trade of this port.

Deer skins are brought to this place from April to August, and come from the north of Yesso; the average price is 13 dollars per picul.

Deer horns have increased in price considerably, in 1863 the prices varied from 3 dollars 50 cents to 4 dollars, whereas 8 dollars have been paid per picul during the past year.

Cuttlefish comes from *Esasi*, *Matsmai* and the west coast of Yesso, *Fugaro* and *Yetzidzen* generally during February and October, and the prices paid vary from 14 to 16 dollars 50 cents. During the past year small quantities have been brought to Hakodate from Sado Island, situated near the west coast of Nipon, it is said to be of a very good quality and bids fair for the future.

Hotadikaimi, another species of oyster, come from Nambu, and vary in price from 8 to 10 dollars.

Sulphur, exported in small lots last year, is found in large quantities in this island, owing to its volcanic nature. Yessan and Komagataki, two volcanoes within 30 miles of Hakodate, are the principal places whence this commodity is procured. The average price is 1 dollar per picul.

Oil.—This article of export, principally fish oil, is extracted from herrings, which are caught on the coast of this island and the north of Nipon; the fisheries afford employment to thousands of the Mo inhabitants, and are a source of immense profit to the Japanese, who farm them from the various Daimios, who are charged by the Japanese Government to protect this island. The prices vary from 12 to 14 dollars per picul.

The other kind of oil is extracted from rape-seed, has been exported in small quantities, and averages about 9 dollars per picul.

Tobacco.—Although less was exported during 1864 than in the previous year, still the actual value is much higher, owing to the increase in price, the cost per picul varying from 2 dollars 50 cents to 2 dollars 75 cents

in 1863, whereas the prices during the past year averaged 3 dollars 50 cents. This article of export comes from Diwa, Shendai, Nambu, and Yetzidzen; that from Diwa is generally considered the best, owing to the size and colour of the leaves. Mixed with other tobacco it is well adapted for smoking, alone it is however too mild to suit others but Japanese.

Timber.—The Island of Yesso is thickly covered with immense forests, containing numerous kinds of wood admirably adapted for building purposes; oak and ash come from the interior of this island; Shendai and Nambu supply us abundantly with pine. A small export trade has been carried on in this article by one of the foreign British merchants at this port, who has also erected a steam saw mill. As yet little business has been transacted with the Japanese, but there can exist no doubt that the endeavours of the head of the West Pacific Company will be ultimately crowned with a brilliant success, and that the Japanese will speedily appreciate the immense superiority of machinery over manual labour. The machinery in the mill consists of one frame saw, two circular saws, and one tree-nail machine. The engines are 15 horse power (nominal), and the amount of work done per diem is 6,000 lumber feet. The timber exported from Hakodate is:—

1st. Softwood, consisting of two species of pine, costs $\frac{15}{100}$ boo per cubic foot for logs not over 14 feet in length, if longer much more expensive; price of sawing is 7 dollars 50 cents per 1,000 feet.

2nd. Hardwood—oak, ash, beech, &c., the average price is $\frac{35}{100}$ boo per cubic foot, sawing expenses 10 dollars per 1,000 feet. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining timber, and the Japanese are exceedingly apt at learning the manner of working the machinery.

Public Works.—With the exception of two forts, one at the entrance of the harbour, the other at Kamida about three miles from the town, and now the residence of the Governor, nothing has been undertaken by the local Government for some years past to promote the prosperity and welfare of the inhabitants of this Island.

Agriculture.—The geographical position of this Island renders it impossible for the native inhabitants to undertake any very extensive agricultural operations, and carrots, turnips, potatoes, and peas, are the only things which Yesso produces.

Mining.—Several mines are at present being worked in this Island, although, owing to the primitive system adopted by the Japanese, they are of little importance. A new coal mine has lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of Iwanai, in the north west part of Yesso, it is said to contain coal of a very good quality, and, if properly worked, might produce coal very far superior to that of the other parts of Japan. This mine is the first one worked according to European system, and promises fair for the future.

The native population of this port is very fluctuating, but on comparing the various statistics received I am led to suppose that it averages about 45,000.

Insurance.—In the interest of all the foreign residents at this port, it is much to be regretted that up to the present time no Insurance Company has established a permanent agency here.

Imports.—A very considerable increase has taken place in the import trade of Hakodate; the statistics for 1863 show a total of 5,132 dollars, whereas during the past year the Custom House returns amounted to upwards of 90,000 dollars, adding to this 20,000 dollars for merchandize, which being reimported from Yokohama and Nagasaki paid duties at those ports, and does not appear in the Hakodate Custom House returns, an increase is obtained of more than 100,000 dollars. Prospects of a still larger import trade are held out for this year.

General Remarks.—Having thus noted the various mercantile transactions of 1864, I now have the honour of submitting to your notice a brief account of the circumstances under which they took place.

The local Government of Hakodate with regard to the foreign interests at this port.—Ever since Hakodate was opened to foreign trade, numerous and endless complaints have continually been made against the native authorities. Most prominent amongst them is the laxity and indolence with which business is conducted here by the native officials, nowise ameliorated by the bad example set by the Governor, who, since his change of residence to Kamida fort, only comes to Hakodate on business once a week; no request, however urgent, or business, however pressing, can bring him to the Custom House on any other day except Monday, and this must naturally greatly impede the transaction of business in cases which require the presence of the Governor. The apparent indifference of the Governor for foreign interests at this port, and his repeated assertion that the governance of the affairs of Yesso demand his presence elsewhere, are urgent causes for a speedy change in the manner in which affairs are conducted here. Another great cause for complaint is the glaring partiality displayed by the native authorities towards the Japanese in their commercial and private intercourse with foreigners. Notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of the Consuls, the old system of advancing money on contracts still exists, and continues to be a source of considerable losses to foreign merchants, as in cases of non-fulfilment of contracts no redress can be obtained. One striking instance will serve to illustrate the whole, a Japanese merchant contracted in 1863 to deliver certain merchandize to a foreigner in the commencement of 1864, money was advanced, the contracted time elapsed, but only part of the merchandize appeared. With a view to settle matters amicably, the foreign merchant frequently applied to the Custom House personally, and from May to December he hoped to see the matter settled, owing to the reiterated promises of the native officials, who urgently requested him not to mention the matter to his Consul. At length, however, the Japanese, having in a measure offended against the laws of his country, was seized and imprisoned. It then became an urgent necessity of the British merchant to apply to his authorities, the matter was brought before the Governor, who professed utter ignorance of the case. As yet I am unable to say how this matter will end; owing to the false promises of the native officials considerable time has been lost, the officials to whom the matter was mentioned originally have left for Yeddo, and the policy of the Governor justifies me in stating that, justice being a dead letter, the result of my endeavours will in all probability be nil. Not only is Japanese justice at this port one sided in disputes regarding mercantile transactions, but also in differences which take place, between foreigners and natives in every day life. Numerous instances of theft committed by Japanese upon foreign residents have been brought to the notice of the local authorities, but neither has any justice ever been done, nor the stolen property returned, even in one case when the delinquent was delivered to the authorities, he was allowed either through mismanagement or wilfulness to escape.

The greatest of all grievances, and the main bane of foreign trade, is the continual interference of the native authorities with mercantile transactions, and the exorbitant duties which are imposed upon merchandize sold to foreigners. According to treaty stipulations, a 5 per cent. duty is levied on exports, but beside this 6 per cent. is paid on all native produce before it is sold to foreign merchants, of this 2 per cent. is levied by Government on all produce entering Hakodate, 2 per cent. is also charged by the Toya or agent, and another 2 per cent. is charged by Government on produce when sold to foreigners, thereby giving a total of 4 per cent.

for native traders, and 6 per cent. for foreign merchants. One of the native brokers at this port, a person who has considerable influence with the Government officials, owing either to the superintendence of Government monopolies or other causes, has found means to evade the last-mentioned 2 per cent. for foreigners who do business through him, thereby creating privileges for some which all do not enjoy.

Another cause for complaint which has already been brought to your notice is the exportation of Awabee and Nico, articles in high repute with the Chinese, to Nagasaki for sale to the guild, a corporation of Chinese merchants who, without treaty or other rights, are allowed to trade in Japan.

The well-known habits of the Celestials enable them both to pay higher prices in Japan than Europeans, and undersell them in the China markets, thereby doing an immense injury to our commerce.

The depreciation in value of Mexican dollars in Japan, owing to the non-currency of this coin throughout the country, treaty ports excepted, is another source of considerable losses to foreigners.

Everybody connected either directly or indirectly with foreign trade is not however a loser, for the Japanese Government, to whom nearly all the dollars ultimately come, make from 60 the 80 per cent. by recoinage into Japanese money.

Having thus briefly touched upon the various subjects of interest intimately connected with the welfare of foreign commerce at this port, allow me to say a few words about the present farming system of the various fisheries, &c., of this Island.

Ever since 1854, when the Japanese Government took the control of this Island from the Daimio of Matsmai, for which the latter received a pecuniary indemnity and an increase of revenue, several of the Daimios inhabiting the north of the empire, such as Shendai, Fugarn, Nambu, &c., have been charged with the protection of Yesso. To remunerate them in some degree for the additional expenses incurred in the performance of this duty, they were invested with seigneurial rights over the various portions of the Island confided to their care. All immediately commenced to encourage the fisheries which would soon have been sources of considerable profit to them, had it not been for the ignorance or dishonesty of the officers sent to this Island, who rented these mines of wealth to native speculators for a mere nominal rent.

This state of things has continued up to the present time, the needy farmers have become wealthy merchants, and the lordly owners have always complained about the useless and heavy expenses, unaccompanied by profit. Now, however, the Daimios commence to perceive their mistake, higher rents have been demanded, and they hope that these fisheries, coming into other and more enterprising hands, will prove more profitable. One example of the price paid for a fishery, and the profits accruing from it, may illustrate the whole. Jamanda, one of the largest farmers, paid a yearly rent of 1,250 rios (1 rio equals 4 boos), his receipts amounted to 70,000 rios, and as his annual expenses did not exceed 15,000 rios, he made a clear yearly profit of 55,000 rios.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES J. ENSLIE.

REGISTER of Foreign Vessels Entering the Port of Hakodate during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Name.	Rig.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Whence coming.	Whither Bound.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Teresa	Brig ...	British ...	354	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	Jan. 1	Jan. 27
Voltigeur ...	Barque ...	Prussian .	169	,, ...	,, ...	25	Feb. 8
Petrel	Schooner .	British ...	267	,, ...	,, ...	Mar. 7	Mar. 16
Meteor	Steamer .	American.	250	Nagasaki ...	Sold to the Japanese Government.	10	—
Bessie Staunton.	Brig ...	British ...	355	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	14	Mar. 26
Massachussetts	Brig ...	American	364	Honolulu ...	Arctic Ocean ...	30	April 2
Phillipine ...	Barque ...	British ...	295	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	April 1	13
Harvest	Brig ...	American	352	Cruise (Pacific Ocean.)	Arctic Ocean ...	3	9
Europe	Schooner .	,,	380	,, ,,	,, ,, ...	3	9
Voltigeur ...	Barque ...	Prussian .	169	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	7	20
Woodville ...	Barque ..	British ...	361	,, ...	,, ...	12	May 5
Djambi	Man of War.	Danish ...	...	Yokohama ...	Nagasaki ...	14	—
Cicero	Barque ...	American	241	Cruise (Pacific Ocean.)	Arctic Oeean ...	18	April 22
M. Wallaston ...	Ship ...	,,	325	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	21	22
G. C. Love ...	Schooner.	British ...	102	Nagasaki ,, ...	Port May ...	22	27
Swift	Barque ...	American	454	Honolulu ...	Arctic Ocean ...	26	28
Alma	Schooner.	British ...	200	Shanghae ...	Nagasaki ...	27	—
Wild Dayrell ...	,, .	,,	158	Yokohama ...	Shanghae ...	30	May 13
Conington ...	Barque ...	American	356	Honolulu ...	Arctic Ocean ...	May 1	4
Petrel	Schooner.	British ...	267	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	13	18
G. C. Love ...	,, .	,,	102	Port May ...	,, ...	16	21
Trave	Brig ...	,,	441	Nagasaki ...	London... ...	17	July 1
Akindo	Barque ...	,,	370	Yokohama ...	Shanghae ...	19	June 22
Monitor	Steamer .	American	163	Nagasaki ...	,, ...	23	July 2
Garland	Schooner.	,,	113	Shanghae ...	Nicolafefsk ...	25	June 6
Angenette ...	Brig ...	,,	283	San Francisco	,, ...	June 11	13
London... ...	Steamer .	British ...	405	Nagasaki ...	Yokohama ...	13	July 5
Voltigeur ...	Barque ...	Prussian .	169	,, ...	Shanghae ...	14	9
Berlin	Schooner.	,,	169	,, ...	,, ...	15	16
Eagle ...	,, .	American	82	Shanghae ...	Gulf of Tartary .	22	27
Bonito	,, .	British ...	95	Yokohama ...	Tientsin ...	24	5
Ocean Gem ...	Barque ...	,,	321	London ...	Nagasaki ...	29	20
Petrel	Schooner.	,,	267	Shanghae ...	Port May ...	29	7
Elfin	Steamer .	,,	174	Yokohama ...	Shanghae ...	30	19
Lizzie Allen ...	Schooner.	,,	325	Shanghae ...	,, ...	July 11	Aug. 17
G. C. Love ...	,, .	,,	102	,, ...	Port May ...	17	July 22
Gazelle	Brig ...	Prussian .	200	,, ...	Nagasaki ...	18	Aug. 7
Fanny	Schooner.	British ...	148	Yokohama ...	Shanghae ...	21	3
G. C. Love ...	,, .	,,	102	Put back and enteredagain	Port May and Shanghae.	26	27
Shooey Seen ...	Steamer .	,,	790	Yokohama ...	Yokohama ...	26	2
America	Man of War.	Russian .	...	Nicolafefsk ...	Nicolafefsk ...	27	7
Garland	Schooner.	American	113	,, ...	Shanghae ...	Aug. 3	12
J. W. Seaver ...	Barque ...	,,	400	,, ...	,, ...	6	27
Alert	Schooner.	British ...	200	Yokohama ...	Tientsin ...	6	25
Marie	Barque ...	French ...	257	,, ...	Shanghae ...	7	Sept. 21
Iron Prince ...	Steamer .	British ...	136	,, ...	Remained in Hakodate.	17	—
Petrel	Schooner.	,,	267	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	20	Sept. 7
Kankai	,, .	,,	137	Yokohama ...	Yokohama ...	22	11
Eagle	,, .	American	82	Nicolafefsk ...	Shanghae ...	Sept. 5	14
Onsuri	Barque ...	British ...	363	Nagasaki ...	,, ...	9	Oct. 17
Japonitz	Man of War.	Russian .	...	Nicolafefsk ...	...	9	5
Glendower ...	Barque ..	British ...	485	Yokohama ...	Shanghae ...	14	25
America ...	Man of War.	Russian .	...	Nicolafefsk ...	Nicolafefsk ...	21	Sept. 27
Bonito	Schooner.	British ...	95	Tientsin ...	Tientsin ...	21	Oct. 8
Gazelle	Brig ...	Prussian .	200	Nagasaki ...	,, ...	22	7
Emperor ...	Barque ...	British ...	370	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	24	17
Berlin	Schooner.	Prussian .	169	Nagasaki ...	Nagasaki ...	27	14
Calevala ...	Man of War.	Russian .	...	Nicolafefsk ...	Nicolafefsk ...	29	5
Benvenue ...	Barque ...	British ...	414	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	29	22
Rona	Steamer .	,,	784	Yokohama ...	Yokohama ...	29	6
Akindo	Barque ...	,,	370	Nagasaki ...	Shanghae ...	Oct. 3	31
Ocean Gem ...	,, .	,,	324	,, ...	,, ...	3	Nov. 12
Kankai	Schooner.	,,	137	Yokohama ...	Yokohama ...	5	Oct. 17
City of Nantes...	Steamer .	,,	204	,, ...	Shanghae ...	5	17
G. C. Love ...	Schooner.	,,	102	Shanghae ...	,, ...	11	17
Petrel	,, .	,,	267	,, ...	,, ...	...	18
Garland	,, .	American	113	,, ...	Yokohama ...	Oct. 10	Dec. 29
Lizzie Allen ...	,, .	British ...	325	,, ...	Shanghae ...	12	Nov. 4
J. W. Seaver ...	Barque ...	American	259	,, ...	,, ...	13	Oct. 29

Name.	Rig.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Whence coming.	Whither Bound.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Wookie	Steamer .	British ...	411	Yokohama ...	Shanghae ...	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
Bonquerand ...	Barque ...	France ...	...	Shanghae ...	,, ...	16	13
Quick	Brig ...	British ...	228	,, ...	,, ...	17	9
Wild Dayrell ...	Schooner .	,,	158	Hong Kong ...	,, ...	Nov. 1	14
Cleopatra ...	,, .	,,	199	Yokohama ...	,, ...	4	18
Rona	Steamer .	,,	784	,, ...	Yokohama ...	9	10
Fanny	Schooner .	,,	148	,, ...	,, ...	14	Dec. 4
Petrel	,, .	,,	267	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	18	4
Kaukai	,, .	,,	137	Yokohama ...	,, ...	20	11
Gazelle	Brig ...	Prussian .	200	Tientsin ...	Nagasaki ...	29	27
G. C. Love ...	Schooner .	British ...	102	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	Dec. 9	27
Bobtail Nag ...	,, .	,,	170	Nagasaki ...	Nagasaki ...	10	—
Onsuri	Barque ...	,,	363	Shanghae ...	...	29	—

N.B.—The "Bonito" was wrecked near Hakodate.

RETURN of the Number and Guns of Men-of-war which Arrived at and Departed from the Port of Hakodate during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Nationality.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Number of Vessels.	Number of Guns.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Guns.
British	1	4	1	4
French	..	..	..	..
Russian	4	31	4	31
Dutch	1	16	1	16
	6	51	6	51

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant-Vessels which Arrived at and Departed from the Port of Hakodate during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Nationality.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	48	13,746	46	13,247
American	17	4,317	17	4,317
French	2	608	2	608
Russian	..	..	..	..
Dutch	..	..	..	..
Prussian	7	1,421	7	1,421
	74	20,092	72	19,593

STATEMENT of Import and Export Duties and Custom-House Dues paid by Foreign Vessels in the Port of Hakodate during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Nation.	Import Duties.	Export Dues.	Custom-house Duties.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
British	4,481·58	12,499·13	1,217	18,197·71
American	49·40	1,066·60	391·50	1,507·56
French	10·50	876·20	50·50	937·20
Dutch	..	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	..	..
Prussian	665·65	1,983·50	209	2,858·15
	5,207·13	16,425·43	1,868	23,500·56

STATEMENT of Import and Export Duties and Shipping Dues paid by British Vessels in the Port of Hakodate during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Vessels.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Shipping Fees.	Total.
	Dollars c.	Dollars c.	Dollars c.	Dollars c.
Teresa	200 80	..	29 50	230 30
Petrel	..	195 50	26 50	222 0
Bessie Staunton ..	132 0	1,284 10	27 50	1,443 60
Phillipine	..	404 78	26 50	431 20
G. C. Love	..	495 30	26 50	521 80
Wild Dayrell	25 50	131 60	37 0	194 10
Petrel	31 80	202 40	25 0	259 20
G. C. Love	..	107 30	28 0	135 30
Trave	..	477 0	25 0	502 0
Akendo	270 10	69 50	34 0	372 60
London	..	..	22 0	22 0
Bonito	..	152 20	26 50	178 70
Ocean Gem	201 0	..	25 0	226 0
Petrel	499 30	178 86	26 50	704 66
Elfin	..	186 24	25 0	211 24
Lizzie Allen	..	151 60	26 50	178 10
G. C. Love	278 10	79 0	48 50	405 60
Fanny	..	210 40	28 0	238 40
Shooyling	..	416 0	29 50	445 50
Alert	..	235 80	23 50	259 30
Iron Prince	..	..	..	..
Petrel	700 90	136 80	26 50	864 20
Kankai	14 50	50 20	31 0	95 70
Onsuri	331 10	29 50	26 50	397 10
Glendower	..	683 40	28 0	711 40
Bonito	..	137 30	23 50	160 80
Emperor	2 0	673 30	29 50	704 80
Benvenue	41 40	752 0	26 50	819 90
Rona	3 0	829 60	32 50	865 10
Ocean Gem	..	474 45	29 80	503 95
Akindo	249 80	303 90	34 0	587 70
City of Nantes ..	..	435 80	31 0	466 80
Kankai	..	233 90	28 0	461 90
G. C. Love	195 20	180 0	29 50	404 70
Petrel	503 88	290 40	25 0	819 28
Lizzie Allen	..	380 90	23 50	404 40
Wokee	..	605 45	29 50	634 95
Quick	312 40	423 0	25 0	760 40
Wild Dayrell	..	164 30	25 0	189 30
Cleopatra	..	259 50	26 50	286 0
Rona	..	..	26 50	26 50
Fanny	..	277 83	29 50	307 33
Petrel	409 0	219 80	26 50	655 30
Kankai	..	127 40	26 50	253 90
G. C. Love	281 60	142 90	31 0	455 50
Bob-tail Nag	Not yet	settled.		
Total ..	4,481 58	12,499 13	1,217 0	18,197 71

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported into the Port of Hakodate, in 48 British Vessels, of 13,746 tons, from the Places mentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Number in Tariff.	Denomination.	Quantities.	From what Place.	Declared Value in Dollars.
2	Barometers	2 cases	London, Nagasaki, Yokohama, and Shanghae.	4·66
2	Belts	4 „		789·00
2	Blankets	12 „		4,020·45
4	Bottles	6,300		126·00
2	Bread	127 casks		436·46
2	Camlets	850 pieces		1,495·00
2	Candles	99 cases		323·60
2	Canvas	7 bales		2,574·47
2	Chintz	8 cases		13,768·86
2	Cloth	2 „		811·00
2	Clothing	15 „		951·42
2	Clocks	3 „		730·21
2	Coffee	2 piculs		12·00
2	Crape	100 pieces		700·00
2	Flour	12 casks		72·00
2	Hay	292 bundles		40·00
2	Iron	362,071 lbs.		10,059·64
2	Looking-glass	5 cases		388·68
2	Machinery	2 pieces		372·33
2	Medicine	2,779 cases		514·10
2	Manufactured goods	17 „		6,191·00
2	Oats	577 bags		374·68
2	Oil (paint)	100 tubs		667·00
4	Percussion-caps	109 packages		638·98
2	Pitch	213 casks		722·68
2	Porcelain	8 cases		148·00
2	Scales	44		540·00
2	Sheep	15		60·00
2	Stationery	2 cases		2·00
2	Seltzer water	1 „		33·33
2	Soap	275 „		366·82
2	Stores	33 „		2,002·06
2	Velvet	590 pieces		7,016·00
4	Wine	798 boxes 9 cases		4,078·97
2	Woollen goods	24 „		12,138·78
2	Window-glass	83 „		720·00
2	Sugar	640 „		9,180·36
				83,070·54

RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported into the Port of Hakodate in 17 American Vessels of 4,317 tons, from the places mentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

No. in Tariff.	Denomination.	Quantities.	From what Place.	Declared Value in Dollars.
4	Beer	12 casks	Honolulu, Port May, Nagasaki, Shanghae, and Yokohama.	100
2	Butter	2 „		15
„	Chintz	75 pieces		443·35
„	Cocoanuts	330 „		4·30
„	Flour	10 bags		50
„	Manufactured goods ..	2 cases		510
„	Oats	18 bags		108
„	Paint	1 tub		6
„	Pitch	8 „		80
„	Silk	15 pieces		71·70
„	Stores	21 cases		38·25
„	Tiger skins..	3		40
„	Woollen goods	30 cases		202·50
				1,669·10

RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported into the the Port of Hakodate in 2 French Vessels of 608 tons, and 7 Prussian Vessels of 1,421 tons, from the places mentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

FRENCH VESSELS.

No. in Tariff.	Denomination.	Quantities.	From what Place.	Declared Value in Dollars.
2	Glass	21 cases	Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Shanghae.	63
4	Wine	6 casks		140
				203

PRUSSIAN VESSELS.

2	Camlets	310 pieces	Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Shanghae.	371
„	Chintz	250 „		1,000
„	Medicine ..	12,696 catties		2,539
„	Stores	167 cases		178
„	Watches.. ..	1 box		1,594
„	Woollen goods ..	15 pieces		172·50
				5,854·50

RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate in 46 British Vessels of 13,247 tons, to the places mentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

No. in Tariff.	Denomination.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value.
				Dollars c.
2	Awabee	1,151·29 piculs		18,165 85
	„ shells ..	158·32 „		66 20
	Charcoal	526·90 „		280 76
	Comboo (seaweed) ..	104,625·79 „		258,357 45
	„ (cut) ..	3,502·78 „		11,199 23
	Surume (cuttle fish) ..	830·52 „		8,896 17
	Deer horns.. ..	154·24 „		674 19
	Deer skins	175·65 „		2,107 80
	Firewood	170 sekies		406 58
	Ginseng (ninging) ..	10·18 piculs		2,257 50
	Hotadikaimi (oysters)	514·59 „		4,642 37
	Horses	3	Shanghae,	42 0
	Irico	354·42 piculs		6,974 35
	Laths	189 bundles	Tien-tsin,	26 50
	Oars	470		173 33
	Oil (chirasemi) ..	67·00 piculs	Nagasaki,	536 60
	„ (fish)	350·12 „		4,903 25
	Planks (hardwood) ..	12,627	and	3,354 0
	„ (hinoki) ..	18,983		1,691 72
	„ (shigi) ..	19,035	Port May.	1,066 97
	Peas	29 bags		43 80
	Potatoes	2,093·53 piculs		1,625 67
	Samenhile	68·66 „		114 59
	Salmon (salted) ..	52 boxes		86 0
	Silk	42·80 piculs		17,306 66
	Silkworms' eggs ..	11,305 cards		4,374 0
	Sulphur	391·18 piculs		391 14
	Timber	336 logs		836 93
	Tobacco	1,811·04 piculs		5,984 91
	Wax	10·00 „		150 0
	Wedges	500		22 0
				356,758 52

RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate in 17 American Vessels of 4,317 tons, to the places undermentioned, during the year ending December 31, 1864.

Number in Tariff.	Denomination.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value.
				Dols. c.
2	Awabee	5·50 piculs		99 0
2	Comboo	5,289·36 „		13,024 80
2	„ cut	279·50 „		1,305 87
2	Charcoal	63·25 „		31 52·5
2	Cuttle fish	17·58 „		23 97
2	Deer horns	59·64 „	Shanghae,	221 22
2	Firewood	40 sekies		60 20
2	Hotadikaimi (oysters) .	456·01 piculs	Gulf of	4,114 56
2	Irico	28·79 „	Tartary.	575 86
2	Knees	116		31 50
2	Lacquered ware ..	9 cases		67 0
2	Laths	176 bundles		29 25
2	Planks (saji) . ..	17,623		773 2
2	Potatoes	518·05 piculs		466 24
2	Timber	160 logs		56 0
				20,880 1·5

RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate in 2 French Vessels of 608 tons, to the place undermentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Number in Tariff.	Denomination.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value in Dollars.
2	Awabee	110 piculs .	Shanghae.	1,796
2	Combee	4,681·87 „ .		11,845·60
2	„ cut	587·28 „ .		2,263·18
2	Cuttle fish (surume) ..	259·62 „ .		3,265·50
2	Hodakikaimi	85·25 „ .		736·88
2	Irico	39·46 „ .		814·66
2	Irico and awabee ..	45 boxes .		520
2	Planks (hinogi) . ..	1,847 .		250·74
2	„ (shigi)	31,911 .		1,574 76
2	Potatoes	150 piculs .		82·50
2	Timber	34 logs .		78·20
				23,228·02

RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate in 7 Prussian Vessels of 1,421 tons, to the places undermentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Number in Tariff.	Denomination.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value.
				Dols. c.
2	Awabee	19·74 piculs .	Shanghae and Tientsin.	187 57·8
2	Comboo	4,457·93 „ .		10,393 12
2	„ cut . ..	139 „ .		856 50
2	Deer horns	52·11 „ .		273 58
2	Oil (fish)	55·75 „ .		306 62·5
2	Planks (shigi) ..	471 .		41 60
2	„ (hinoki) ..	4,465 .		768 87
2	Potatoes	50 piculs .		40 0
2	Tobacco	337 „ .		1,112 13
				13,980 0·3

A SYNOPTICAL and Comparative Table of the Export Trade to Foreign Countries at the Port of Hakodate, during the Year ending 31st December, 1864, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities, as well as their declared value, and distinguishing the national character of the ships in which they were exported.

Commodities.	Quantities, and in what ship exported.						1864.		1863.	
	British.	American.	French.	Dutch.	Russian.	Prussian.	Agg. Quantity Exported.	Declared Value in dollars.	Agg. Quantity Exported.	Declared value in Dollars.
								Dolls. cts.		Dolls. cts.
Awabee .. .. piculs	1,151·29	5·50	110			19·74	1,286·53	20,248 42·8	2,501·73	22,702 11·5
„ shells .. „	158·32	..	..			..	158·32	66 20	—	—
Charcoal .. „	526·90	63·25	..			..	590·15	312 28·5	314·87	270 46
Comboo (seaweed) .. „	104,625·79	5,289·36	4,681·87			4,457·93	119,054·95	293,620 97	77.437·60	177,122 61
„ cut .. „	3,502·78	279·50	587·28			139	4,508·56	15,624 78	97·23	337 25
Cuttle fish (surumè) „	830·52	17·58	259·62			52·11	1,159·83	12,185 64	1,430·75	9,256 74·5
Deer horns .. „	154·24	59·64	..			..	213·88	1,168 99	451·91	1,587 82·5
Deer skins .. „	175·65	..	..			..	175·65	2,107 80	3·50	168 75
Firewood.. .. sekies	170	410	..			..	210	466 78	6,037·84	526 80·5
Ginseng (ningin) .. piculs	10·18	..	..			..	10·18	2,257 50	3·39·9	1,019 70
Hotadikaimi (oysters) „	514·59	456·01	85·25			..	1,055·85	9,493 81	459·71	3,946 21
Horses	3	..	..			..	3	42 0	1	13 0
Irico .. .. piculs	354·42	28·79	39·46			..	422·67	8,364 87	612·25	10,648 83
Irico and Awabee .. boxes	..	..	45			..	45	520 0	..	..
Knees	..	116	..			..	116	31 50	..	..
Lacquered ware .. cases	..	9	..			..	9	67 0	..	..
Laths .. .. bundles	189	176	..			..	365	45 75	..	..
Oars	470	..	..			..	470	173 33	386	6 88·5
Oil, shiraseme (seed oil) pics.	67	..	..			..	67	536 60	47·12	162 37
„ fish .. .. „	350·12	..	..			55.75	405·86	5,209 87·5	2,105·56	5,474 45
Planks (hard wood) ..	12,627	..	..			..	12,627	3,354 0	16,879	5,498 62·5
„ (hinoki)	18,983	..	1,847			4,465	25,295	2,711 33	50,918	5,539 67·5

„ (sugi)	..	..	19,035	17,623	31,911			471	69,040	3,456	35	214,363	8,447	32·5
Peas ..	..	bags	29	..	..			..	29	43	80	—	—	
Potatoes ..	..	piculs	2,093·53	518·05	150			50	2,811·58	2,214	41	939·03	648	68
Samenhile	..	„	68·66	..	..			..	68·66	114	59	17·12	99	39·5
Salmon (salted)	..	boxes	52	..	..			..	52	86	0	—	—	
Silk ..	..	piculs	42·80	..	..			..	42·80	17,306	66	—	—	
„ worm eggs	..	cards	11,305	..	..			..	11,305	4,374	0	0·87	87	0
Sulphur ..	..	piculs	391·18	..	..			..	391·18	391	14	—	—	
Timber ..	..	logs	336	160	36			..	530	971	13	3,511	6,151	20
Tobacco ..	..	piculs	1,811·04	..				337	2,148·04	7,097	04	2,259·62	5,926	58
Wax ..	..	„	10	..				..	10	150	0	31·19	492	33·5
Wedges ..	..	..	500	..				..	530	22	0	—	—	
										414,846	55·8		266,134	82

N.B.—Owing to the difference in the value of the dollar at the market and Government rates, two-thirds of the declared value should be added to the totals of exports and imports. There being neither a direct trade with England, nor any banks established in this port, it is impossible to state any rate of exchange.

List of Fisheries on the Coast of Yesso.

Places.	Farmers.	Duties.	Increase of Duty since February 1865.	To whom Belonging.*
		Rios.		
Shetanai ..	Jamasakeja-shimpati ..	65	—	
Ftoro ..	Hamaja-josoimong ..	50	—	
Isoja ..	Masuja-jengoro . ..	137	—	
Odastsu ..	„ . ..	210	—	
Iwanai ..	Shemboguja-nisaimong ..	465	—	
Buro ..	Fukoshemaja-shennemong	97	—	
Shakotang ..	Iwata-kendso	195	—	
Bekuni ..	„	170	—	
Furobira ..	Ogada-hambé	260	—	
Juétji ..	Takeja-tjoémong ..	320	—	
Oshoro ..	Neskawa-tadabé ..	297	—	
Takashima ..	„ ..	213	—	
Otarunai ..	Ogada-hambé	370	1,000	
Iskari ..	Government	1,000	—	
Otjeta ..	Hamaja-josoimong ..	190	—	
Hamamaské .	Tatérinni-mong ..	150	—	Akita.
Maské ..	„ ..	1,100	—	„
Ruromoppé .	Shewara-hanroka ..	900	—	Shonai.
Tomamajè ..	„ ..			
Soja ..	Fudjino-éfé	See Mombetsu	—	Aidsu.
Shari ..	Jamadera-gombé ..	„	—	„
Mombetsu ..	„ ..	600	—	„
Réshiri ..	Tudjeno-éffé	334	—	Shonai.
Shikotang ..	Masuja-djosaburo ..	New fishery, duty not settled	—	
Ederoffu ..	Taterini-mong . ..	1,000	—	Shendai.
Runashiri ..	Fudjino-éffé	500	—	„
Némoro ..	„	3,000	—	Shendai, Aidsu, the latter paying most duty.
Akeshi ..	Jamado-bunjomong ..	600	—	Shendai.
Rusuri ..	Komeja-keosaku ..	560	2,200	
Tokadsu ..	Singuera kastsu ..	210	—	„
Saru ..	Jamado-bunjomong ..	200	125	
Horvédjimi .	Siuguera-kastsu ..	808	3,850	
Urakawa ..	Jurodjéja-shendsaemong .	1,048	2,510	
Shamani ..	„ ..	See Urakawa	„	
Mets'éshi ..	Kubajashia-ajukedji ..	310	535	
Tsutsunai ..	Jurodjéja-shendsaemong .	See Urakawa	See Urakawa	
Nékappo ..	Hamadaja-fiojémong ..	150	35	
Jubutsu ..	Jamada-bunjomong ..	250	—	
Sherajojè ..	Mongutjia-matasu ..	125	—	Shendai.
Horobetsu ..	Ogado-hambé	70	—	
Jedomo ..	„	See Horobetsu	—	
Ushi ..	Shiraturi-ufé	105	—	Nambu.
Abuta ..	Wadaja-mufé	75	—	
Awashira ..	Jamadera-gombé ..	See Mombetsu	—	
Shiritoko ..	„ ..	„	—	
Rebunshiri ..	Fudjeno-éffé	See Réshiri	—	

* All those not filled up with a name belong to Government.

ELIOT CLUB
PALL MALL

REPORTS

RECEIVED AT

THE FOREIGN OFFICE

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS,

RESPECTING

RESIN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
June 1865.

LONDON:
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1865.

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Circular addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 9, 1864.

EARL RUSSELL'S attention having been called to the great inconvenience and loss experienced by manufacturers in various branches of trade in this country in consequence of the cessation of the supply of resin hitherto derived from the Southern States of America, I am directed by his Lordship to instruct you to furnish a Report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within your Consular district, and the best means of exporting it thence to this country; and you will supply any further information on the subject which you may be able to obtain.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

Answers to the preceding Circular.

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

Report by Consul Hutchinson.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch, dated August 9, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district.

And in reply I have to state that there is no resin obtainable in any part of the Argentine Republic, save what is imported hither from the Southern States of North America.

Rosario, October 22, 1864.

Austria.

RAGUSA.

Report by Consul Paton.

ON inquiry I find that this port cannot be counted on as one likely to ship resin. The characteristic of Dalmatia is bareness. The woods of the vale of the Narenta are chiefly oak, beech, and plane, and the pines of Carzola are not of the quality that would make the extraction of turpentine and resin a good speculation. The resin used here is imported through Trieste from America, and some from Venice (said to be Tyrolese).

Ragusa, August 23, 1864.

VENICE.

Report by Acting Consul-General Valentine.

WITH reference to the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, requesting information of the quantity, quality, and

virtue of the resin produced in this Consular district, and of the best means of exporting it to Great Britain, I have the honour to report that a considerable quantity of turpentine, or of the resinous matter from which resin or colophony is extracted, might be obtained from the extensive forests of the Tyrol and Friuli, which abound with firs, larch, and other resinous trees, were not the tapping of the trees prohibited by the forest laws, to prevent injury to the growth and perfect quality of the timber.

Should, however, the present profitable prices offered for resin continue, affording full compensation for the deterioration to the quality of the timber, there is no doubt that the production of resin would be very greatly increased.

Previous to the war in America the production of resin in the Tyrol was limited to the requirements of the local trade; but since then the scarcity and consequent high prices of colophony have caused greater attention to be paid to the cultivation of this resource of the country, and the turpentine to be collected and purified to an increasing extent, not only for the use of the immediate neighbourhood, but also for the consumers of it in Germany, who have retired it direct from the Tyrol, where the refining of it seems hitherto to have been confined, in consequence of the facility of transport by railway.

Of the refined resin similar to sample, resembling "Burgundy pitch," the actual production cannot be estimated to exceed 3,000 to 4,000 Vienna centners, or about 200 British tons; but could confidence be placed in the continuance of actual prices, the quantity produced next season would be very greatly increased.

The present value of this refined quality, deliverable at the end of next month, is 20 paper florins per Vienna centner, which may be calculated as equal to 36*s.* 6*d.* per English cwt., free on board in Venice, in cases of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ English cwt. gross, with an allowance of 10 per cent. for tare of case.

Larch turpentine, formerly known in commerce as "Venice turpentine," is procured from the same resinous produce and is likewise sent to Germany in kegs of $1\frac{1}{2}$ English cwt. gross, with 15 per cent. tare of cask, and could at present be purchased at a price equal to about 41*s.* 6*d.* per English cwt., delivered free on board in Venice. The quantity cannot be estimated at present at more than

1,200 to 1,500 kegs, but a certainty of the continuation of the actual prices would likewise ensure a greatly increased production next season.

The difficulty of giving a sufficiently accurate description of the quality and virtue of these productions has induced me to submit for inspection the following three samples, viz. :—

1. The resin as collected from the bark of the trees.
2. The resin after having been refined.
3. The larch turpentine contained in a small box forwarded by railway.

The best means of exportation to Great Britain would be by shipment from this port, as the resin and turpentine could be brought here with facility by railway from Botzen, where the process of refining is at present chiefly carried on; while the produce which might be collected in Friuli could also be sent to this port on the timber rafts which come down the Piave.

The resin produced in these provinces has hitherto formed no part of the trade of Venice or Trieste, which has been confined to the importations from America, and since the war in greatly reduced quantities principally from France, but latterly also in small parcels of very inferior quality from Monte St. Angelo in Italy.

I have therefore been obliged to rely on the information I have been able to collect in the Tyrol from the principal timber merchants, but who from the uncertainty as to the continuance of the present state of the resin market have hitherto evidently not paid that attention to this branch of trade which they otherwise would have done.

I regret that I am in consequence unable to give a fuller report.

Venice, September 13, 1864.

Borneo.

LABUAN.

Report by Acting Consul-General Callaghan.

IN reply to the circular despatch of August 9, 1864, I have the honour to report that I have made several inquiries on the subject, and have been informed that the

ordinary resin of commerce is not to be found within my Consular district.

There is, however, a resin produced in considerable quantities, and of several varieties, which is called by the natives "dammar."

One variety only, the "dammar batu," is produced in any large quantity in that part of Borneo within my district.

I am given to understand that about 500 tons of this kind could be collected within a short time in the neighbourhood of Brunei, and sold there for about 7*l.* a ton.

The other varieties, I understand, are produced in very small quantities.

I propose forwarding by the first opportunity such samples of "dammar" as I am able to procure, to the agents for this colony at Singapore, and I will request that they may bring them to the notice of the commercial community at that place.

A vessel trades between Brunei and Singapore, and if this "dammar" should be found to answer the purpose required, there would be no difficulty in exporting it to England viâ Singapore.

Labuan, January 25, 1865.

SARAWAK.

Report by Consul Ricketts.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated August 9, 1864, stating that in consequence of the cessation of the supply of resin from the Southern States of America, information is required relative to the quantity, quality, and value of resin in this district.

In pursuance with the above instructions, I beg to report that resin is to be found in all parts of this Province, the best being, however, obtained in the vicinity of the Rejang river.

There are three qualities of resin—viz., the flesh resin, or "dammar dagging," the cat's eye, or "madah kuching," and the common "dammar."

They are all the products of large jungle trees.

The flesh resin can be purchased at the town at Sarawak for about 4*l.* a ton.

The cat's eye, or "madah kuching," being far more

valuable than the above, is also more scarce; it is very useful for making fine varnish, and its market-price at the town of Sarawak is 28*l.* 15*s.* a ton; its supply may be termed moderate.

The common "dammar," which is used for making pitch, costs at the town of Sarawak about 2*l.* a ton; there is a plentiful supply to be had of this as well as the flesh resin or "dammar dagging."

There is no difficulty to be found in the way of exportation. Supposing the ships are too large to come up to the town of Sarawak to take cargo, *i.e.*, supposing them above 400 tons register, this article, like all other goods, could be easily conveyed to the mouth of the Sarawak river in country flats, the distance being about eighteen miles, or to the Quop, the distance being but eight miles; the cost of conveyance from the town of Sarawak to the mouth is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents. the picul, the picul being about $133\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. weight.

It must also be borne in mind that Sarawak is a free port.

Thinking that it might be of some advantage to those who may be engaged in this sort of trade, I shall take the opportunity of forwarding by the next mail to Her Majesty's Foreign Office two or three specimens of resin, the products of this Province.

Sarawak, October 15, 1864.

Brazil.

BAHIA.

Report by Acting Consul Baines.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th of August last, directing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin in this Province.

I have endeavoured to obtain accurate information respecting the production of resin in different parts of this Province, and the result of all reports furnished up to the present time proves that the article has hitherto not attracted the attention of people in the interior as being one worth the trouble of obtaining for the purpose of exportation. I

have endeavoured, also, to induce persons living in the woods near the small seaport town of Canavierias, where it is said resinous trees abound, to occupy themselves with the production, and I shortly expect to receive samples of resin from various trees, which I shall send to London to be valued, and if they are approved of, and the price offered will leave a profit to the producer, I have not the slightest doubt that a considerable quantity could and would be exported in the course of next year.

The circumstance that the woods of this country, such as rosewood and Brazil wood, have depreciated so much in value of late in Europe, that the prices offered here do not even pay for the labour of cutting and transport to this market, has made persons hitherto employed in the wood trade both anxious and eager to devote their attention to the production of any article that would be remunerative, and as the labourers employed in the wood trade are principally Indians, born and brought up in the forests, no persons could be better suited for the employment of collecting resin.

I beg to inclose a list of the trees which yield resin, and are indigenous.

Bahia, October 31, 1864.

List of Brazilian Trees which yield Resin.

Icica heptaphylla	.. .. ..	Almecegueira.
„ icicariba	.. .. ..	Ubira-siguá.
„ gujannensis	.. .. ..	Tcicariba.
„ altissima	.. .. ..	Tciy.
Hymenaca Cour-caril, *L.*	.. ..	Jetahy, Jataky.
„ shilbocarpa, *Hayne*	.. ..	Jetai, Jetai-üva.
„ martiana „	.. ..	Tatoba, Tetaiba.
„ offersiana „	.. ..	Abati-timbaty.
„ stigonocarpa „	Bahia.	
„ selloriana „	„	

Trachylobium martianum, *Hayne.*

N.B.—The last seven species yield copal or anime.

Araucaria Brasiliana, *Lamb.* .. .. Cari-y, Cari-üva. Pinheiro.

N.B.—The turpentine is used the same as the European.

Barseros leptophloias, *Mart.* .. .. Trubarana. Bahia.

N.B.—Greenish yellow resin, with the same smell as turpentine.

Astronium concinnam, *Schott.* Guarabá.
Schinus antarthritica, *Mart.* Aroeira.
„ molleoides. Velloso.
„ terebenthi folias.
„ rhoifolias, *Mart.*
„ munorivilatas, *Mart.*

MARANHAM.

Report by Vice-Consul Wilson.

I HAVE to state that no resin is extracted within this Consular district, and the quantity used is imported from foreign parts.

Maranham, November 14, 1864.

PARA.

Report by Acting Consul Blandy.

THERE is but a small quantity of resin gathered in these Provinces, never amounting to over 300 arobas, or 9,600 lbs. This amount is seldom reached, being principally picked up beneath the trees bearing this gum. There are three varieties, known in commerce as the black, yellow, and white. The two first are commonly used in the manufacture of soaps, and for glazing a soft earthenware made in these Provinces. The last is used more in ceremonials and for fumigating apartments, as it has the odour of incense, much esteemed by the natives.

The price varies from $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $7d.$ per lb., according to its colour and purity.

The whole country is an inexhaustible variety of trees producing these resinous gums, as well as of oils; but labour is expensive and difficult to be obtained, and the greater value of other wild products have and will prevent the increase of the supply of resin in this district until its price should equal the remuneration from other products.

This would seem impossible, as the same labour is required to extract an aroba of resin, whose highest price is 7 milreis, as an aroba of rubber, worth 28 milreis.

Under this state, I am unable to furnish any reliable suggestion for the increase of its production.

Untold riches are thus buried in vast forests, from the great value of the rubber crop, and will so remain until a more general supply of this article releases the small amount of labour for the pursuit of other products. Resinous extracts would then be produced in immense quantities in these districts.

The opportunities of exportation are unlimited.

Pará, November 24, 1864.

PERNAMBUCO.

Report by Consul-Lennon Hunt.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th of August last, on the subject of the quantity and value of resin which may be procurable within this Consular district, I have now the honour to report that the resin used within this district has hitherto been imported from abroad, and that it is now extremely scarce and dear.

I have been unable to learn that it has ever been obtained in these Provinces.

I have received, however, three specimens of resin from the Province of Pará, where I am informed that it is used to some extent in the manufacture of soap. Two of these samples appear to be of excellent quality.

Pernambuco, October 25, 1864.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Report by Acting Consul Gollan.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th August, requesting to be informed as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district, I have the honour to report that the article in question is not exported from this Province, but, on the contrary, even that required for consumption has to be imported from foreign countries.

Rio Grande do Sul, October 18, 1864.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Report by Acting Consul Morgan.

WITH reference to the circular despatch of 9th August last, on the subject of supplies of resin from this country, I beg to state that Brazil does not produce this important article of commerce, but was a large importer of this product from the United States. At present its supplies are received both from England and France direct.

Rio de Janeiro, November 4, 1864.

Chile.

COQUIMBO.

Report by Acting Consul Tait.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th August last, requesting me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district. I have to state, in reply, that none whatever is to be procured here.

Coquimbo, October 2, 1864.

Colombia, United States of.

CARTHAGENA.

Report by Consul Doyle.

IN answer to the circular despatch of the 9th of August last, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district, and the best means of exporting it to England from this country, I have the honour to report that no resin is produced on or exported from this coast.

Carthagena, September 24, 1864.

PANAMA.

Report by Consul Henderson.

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in the circular despatch of the 9th of August, in regard to the supply of resin in this Consular district, I have the honour to report that, after diligent inquiry, I have ascertained that a small quantity of resin is actually extracted from some of the woods on the Isthmus, but not in sufficient quantity to form an article of exportation, or in fact for the consumption, resin being imported to supply the deficiency.

Panamá, November 19, 1864.

Costa Rica.

SAN JOSE.

Report by Consul Wallis.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular dated the 9th of August, instructing me to furnish such information as I may be able to obtain as to the supply of resin, the want of which article, owing to the cessation of its supply from the Southern States of America, has proved a grave inconvenience to manufacturers in Great Britain.

I have therefore made the necessary inquiries, and have to report that resin is not produced in my Consular district; and in such parts of it as have been explored no fir tree has been met with.

San José, Costa Rica, October 12, 1864.

Denmark.

ST. CROIX.

Report by Consul Rainals.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th of August, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district.

In reply, I have the honour to state that, having instituted inquiries on the subject, I find that no resin is produced in this island.

But while making these inquiries, I convinced myself that considerable quantities of resin might be furnished by the island. I consequently called the attention of some of the most influential planters to the subject, but I fear they are not likely at present to adopt my suggestion—namely, to pay some attention to the trees and bushes whence resin might be extracted, because they have now not a sufficient number of labourers even for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, in which lies their chief interest.

St. Croix, October 10, 1864.

ST. THOMAS.

Report by Consul Lamb.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular dated 19th ultimo, requiring report on the supply and value of resin within this Consular district, and in reply have the honour to state that the article is imported here in small quantities only for immediate wants, and that there is none obtainable for export. The present price is 25 dollars (5*l.*) per barrel of about 200 lbs.

St. Thomas, September 12, 1864.

Egypt.

CAIRO.

Report by Acting Consul Ayrton.

IN obedience to the directions in the circular despatch of the 9th instant, I have the honour to submit the following information:—

No resin is produced in Egypt.

Of analogous substances (taking resin as of the class of hydro-carbons) petroleum is found at a place called Gebel Zeit (Oil Mountain), near the entrance of the Gulf of Suez, on the Egyptian shore. The late M. Barbaroux, a French subject to whom his late Highness Said Pasha had conceded the privilege of working the springs whence the petroleum issues, informed me that the yield was so small as scarcely to defray the expense of obtaining it. It is, however, possible that a larger supply might be procurable with larger and better appliances than those available to M. Barbaroux.

About Hodeida (the seat of Government, and great coffee port of Yemen) a vegetable tar is produced. I only know it as used for marking the coffee bales. But were a demand raised for it, the quantity procurable might be found larger than at present.

Cairo, August 28, 1864.

Equator.

GUAYAQUIL.

Report by Consul Mocatta.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th of August last, instructing me to furnish a Report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and any further information on this subject, I have the honour to state that no resin is produced in this country.

Guayaquil, September 28, 1864.

France.

ALGERIA.

Reports by Consul-General Churchill.

THE Province of Algiers, of the three that constitute this important colony, is the only one in which the pine tree grows abundantly. There are upwards of 160,000 acres of land in this province covered with the pine and the cedar tree, and the average distance of these forest lands from the coast is from 70 to 100 English miles.

Several French capitalists have of late directed their attention to the manufacture of resin, and have obtained from the French Government concessions of pine forests for that purpose; but very little resinous produce has hitherto been brought to the market of Algiers, and still less has been exported.

Having placed myself in communication with M. Léon Lesca, of Orleansville (Algeria), one of the "concessionnaires," I am informed that this, the first year of his labours, he calculates on producing 150 tons of resin in different shapes, and hopes to double and quadruple this quantity in the course of a few years.

The tree from which the resin is extracted is the Aleppo pine, and its resin, from specimens sent to Marseilles and Bordeaux, has been pronounced to be at least as good as that of the Southern States of America.

The system adopted by M. Lesca in the manufacture of resin is the "Système Hugues," which requires both

care and skilful labour. His colophony is apparently of the best description.

This year M. Lesca has confined his business to the production of tar, pitch, and colophony, but he proposes to himself to attend more particularly to those descriptions of the latter commodity that enter into the manufacture of paper and varnish.

M. Lesca is anxious to enter into direct communication with the manufacturers of Great Britain; but although he affirms that his resins are bought up at Marseilles as fast as he can produce them, he makes another statement that would tend to show that nothing is to be done with Algeria in this article of trade, namely, that the resins sold at Dax and Bordeaux at 146f., 150f., and 154f. in cask fetch 165f. at Algiers without cask.

From another source I learn that a sample of Algerian resin was sent to Liverpool this year, but that its cost price was found to be too high for the English market.

The following are the prices at present of resin at Algiers:—

Spirits of turpentine the 100 kilos (220 lbs.), 157 f.

Colophony (Hugues' system) according to colour, first quality per 100 kilos, 75 f.; second quality, 65 f. to 70 f.

Tar (light), summer gathering, first quality No. 1, 63 f.; second quality, 62 f.

Algiers, September 16, 1864.

WITH reference to my report of the 16th instant, regarding the resinous resources of Algeria, I have the honour to report that the manufacturer Lesca with whom I had placed myself in communication on this subject, has sent me samples of the resins produced in his establishment at Orleansville, which I am ready to transmit to your Lordship should you deem it expedient that I do so.

M. Lesca writes from France that in order to induce the British manufacturers to take his resins, he is prepared to give them at more advantageous terms than those of Bordeaux; trusting that this, together with the superior quality of his produce, will draw the attention of the British manufacturers, who will, he reiterates, find it more suitable to place themselves in direct communication with his house at Orleansville or Algiers.

Algiers, September 23, 1864.

BAYONNE.

Report by Acting Consul Graham.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th instant, and in reply beg to report that from 70,000 to 80,000 barrels of dry resinous produce, weighing on an average 250 kilogrammes each, are annually sold in the market of Dax, which town is the depôt within this Consular district of the article in question. From 4,500 to 5,000 tons of essence of turpentine are likewise disposed of. The quality of the resin may be classed as follows:—

1st. Hugues' colophony.
2nd. Ordinary ditto.
3rd. Light-coloured pitch.
4th. Black pitch.

The above may again be subdivided into the undermentioned classes and denominations, according to the colour and the care used in the fabrication of the primary materials:—

Hugues' colophony, No. 2.
Ordinary ditto, No. 2.
Screened light-coloured pitch.
Ordinary ditto ditto.
Half light-coloured ditto.

The prices at present are—for essence of turpentine, 150 francs (6*l.*) the 100 kilogrammes;

Hugues' colophony, 78 to 82 francs (3*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*) per ditto;

Ordinary colophony, 65 to 70 francs (2*l.* 12*s.* to 2*l.* 16*s.*) per ditto;

Light-coloured pitch, 60 to 64 francs (2*l.* 8*s.* to 2*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*) per ditto;

Black pitch, 54 to 56 francs (2*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* to 2*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*) per ditto.

The best method of exporting resinous produce to England is by sailing-vessel, and it is also the most economical; the shipments for Liverpool or London are, however, since the opening of the Bordeaux and Bayonne Railway, which passes through the centre of the resin-producing country, generally made at the former place, and are effected in steam-vessels. This system is of course much more expensive, but as the time employed on the voyage is naturally shorter, the leakage and loss are less

and thus a compensation is obtained for the increase in the expense.

After diligent inquiry, I have not been able to obtain any statistics of the increase which has taken place in the production of resinous produce; indeed, I am assured none such have been published; but owing to the extensive plantations of pine forests effected by order of His Imperial Majesty within the Department of the Landes, there can be no doubt but that the production has increased and will continue to do so considerably when the trees obtain sufficient growth to enable them to be tapped.

Bayonne, August 25, 1864.

BORDEAUX.

Report by Acting Consul Hiver on the Quantity, Quality, and Value of Resin produced by the Pine Forests in the Department of the Gironde, and in the adjacent Department of the Landes.

Quantity.—The average quantity of "gemme" or resinous matter produced annually, of late, in the above-named departments, amounts to 50,000,000 kilogrammes, equal to 49,261 tons English, viz.,

	Kilog.		Tons.
One-third in the "Gironde" ..	16,666,666	=	16,420
Two-thirds in the "Landes" ..	33,333,334		38,841
	50,000,000		49,261

"Gemme," or natural resinous matter, is but seldom exported in its primitive state; it is generally distilled in order first to obtain oil or spirits of turpentine, and then it is submitted to further process, the result of which gives the different sorts of resin.

The first operation on 50,000,000 kilogrammes of "gemme" (49,261 tons) gives about 8,000,000 kilogrammes (7,882 tons) of oil.

The remaining 34,500,000 kilogrammes of matter (33,990 tons), about 15 per cent. being lost by evaporation in the manufacturing of oil, gives three sorts of resin in equal proportions.

Quality of Resin.

	Kilog.		Tons.
One-third first sort	11,500,000	=	11,330
One-third light	11,500,000		11,330
One-third brown	11,500,000		11,330
	34,500,000		33,990

VALUE (Average Prices).

"Gemme" or Raw Resinous Matter.

50,000,000 kilogrammes, or 49,261 tons, at 65 francs the 100 kilogrammes (2*l.* 12*s.* per 221 lbs.,) = 32,500,000 francs, or 1,300,000*l.*

Oil or Spirits of Turpentine.

8,000,000 kilogrammes, or 7,882 tons, at 160 francs the 100 kilogrammes (6*l.* 8*s.* per 221 lbs.,) = 12,800,000 francs, or 512,000*l.*

Resin.

First sort, 11,500,000 kilogrammes, or 11,330 tons, at 70 francs the 100 kilogrammes (2*l.* 16*s.*. per 221 lbs.,) = 8,050,000 francs, or 322,000*l.*

Light, 11,500,000 kilogrammes, or 11,330 tons, at 65 francs the 100 kilogrammes (2*l.* 12*s.* per 221 lbs.,) = 7,475,000 francs, or 299,000*l.*

Brown, 11,500,000 kilogrammes, or 11,330 tons, at 57 francs the 100 kilogrammes (2*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* per 221 lbs.,) = 6,555,000 francs, or 262,200*l.*

Thus, the value of resin, &c., given by the 50,000,000 kilogrammes or 49,261 tons of raw matter produced annually by the pine forests of the departments of the "Gironde" and of the "Landes," that is, one-third by the former and two-thirds by the latter, amounts to 34,880,000 francs, or 1,395,200*l.*, as follows:—

	Francs	£
Resin—First sort	8,050,000	= 322,000
„ Second sort, light ..	7,475,000	299,000
„ Third sort, brown ..	6,555,000	262,200
	22,080,000	883,200
Oil or spirits . ..	12,800,000	512,000
	34,880,000	1,395,200
And as the prime cost of value of the raw matter is only ..	32,500,000	1,300,000
The profits on manufacturing amount to	2,380,000	95,200

The only practicable mode of exporting resin from this port to the United Kingdom is by shipping.

Previous to the American troubles the demand for all descriptions of resinous matter being very limited, a great portion of the pine forests in this and in the neighbouring department was left unproductive. The owners of these forests and the manufacturers of resin assert that the production was then nearly two-thirds less than at present. They also assure that should the demand increase, a much

larger quantity could be readily obtained, considerable portions of the forests being still available for production.

As a consequence of the cessation of supplies formerly derived from the Southern States of America the prices on this and on the neighbouring markets have advanced considerably. Thus, before the American Revolution,

	£	s.	d.	
"Gemme" or raw resinous matter was easily obtained at 16 francs the 100 kilogrammes, equal to	0	12	10	the 221 lbs.
Oil of turpentine at 65 francs, ditto . ..	2	12	0	„
Resin—First sort, 15 francs, ditto	0	12	0	„
„ Second sort, 9 francs, ditto	0	7	2	„
„ Third sort, 7 francs, ditto	0	5	7	„

Owing to the recent introduction of petroleum, now in great use for house and ship painting, the price of oil of turpentine, which had advanced to 290 francs the 100 kilogrammes (11*l.* 12*s.* the 221 lbs.), has fallen to 160 francs (6*l.* 8*s.*).

The following statement shows the considerable increase of exports from Bordeaux to the United Kingdom of resin and of oil of turpentine during the last three years (1861 to 1863) as compared with the three preceding years (1858 to 1860):—

	1858.		1859.		1860.	
	Kilog.	Tons.	Kilog.	Tons.	Kilog.	Tons.
Resin	62,200	61¼	..	..	243,525	240
Oil of Turpentine ..	84,950	84	38,000	37½	3,650	3½

	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Kilog.	Tons.	Kilog.	Tons.	Kilog.	Tons.
Resin	3,470,705	3,419	13,242,727	13,047	17,580,600	17,321
Oil of Turpentine ..	1,033,600	1,018	2,800,960	2,759	4,567,000	4,800

Bordeaux, September 3, 1864.

BREST.

Report by Consul Sir A. Perrier.

THE circular despatch of the 9th instant instructed me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within the Consular district of Brest, and the best means of exporting it to Great Britain.

In reply, I have the honour to report that Brest and all the ports within this Consulate are supplied with resin entirely from Bayonne, and that the quantities brought

from thence are only for local supply and not for exportation.

Since the great advance in price of this article, in consequence of the war in America, the stocks on hand are kept as low as possible, lest any arrangement in American affairs should bring down prices to their former level.

Therefore there is no prospect of exportation of resin from this part of Brittany to the United Kingdom.

The present prices of resin at Brest, Morlaix, St. Brieuc, Quimper, and Lorient, are from 64 to 65 francs per 100 kilogrammes, or from 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* per cwt., at Exchange 25.

Brest, August 19, 1864.

CHARENTE.

Report by Consul Brackenbury.

WITH reference to the circular despatch of the 9th instant, I have the honour to report that the production of resin within the Department of the Lower Charente is limited to the Canton of La Tremblade, on the River Sendre. The quantity obtained is small, and is almost entirely consumed on the spot by the poorer inhabitants, who manufacture a very coarse description of candles from it. The price is regulated by the market value at Bordeaux, from whence, as well as from La Teste and Bayonne, the largest supplies of this article are drawn.

The French Government have recently ordered extensive plantations of pine to be formed on the coast of Arvert, near La Tremblade, as well as on the Isle of Oleron, and in the course of a few years there is reason to expect that this department will be enabled to vie, to a certain extent, with the Landes in the production of resin.

Charente, August 17, 1864.

CHERBOURG.

Report by Consul Hamond.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th instant, I have the honour to state that, from the inquiries which I have made at this port, and from the reports which I have received from the Vice-Consuls of Granville and St. Malo, the quantity of resin in this Consulate is very small, being chiefly employed by the poorer classes instead of candles,

a custom which is rapidly falling into disuse: but the distance from which it comes, viz., Bordeaux and Bayonne, renders the price too high to think of exporting it from any port in this Consulate.

Cherbourg, August 30, 1864.

CORSICA.

Report by Consul Smallwood.

THE forest most productive of resin in Corsica at present is that of Valdoniello, situate in the arrondissement of Calvi. It is cultivated by MM. Chaton and Co., and is expected to yield this season 2,500 quintaux métriques of resin.

The forests of Melo and L'Ambuste, situate in the Arrondissement of Corté, are cultivated by MM. Decheneux, Cadet, and Co., and produce annually 1,200 quintaux métriques of resin.

Small tracts of the Forests of Asco, Pineto, and Serraggio, situate in the Arrondissement of Corté, and cultivated by M. Renaud, yield annually 800 quintaux métriques of resin.

The Forest of Rostonica, situate in the Arrondissement of Corté, and cultivated by M. Castelli Pochon, produces yearly 400 quintaux métriques of resin.

In the Arrondissement of Ajaccio a cultivator offers this season 200 quintaux métriques of resin.

Abstract.

Site and Name of Forest.		Total Quantities.	
		French weight.	English weight.
		Quintaux.	Tons.
Calvi.	Valdoniello	2,500	246
Corté.	Melo and L'Ambuste ..	1,200	118
„	Asco, Pineto, Serraggio ..	800	79
„	Rostonica	400	39
Ajaccio	.. .. ..	200	18
	Total	5,100	500

Additional tracts of forests are being brought into cultivation for resin. Some cultivators are about to subject the Red Larix to double tapping, wherefrom a considerable increase of the supply of resin is expected; and it may not be unreasonable to anticipate that next season the quantity

of resin produced in Corsica will not fall short of from 700 to 800 tons.

Quality of Corsican Resin.—I have been favoured by M. Vernet, Directeur des Douanes at Bastia, with a sample of resin of this year's produce from the forest of Valdoniello, which I forward with this Report, together with a sample which I extracted from a cask, about to be shipped, of resin from the Arrondissement of Corté, and which may be taken as an average specimen of the resin of Corsica. The superiority of the sample of resin from the Forest of Valdoniello may be accounted for from the improved treatment of the tree adopted in the forests of the Arrondissement of Calvi by experienced cultivators from the French "Landes" and "Dunes" between the Gironde and Bordeaux, who have introduced the process of receiving the resin from the pine in appropriate vessels; whereas in the other Arrondissement it is left to drop into pits dug at the base of the tree.

All persons whom I have consulted as to the quality of Corsican resin concur in asserting that it is equal, if not superior to that of the French "Landes" or to American resin.

Value of Corsican Resin.—The price obtained this year at the port of Marseilles for Corsican resin ranged from 55 to 60 francs per 100 kilogrammes. At Leghorn it ranged from 55 to 62 francs per 100 kilogrammes. A few days since a cargo shipped for Leghorn was re-shipped for Marseilles, advice by telegram having given notice of higher rates at the latter port for resin.

The producers of resin in Corsica are, with few exceptions, in needy circumstances. I am assured that a capitalist who would tender cash for small lots, and who could be relied upon for ready money on their delivery at Bastia, Calvi, or Ajaccio, would obtain advantages in price. This plan might be carried out through agents and merchants at these ports, and the small parcels warehoused until in bulk for shipment.

Cash advances to the needy producers would not only secure the supply, but would go far to stimulate exertion to augment the produce.

Means of Exporting Corsican Resin to England.—Hitherto the few British vessels that have discharged their cargoes at Bastia have almost all left in ballast. One, or at most two, are bound for this port in the year. The season

at which they come does not coincide with that of the arrival of the resin from the forests, the tapping season commencing in June and ending in November, whereas British vessels, if any, laden with iron and coal for the gas works reach Bastia early in spring. A return freight from Bastia to England, if available, might average from 19*s.* to 20*s.* per ton.

Undoubtedly there is some scope for British trade in Corsica, fully to the extent of the return freight in resin. Coal, for instance, which realised at Ajaccio during the Crimean war 3*l.* per ton, would be a safe investment; if not for town consumption, it is free from duty: and earthenware and rum, &c., would find a ready mart in Corsica.

The following charges are copied from an invoice of a recent shipment of Corsican resin by steamer to Marseilles:—

	Fr.	c.
Freight per 100 kilogrammes	3	0
Chapeau (captain's gratuity)	0	15
Loading	0	25
Landing	0	25
Total per 100 kilogrammes	3	65

By steamer to Leghorn:—

	Fr.	c.
Freight per 100 kilogrammes	2	0
Loading	0	25
Landing	0	25
Total per 100 kilogrammes	2	50

In the month of July several sailing vessels employed during the spring for the Toga iron works at Bastia are discharged, and leave this port in ballast. By these vessels, freight and all charges included would not exceed to Marseilles 1 franc 10 centimes per 100 kilogrammes; to Leghorn or Genoa 1 franc per 100 kilogrammes.

Exporters of resin for England from Corsica, in addition to the above charges, and that of freight from either of the ports referred to, would have to incur those of warehousing and reloading.

Bastia, September 22, 1864.

DUNKIRK.

Report by Consul Pringle.

I HAVE the honour to forward the information I have been able to obtain respecting the article of resin, as

required by the circular despatch dated the 9th instant. There is no resin produced in any part of this Consulate, and there is no depôt of that article even at Lille. The only means of obtaining it in large quantities in France is from the ports of Bayonne and Bordeaux. The extensive pine forests in the Department of the Landes produce this article in abundance, but since the commencement of the civil war in the United States of America, the price even there, I am informed, has risen from 6*l.* sterling to 20*l* per ton.

Dunkirk, August 18, 1864.

HAVRE.

Report by Acting Consul Rhodes.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th instant, relative to the stock of resin within this Consular district, I have to report that since the American civil war, this article has ceased to be imported from the United States, and is therefore excluded from the weekly price-currents by the brokers.

Previous to the war, American resin was imported at this port in considerable quantities.

French resin is derived from the Département des Landes, and the markets are Bordeaux and Bayonne, whence it can be exported direct to the United Kingdom.

I have been informed by a wholesale druggist that he now pays 75 francs (3*l.*) per 100 kilogrammes (220 lbs.), and that before the war the price never exceeded 18 francs (14*s.* 5*d.*) for the like quantity.

The merchant brokers of this town have been applied to for this article by several parties from England.

Havre, August 12, 1864.

MARSEILLES.

Report by Consul Mark.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, and to state in reply thereto that in this part of France there is no resin available for exportation; on the contrary, considerable quantities thereof are imported from Algeria, Corsica, and Greece; the neighbourhood of Bordeaux likewise furnishes

a large part of the resin required in these southern Departments of France. The resin produced in this neighbourhood is very limited in quantity, the pine woods being more directly valuable for the timber and fuel they afford. The forests likewise have been so excessively drained for many years past that the Government has recently found it requisite to call the attention of the public and the local authorities to the necessity of replanting extensive districts which were formerly wooded, and whose present bareness has caused long-prevailing droughts.

Large quantities of resin are used in Marseilles in the manufacture of soap, which is most extensively carried on here. The resin imported from abroad arrives here in a rough state, very inferior to that received from Bordeaux. That produced in this neighbourhood is also of a very unsatisfactory description. It is now sold, nevertheless, for treble the price demanded before the commencement of the American War. The present price, however, is not likely to stimulate any great production in this part of France, for the reasons above-mentioned; and, owing to the prevailing opinion that the American War cannot last very many years, and that if necessary an unlimited supply of resin might be drawn from the Landes in the south-west of France, no one in this Consular district appears disposed to start an enterprise of this nature.

Marseilles, September 9, 1864.

NANTES.

Report by Consul Barrow.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of the circular despatch dated the 9th instant, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular District, and I have the honour to report that no resin is found within this district, but is principally imported from Bordeaux and Bayonne and La Teste, where I am informed it is to be procured in considerable quantities.

Resin can be furnished by merchants in this town at 1*l.* 5*s.* the cwt., but will probably be procured at the places above mentioned for a smaller sum, as it is brought here from those parts.

Nantes, August 17, 1864.

NICE.

Report by Consul Lacroix.

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed in the circular despatch of the 9th of August last, I have the honour to transmit the following information in regard to the resin which might be procured within the district of this Consulate.

Notwithstanding the rich resinous forests which cover the Maritime Alps, and also a very large extent of the adjoining Department of the Var, no industry exists in this place or its neighbourhood for collecting the resinous juice from the different species of trees which form these forests.

The resins used at Nice are mostly derived from Dax, near Bayonne. The resinous forests of the Maritime Alps are formed of two species of pines (*pinus maritima* and *pinus sylvestris*), the fir (*pinus picea*), and the larch (*pinus larix*).

These forests cover a surface of about 40,000 hectares (100,000 acres) of land, and yield annually from 12,000 to 13,000 trees, which are cut for timber.

The price of a well-grown, straight, and healthy tree averages from 15 to 16 francs; badly-grown and ill-shaped trees, unfit for building purposes, are valued from 2 to 3 francs each.

The larch tree principally grows on the summits of the mountains; the pine and the fir tree extend in many localities as far down as the sea. The Estrel Mountains, which border the sea in the Department of the Var, are covered with the *pinus maritima*.

The principal forests in the Maritime Alps are situated in the Communes of St. Martin de Lantosea, Valdeblora, Isola, St. Dalmas le Sauvage, Roubion, Clans, La Bollène, Lanbosca, Saorgio, Le Molinet.

Most of these forests belong to Government; some few are private property. A company wishing to hire these woods for collecting resin would have to apply to the maires of the different communes, the proprietors, and also to the Bureau de Conservation des Forêts, established in Nice.

Some years ago the distillation of the resinous substances collected from trees was tried in the vicinity of Menton; but the company working this distillery having then to contend with great difficulties and expense occa-

sioned by the want of carriage-roads—all communications in those mountainous parts being carried on by mules—and also to compete with the resinous productions derived from the Southern States of America, the attempt proved unsuccessful, and was consequently abandoned.

At the present time, in the absence of supplies from America, which has quite doubled in this market the price of all resins, and with the many new roads which have been lately made, and are still in the course of construction, opening an easy access to the principal mountain communes, a company would not meet with the same obstacles and difficulties.

The attempt, however, should not be made without previous study and investigation on the part of the companies which may feel disposed to work these forests, and a minute inquiry into the details.

Nice, October 3, 1864.

REUNION.

Report by Consul Hill.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, in which I am instructed to report on the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and in reply I have to state that the article is imported into, but not produced in Réunion.

Réunion, September 30, 1864.

ST. PIERRE.

Report by Consul Lawless.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated the 9th ultimo, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and the best means of exporting it hence to Great Britain.

In reply, I beg to state that the small quantity of that article to be had here has been received, principally from Europe, since the interruption of the arrivals from the Southern States of America, and, consequently, that no supply can be expected to be derived from this Island.

St. Pierre, September 27, 1864.

Georgian or Windward Islands.

TAHITI.

Report by Acting Consul Brander.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a circular despatch dated the 9th August last, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district, and the best means of exporting it. In answer thereto I beg to state that the quantity of resin here is not sufficient for the wants of the place.

Tahiti, November 4, 1864.

Germany.

HANS TOWNS.

Report by Consul-General Ward.

Hamburgh.—Resin has ceased to be an article of speculation at this port in the last year, on account of the very high prices of it, and of there being no prospect of a further advance of price. The transactions were therefore limited to the supply required for actual consumption in Germany. Towards the end of last year prices rose to 17½ marks banco, or 1*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, per centner of 100 lbs.* for brown resin; and American resin having been almost cleared off since October 1863, the price of the better qualities of French resin advanced to 22 marks banco, or 1*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* per centner, at which it still remains.

The imports of resin into Hamburgh in the year 1863 were, viz.:—

		Value.
	Centners.	Marks Banco.
From France	79,636	1,255,680
Great Britain	4,729	74,890
United States of America	1,118	16,040
Belgium	829	12,710
North of Europe, *viâ* Lübeck ..	871	12,620
By Berlin railway and down the Elbe	601	9,650
From Altona	627	8,600
Netherlands	283	4,530
Other places	29	540
Total	88,723	1,395,260

* 1*l.* sterling = 13¼ marks banco. 1 centner = 110¼ lbs. avoirdupois.

The average price of resin at Hamburgh in the whole year 1863 was 15¾ marks banco or 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per centner.

The chief portion of the resin imported as above passed through Hamburgh *in transitu* to the interior of Germany. The exact quantity is not ascertainable, as no official account of exports is kept at Hamburgh.

The stock of resin at present lying in Hamburgh is 1,860 barrels (at 400 and 500 lbs. per barrel), or about 837,000 lbs., which is intended to be sent to the interior of Germany.

If it were intended to export any resin to England it might of course be done with the greatest facility, as ships are daily leaving Hamburgh for British ports.

Bremen.—The present stock of resin at Bremen amounts to only 15 casks of French resin of about 800 lbs. each, and the market price of the same is from 9½ to 10½ dollars gold, or 1*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*, per centner.* This kind of resin has been imported from Bordeaux for some time past, but, so far as can be ascertained, no more is to be expected at present, and the small stock above-mentioned will be disposed of by the holders for their friends in the interior of Germany. At Bremerhaven there is no stock of resin.

Exportation of resin from Bremen to England might be effected almost daily, if any were intended to be sent there.

Lübeck.—The stock of resin here is very insignificant. It is of a very dark colour, and is brought hither from Finland. The market price of the best resin is 7⅓ Prussian dollars, or 1*l.* 2*s.*, per centner.†

The merchants of Lübeck have lately begun to import from Finland an inferior quality of resin, the raw produce of the pine-tree which is called kâda. Of this inferior article there is now a stock on hand of between 2,000 and 3,000 centners, and it has lately been sold at 3⅓ Prussian dollars, or 10*s.* sterling, per centner. A Lübeck firm is preparing to establish a manufactory for refining this raw resin. The northern part of Finland is able to export large quantities of the article, but it should be remembered the quality is very inferior.

Exportation from Lübeck to Great Britain is effected either directly by sea or indirectly to Hamburgh for shipment there.

Hamburgh, August 30, 1864.

* 16¼*l.* sterling = 100 dollars gold.
† 1*l.* sterling = 6⅔ Prussian dollars.

LEIPZIG.

Report by Consul-General Crowe.

WITH reference to the circular despatch of the 9th of August, and to its purport, the furnishing of a report in the matter of resin, I beg to state that I have gathered here the following facts.

The stoppage of the supply of resin, hitherto derived from the Southern States of America, has caused inconvenience and loss to the German as well as to the British manufacturer.

There is no store of resin within this Consular district; but the quantities absolutely required for daily use are imported at a very high price, and exclusively from Bordeaux. The prices of that port rule here.

It is not in Leipzig, however, that the dearness of resin is most felt, but in the neighbouring Duchy of Reuss, in the capital of which (Gera) there are four or five factories devoted to the production of pitch and other similar substances.*

Leipzig, October 5, 1864.

Greece.

CORFU.

Report by Consul-General Saunders.

IN reply to the inquiry contained in the circular despatch of the 9th of August, respecting the quantity, quality, and value of resin to be obtained within this Consular district, and the best means of exporting it to Great Britain, I have the honour to report that about 2,000 lbs. of resin of best quality are disposable here at 4*d.* per lb., and that, so far as I have been enabled to ascertain, no other deposit of this article would appear to exist among the Ionian Islands.

The export could be readily effected by means of the British commercial steamers in constant communication with Liverpool.

Corfu, September 29, 1864.

* The Gera factories produce annually 40,000 centners (1 centner equal to 110¼ lbs. avoirdupois) of pitch.

PATRAS.

Report by Consul Ongley.

RESIN is extracted from the pine in various parts of the Morea.

	Okes.
The province of Corinth produces about ..	700.000
„ Elis „ ..	30,000
„ Messenia „ ..	50,000
Other parts produce about	220,000
In all about	1,000,000

Equal to 1,250 tons.

Of this about one half is used to put into the wine of the country, which absorbs part of it, and the remainder unites with the tartar, and attaches itself to the sides of the casks.

This mixture of resin and tartar has lately been subjected to distillation, but it yields but a very small quantity of spirits of turpentine, the residuum being black resin, or colophony, and argol.

The other half of the resin produced is exported to other parts of Greece and to foreign countries, part in its natural state and part, after distillation, as spirits of turpentine.

Resin is now worth here about 60 leptas per oke, or 17*s.* 2*d.* per cwt., and spirits of turpentine 2 drachmas per oke, or 57*s.* per cwt.

The increase in value will augment the production. Mr. Vice-Consul Pasqualigo writes from Pyrgos, in Elis, that, with high prices, it might be increased threefold. Some small parcels of resin have lately been exported from this port of Patras to England.

September 16, 1864.

SYRA.

Report by Consul Lloyd.

IN reply to the circular of August 9 requiring a report as to the quantity, quality and value of the resin within this Consular district, I have the honour to report that none is produced in the Cyclades. I beg, however, to inclose the information I have been able to obtain here in Syra upon the subject, and also translation from "Travels in Greece in 1834-37," by Dr. Fiedler, of his account of the tree that produces the resin.

Syra, November 28, 1864.

Report.

RESIN is produced from the pine-tree, called by the natives of Greece *pefkos*. There are two sorts of resin—that which naturally exudes and dries of itself, and which does not contain so much spirit, and that which exudes from incisions made in the same tree, and is more liquid. Of this latter, in 1862 Greece produced 1,000,000 okes, half of which was used in the fabrication of wine in Greece and Turkey, and the other half was distilled for the spirit of turpentine, and for the resin, its product, all of which was consumed in Turkey and Greece. In 1863, 1,500,000 were produced; 700 tons went to England, and the rest was consumed in Greece and Turkey for wine and distillation for the spirit of turpentine, and resin, except small quantities which were sent to France and Italy as experiments. 1864, it is expected, will produce about 4,000,000 okes. About 2,000 tons have probably been already sent to Great Britain, exported from Syra, Piræus, Chalchida, and Patras; a portion also has been kept for wine in Greece and Turkey, and a portion has also been sent to France and Italy; the remainder will all go to Great Britain. This year a distilling apparatus, brought from England on purpose, has been established in Chalchis, in Negropont. The resin is chiefly produced in the forests from the pine-trees, and from one kind of tree only, namely, that which is used for ship-building. After Negropont, Attica produces the next greatest quantity, the trees being more scattered there, as the woods have been destroyed, and they destroy them still for the cultivation of the ground; next, Eastern Greece—that is, Megarida, north of the Isthmus of Corinth, where the woods are also scattered—and near Corinth itself, and from between Lutraki and Calamaki; also Argeo, near Patras; near and opposite Zante and the Ionian Islands, and about Sparta. The inhabitants of certain villages had the business of making the incisions in the trees from old times, and were called *Koulouricks*, from Koulouri, the name of a village, and this occupation they followed in Attica, anciently called Eleusina. The incisions are made in the month of June, in the trunks and branches of the trees. The turpentine runs into a hole made for the purpose, and continues running during about six weeks, according to the weather. In hot weather it runs most; but in wet and cold weather

it does not run. As in Greece it is hotter, and there are less rain and damp than in Turkey, so Greece produces most. A young and strong tree, say of 12 years, produces 7 okes. The first year the tree is cut it produces little, and the expense is greater the first year; the second, third, and fourth year more runs, and with less expense, as it exudes from the old cuts as well. In 1865 it is expected 40 per cent. more will be produced, as they have now begun to cultivate the trees and take care of them, instead of cutting them down; and the Greeks calculate that, even in case of peace in America, they can produce it cheaper. It costs now about 40 leptas per oke in the raw state on the spot, and 52 in Syra, plus the expense of barrels. No duty is levied on its exportation from Greece.

Translation from "Travels in Greece, in 1834-37," *by Dr. Fiedler.*

Pinus Maritima, *Πεύκη*, Dioscorides (*Πεῦκος* of modern Greeks), is the tree most extensively distributed over Greece; and a shore so desolate and rocky as not to produce some of these pines is rarely to be found. Where it exists alone it is generally stunted, from the rocky soil and exposure to wind and storms; but where they grow thickly on the moist declivities among the hills, or in the sloping plateaux of the mountains, the stems of those of eighty or ninety years' growth are straight and large, being near 100 feet high, and from two to three feet in diameter. It likes a dry rocky soil but succeeds best in loose calcareous or sandy clay soil, which need not be very deep, the roots then spreading wide and not penetrating far downwards. It grows as far as 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

At fifteen years it bears seed, but retains the cones, which frequently are produced direct from the bark of the trunks and boughs; they ripen, shed their seed, become dry, and remain on the tree, and hence three kinds of cones are to be found on it at the same time. The open cones are four inches long and three inches in the greatest diameter. These clusters of the old cones, which from a distance appear like great birds' nests, disfigure the tops of these pines.

This tree contains much resin, and on that account is generally cut in such a manner as to impede its growth. If the tree be required to use for its resin it should be left growing for ninety years, and in the last ten or twelve

years only the resin taken from it in a regular manner. The collected resin, or the half-ripe and even green cones, are cast in great quantities into the newly made wine, in order by the oil of turpentine contained in them to prevent the wine from becoming acid. The ancients did this, and hence the pine was sacred to Bacchus. The so-called pine-wreath or garland for the victors in the Isthmian games was made from this species of pine.

The pollen of the blossoms affords wax to the bees, the bark serves for tanning, but is as yet little used; it contains according to Nardo 52 per cent. tanning substance, consequently considerably more than the common pine; the bark can also be used for dyeing a red-brown colour. It contains a good deal of resin, from which particularly good oil of turpentine, resin, pitch, tar, and very fine pine blacking (Kienruss) can be made. Thin straight stems afford most excellent masts. The wood is used for house and shipbuilding, and is esteemed for many other useful purposes. It makes excellent firewood, and its charcoal is better than that of the common pine.

For comparison, the wood of the *Pinus sylvestris* (the common pine) weighs green 60 lbs. to the cubic foot (German); for burning and charcoal it stands to red beech as 79 to 100.

[NOTE.—According to the same author *Pinus pinea*, *Pinus picea*, and *Pinus abies*, all of which exist in Greece, produce resin and oil of turpentine.]

Guatemala.

Report by Consul Hall.

IN reply to the circular that has been addressed to me, under date the 9th of August last, intimating to me that I should report upon the quantity and value of resin that may be obtained, as also the best mode of exporting it, I do myself the honour to state in reply that various descriptions of resin, most of them in their natural state, are here to be obtained, no use having hitherto been made of them by the efforts of industry.

Here are to be found different descriptions of balsams,

turpentines, liquid amber, vegetable wax, a substance of a candent nature, and which serves for the preparation of candles, wherewith a soft and brilliant light is obtained.

The balsams, which in particular are exported on the coast of Sonsonate, situated on the Pacific of the neighbouring Republic of Salvador, are those which most frequently make their appearance in commerce, and are the only ones that may be considered articles of exportation at present. Each gallon is worth 5 dollars, more or less.

The liquid amber, which is likewise exported and is of good quality, bears a varied price; it can, however, be estimated at 3 dollars per gallon. The trade in these articles is carried on on a very small scale, but it is susceptible of great extension if carried on with sufficient means and intelligence. The Indians are those who attend to this source of industry.

The pitch pine, from which is extracted the turpentine, is abundant in this Republic, but it is incomparably more so in Honduras. Large quantities might be obtained therefrom, and not at much cost. I cannot state the fixed value, because I know no one who has dedicated himself to this speculation, but on noticing the large number of trees, and loaded as they are with turpentine, it may be calculated that the price of a gallon would be from 4 to 6 rials, but more particularly in the Republic of Honduras, where the forests are near the coasts and in a virgin state.

Guatemala, October 2, 1864.

Hayti.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Report by Consul St. John.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of August 9, relating to the deficient supply of resin, and in reply I have to observe that no resin is worked in this country. I have, however, remarked that there are numerous pine forests in the interior, and it is possible that a supply might be obtained from them. I have drawn the attention of the Haytian Minister of Commerce to the subject, and I have sent round a circular to

the different Vice-Consuls directing them to make known in their districts the want that is felt in England of a supply of resin.

Should I obtain any useful information I will forward it to your Lordship at the earliest opportunity.

Port au Prince, September 24, 1864.

Italy.

ANCONA.

Report by Vice-Consul Gaggiotti.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of the circular despatch dated the 9th ultimo, requiring a report to be furnished as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district.

Resin is only known here as an importation, and that in very small quantities.

I am informed that it can be obtained in Puglia in the Neapolitan territory.

Ancona, September 12, 1864.

CAGLIARI.

Report by Consul Craig.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo relative to the defection of supplies of resin required for manufacturers.

The imports of resin into Sardinia are very limited, and the only resin collected in the Island is from the Bastard Olive (*Oleastra*), at Orosei, on the east coast; but it is so in small quantities, and is disposed of as presents, and used in perfuming apartments.

Cagliari, September 26, 1864.

GENOA.

Report by Consul Brown.

REFERRING to the circular despatch of the 9th August, instructing me to report on the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district, I have to report

that the inconvenience caused by the cessation of the supply of resin from America is felt here as much, if not more, than in England; and that I do not think it could possibly answer for English purchasers to import from hence.

No resin was made within the district until within the last two years, when, in consequence of the high prices, possessors of pine-woods near Savona began to make it, but the woods are so small that their produce hardly deserves mention. Before the American war the whole supply of resin for this market (from 6,000 to 10,000 barrels of 130 kilogrammes each annually) was imported from America.

The present annual importation has fallen to from 800 to 1,000 barrels, imported almost exclusively from Marseilles.

The price per barrel, which before the war was from 11 to 14 francs, is now from 75 to 80 francs, equal to about 50*s.* per cwt. Freights to England would be 30*s.* to 35*s.* per ton.

Genoa, September 23, 1864.

LEGHORN.

Report by Consul Macbean.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th August last, instructing me to report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and the best means of exporting it hence to the United Kingdom.

In reply, I have the honour to state that resin is not procurable here at present; that it is not a produce of Tuscany, and that until the breaking out of the war in the United States of North America, Leghorn drew its supplies of resin from thence; that the value here at one time was as low as 3*s.* per cwt., but that a few barrels procured, not very long ago, from Malta, were sold here at 30*s.* per cwt.

Leghorn, October 5, 1864.

MESSINA.

Report by Vice-Consul Rickards.

IN obedience to the directions conveyed in the circular despatch of the 9th instant, I beg leave to report that the

supply of resin at this port was chiefly derived from the Southern States of America, but in consequence of the war in that country none has been imported therefrom since 1862, and the market has been scantily supplied with a very inferior article brought from the Levant. The stock of resin at this port, of a very bad quality, does not exceed 100 barrels, each weighing about 200 lbs. avoirdupois, and is sold retail at 25*s.* per cwt. The best and speediest means of exporting it hence to the United Kingdom would be by steam-ships, but there would be great economy if sent by sailing-vessels.

Messina, August 17, 1864.

NAPLES.

Report by Consul-General Bonham.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of the 9th August, directing me to report as to the quantity and quality of resin produced within the district of this Consulate-General.

I have to state that the average amount annually collected in the vicinity of Gargano, near Manfredonia, is about 175 tons best quality, and 70 tons second quality. This quantity is insufficient for the requirements of home consumption, and a certain amount is annually imported from abroad.

I cannot learn that resin is produced in any other part of these southern provinces.

Naples, November 9, 1864.

PALERMO.

Report by Consul Goodwin.

I HAVE had the honour to receive the circular of the 9th August, instructing me to report on Sicilian resin.

I beg leave to state on private and public authority that no resin is extracted from Sicilian pines. The home production is overborne by foreign importation.

Palermo, September 13, 1864.

Japan.

HAKODADI.

Report by Acting Consul Enslie.

IN reply to the circular of the 9th August last, desiring information regarding the amount of resin obtainable in this Consular district, I have the honour to report that the nearest parts of Japan whence this article is to be procured are Sendai and neighbouring Provinces. Small quantities of an inferior quality also come from Nambu and Isugaru.

The average prices, if bought here, are—Best quality, $\frac{1}{4}$-boo, or, taking the Mexican dollar at 5*s.* and $2\frac{1}{2}$ boos, gives 6*d.* per "kin" or $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.; second quality, 300 cash, or $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per kin.

A considerable reduction in prices is, however, experienced in contracts made in the above-mentioned Provinces through the Hakodadi brokers and agents, and the cost would then vary from $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 3*d.* per kin for the superior quality, and 2*d.* for the inferior resin.

Judging by the information I have obtained, I think that contracts for 500 or 1,000 piculs might be made to be delivered during the summer months.

Hakodadi, March 4, 1865.

NAGASAKI.

Report by Acting Consul Gower.

IN reply to the circular of the 9th August last, requiring information respecting the quality, quantity, and value of the resin procurable within this Consular district, I have the honour to state, that notwithstanding the numerous variety and abundant resinous trees in this country, the demand for the article is apparently so small that only two kinds are prepared, specimens of which I forward herewith.

The "thiang," or red transparent kind, is the most expensive, and costs 60 taels per picul, or (at 5*s.* per Mexican dollar) 2*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* for 100 lbs.

The opaque resin is called "mazu-yani," and can be purchased for 40 taels per picul, or 1*l.* 12*s.* per 100 lbs.

I have found it impossible to ascertain what quantity

might be procured; but I feel sure that if even a large supply was required for exportation to Europe, the Japanese could soon prepare enough to meet the demand.

The first quality is used principally by the natives for the caulking of their junks and preparation of cables, &c., as we use tar.

The cheapest resin is used in the preparation of plasters for medical purposes, and for tinker's work, which is but a very small branch of manufactory in Japan.

Nagasaki, March 20, 1865.

Madagascar.

TAMATAVE.

Report by Consul Pakenham.

WITH reference to the circular despatch of the 9th of August, I have the honour to state that I am unable to report on the quantity and value of resin within my Consular district, being without accurate information on these points.

I have reason to believe that very little of this article has been collected up to the present moment, a circumstance probably due to the prohibition at present attached to its exportation.

One or two parties here have expressed their willingness to collect and supply resin, similar in quality to the samples forwarded by the present mail, should they receive a remunerative offer, but they are unable just now to fix any price themselves, not knowing the cost of collecting it.

Tamatave, October 16, 1864.

Mexico.

MEXICO.

Report by Consul Glennie.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of the 9th of August last, relative to the inconvenience and loss experienced by manufacturers in various branches of trade in England in consequence of the cessa-

tion of the supply of resin hitherto derived from the Southern States of America, and directing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and the best means of exporting from hence to England.

As it is only very recently that turpentine has come into general use in Mexico for purposes of lighting streets and houses, the source of supply of this ingredient, and consequently of resin, from the apparently inexhaustible pine forests by which the valley of Mexico is surrounded, might naturally be supposed to be undiminished: such, however, is far from being the case, for although there do exist laws for the protection of Mexican woods and forests, they are very seldom enforced, and the Indians, left to themselves, whilst cutting timber or tapping for turpentine, waste a hundred times more than they need to do. In fact, the work of destruction has been carried to such an extent during the last few years that serious complaints have recently been made to the Government by individuals and by corporations; and it is expected that a special and very stringent law will ere long be promulgated, with the view of protecting the forests of this district from such wholesale demolition.

Quantity.—In the meantime, I may say, with regard to the quantity of resin in my immediate district, that there is at this moment a stock on hand of about 250,000 quintals, and that I have been informed by persons possessing practical knowledge of the subject, that the forests within a radius of 35 miles from the capital are capable of producing 200 quintals of resin per month.

Quality.—With respect to quality, I have merely to say that the resin produced in this district, and sold in the shops of Mexico, is of a dark colour, and may safely be termed an inferior class of produce; susceptible, however, of improvement by refining.

	Dolls.	c.
Cost.—The wholesale price of resin delivered in this city is, per quintal	0	87
Freight to Vera Cruz, per quintal	3	0
Ditto from Vera Cruz to England, per quintal ..	0	25
Packing, shipping, and other charges, 5 per cent. ..	0	4
Making in all, per Mexican quintal ..	4	16

Consequently, 1 cwt. of resin, the produce of the forests of this district, would cost, at the exchange of 48*d.* per

dollar, 18*s.* 4*d.*, placed in any port of the United Kingdom.

The excessive cost of transport will, I imagine, render this produce of the table-land of Mexico unavailable for English manufacturers.

Mexico, February 23, 1865.

TAMPICO.

Report by Consul Jonson.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th of August last, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality and value of resin within my Consular district; and I have to state, in reply, that all the resin consumed in this country is imported; and that this article, the price of which, previous to the American war, ranged between 5 and 7 dollars, now commands from 40 to 45 dollars per barrel of 300 lbs., in this market.

Tampico, October 12, 1864.

VERA CRUZ.

Report by Acting Consul Ledward.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of 9th August respecting the quantity, &c., of resin within my Consular district.

In reply I beg to state that within my Consular district the article in question is not produced; but in the interior of the country, at a proper elevation, some small quantity is prepared for the local consumption. The heavy expense of transport and high price of labour effectually prevent any attempt being made to bring it down to the coast for exportation.

Vera Cruz, October 10, 1864.

Monte Video.

Report by Mr. Lettsom.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th August, directing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality,

and value of resin produced within this Consular district, I have the honour to report that from the concurrent statements of all the persons whom I have consulted on the matter, no resin whatever has been or is produced in the Republic of the Uruguay.

Monte Video, November 30, 1864.

Morocco.

TANGIER.

Report by Sir J. H. Drummond Hay.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th instant, relative to the great inconvenience and loss experienced by manufacturers in England in consequence of the cessation of the supply of resin hitherto derived from the Southern States of America, and instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality and value of resin within my Consular district, and the best means of exporting it thence to England, and to supply any further information obtainable on the subject.

I shall be careful to carry out these instructions, though I do not think resin is an article to be found in Morocco, except it be in the Reef country, whence it would be difficult to transmit it to the Moorish port.

Tangier, August 20, 1864.

Netherlands.

AMSTERDAM.

Report by Consul Newnham.

HOLLAND is dependent on other countries for its supply of resin.

The importations are almost entirely for home consumption.

Since the American war this article has, for the most part, been imported directly and indirectly from the South of France.

Resin has risen in value about 800 per cent. during the last three years, and its present price is from 22·50 to 23 florins per 100 Netherlands lbs., or kilos.

Amsterdam, August 31, 1864.

ROTTERDAM.

Report by Consul Sir R. Turing.

I HAVE had the honour to receive the circular of 9th August, desiring me to transmit a report of the quantity, quality and value of resin within this Consular district.

I have the honour to report that there is no indigenous resin in this country, and that, since the direct supply of this article from Wilmington and other American ports has ceased, the trade has been confined to insignificant importations from France.

Rotterdam, August 25, 1864.

SURINAM.

Report by Consul Munro.

I HAD the honour of receiving on the 8th of September the circular despatch dated the 9th August last, regarding the short supply of resin occasioned by the war in the United States of America.

This Consular district is dependent for the supply of resin on the United States, the import and consumption of said article not exceeding ten barrels during the year.

There are no resins known in the Colony fit to be used as a substitute. The resin or gum of the locust tree is sometimes used for making inferior varnishes, and is sometimes exported to the United States, where it sells for about 10 American cents per lb.

Surinam, October 6, 1864.

Persia.

TABREEZ.

Report by Consul-General Abbott.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th of August, requiring information respecting the production of resin in this country, I have the honour to state that resin is not an article produced in this province at all, nor have I ever

heard of it as a production of Persia, which, with the exception of the strip of country lying on the western and southern shore of the Caspian, which is densely clothed with forest, and certain districts in the interior possessing a low growth of wood, is a vast tract of bare mountain, plain, and desert.

Turpentine, however, which is employed for some of the purposes to which resin is applied, is produced in Koordistan, and is brought here from thence in some quantity. I have thought it, therefore, advisable to send herewith some specimens of this article in its solid state. It is the production of a tree of close, hard grain, and of small growth. I am assured that about 1,000 mule loads, or about 2,600 cwt., of this article, of the several qualities, may be purchased here in the course of the year. The prices at Tabreez are at present $3\frac{4}{20}$th to $3\frac{12}{20}$th kesans per maun of 640 misculs, which would be equal, at the present exchange of kesans, $21\frac{12}{20}$ths per 1*l.*, severally to about 48*s.*, 51*s.* 3*d.*, and 56*s.* per cwt.

The carriage from hence by camels to Erzeroum, and thence by mules to the sea coast at Trebizond, would amount to about 35 kesans per load, or about 12*s.* per cwt.; and there would be 5 per cent. custom duty here and 3 per cent. transit duty in Turkey to pay, besides minor expenses of packing, &c., which would probably be covered by 2 per cent. more on the purchase price.

Tabreez, November 24, 1864.

Peru.

CALLAO.

Report by Acting Consul Robertson.

I HAVE the honour to report, in conformity with the instructions in the circular despatch dated the 9th ultimo, that no resin is grown or exported from within this Consular district.

Prepared pitch, which is exported both from the United States and England in large quantities, is used as a substitute for resin.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, resin is not

exported from any part of Peru, and is only found, and even then in small quantities, in the Amazonas.

Callao, September 20, 1864.

ISLAY.

Report by Consul Wilthew.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th of August, relative to the cessation in the supply of resin; and in relation thereto I have the honour to report that there is no resin produced in this Consular district, neither has there ever been any brought from any part of the interior for exportation at this port.

Islay, September 30, 1864.

LIMA.

Report by Mr. Jerningham.

I FIND from a conversation which I have had with a gentleman here, Mr. Nation, who is well versed in botany, &c., that there are two trees in Peru, namely, the "guiacum" and "copal," from which resin, if required, could be produced in great quantities.

The "copal" is found in the districts on the eastern side of the Andes, and the "guiacum" in North Peru, in the country beyond Pinra.

In Chile he tells me there are large forests of the *Auracaria impricata*, which gives resin; this, however, is different from the *Auracaria Braziliensis* that abounds, I think I have been told, near the Brazilian frontier of Paraguay.

I am not aware that resin from the "copal" or "guiacum" is used in Peru, for what is required here appears to be imported from the United States of North America.

Lima, November 13, 1864.

Portugal.

CAPE DE VERDS.

Report by Consul Miller.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular dated 9th of August last, instructing me to report

as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin in the district of this Consulate; and in reply, I beg to state that this article is not produced in these islands, nor is any to be obtained here.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, October 18, 1864.

LISBON.

Report by Consul Smith.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, wherein I am instructed to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district, and the best means of exporting it hence to Great Britain; and to give any information on the subject which I may be able to obtain.

I have the honour to state in reply that the quantity of resin produced within this district is very limited, from the fact that the pine tree from which it is extracted is generally employed for building purposes. The quality produced is of a very inferior sort, a soft substance resembling pitch, and is principally used for caulking vessels engaged in the coasting trade and for other ordinary purposes, but is by no means adequate to the consumption of the article in this country, which is therefore compelled to import it under various forms, and even of this there is very little now in the market, owing to its very high price and the great demand for it abroad.

Lisbon, September 27, 1864.

LOANDA.

Report by Consul Vredenburg.

WITH reference to the circular despatch of the 9th of August of last year, I have the honour to report that I have made the most careful inquiries respecting the production of resin in this province and its dependencies, and have ascertained that none is produced or exported.

Loanda, February 6, 1865.

MADEIRA.

Report by Acting Consul Hayward.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated the 9th instant, instructing me to

furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this district, and the best means of exporting it to Great Britain.

I have to state that no resin is produced in Madeira, nor does any available stock of the article exist in the island.

Madeira, August 31, 1864.

OPORTO.

Report by Consul Swift.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th instant, directing me to report the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district.

I have the honour to state that there are no statistical returns on this subject to be obtained in Oporto.

I beg leave further to state that Portugal is an importer and not exporter of the article in question, notwithstanding that the large Government forests of pine—particularly that of Seira—are no doubt capable of producing large quantities of resin if it were properly extracted. Yet they are all but neglected; and the little that is extracted is, from want of proper management and care, of a very inferior quality, black and bad, and is only used as a pitch for vessels.

The resin imported from the Southern States of America sold here previous to the war at from 500 to 600 reis (say 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*) per arroba of 32 lbs. weight, and the same quantity now sells at from 2 milreis 600 reis to 3 milreis, or say from 12*s.* to 15*s.*

I am aware that this great increase of price also presses on the manufacturers of this country; and, consequently, the Inspector of Royal Forests received orders from the Minister of Public Works to take steps to ascertain and report upon the best means to be taken to enable this country to be at least self-supplying as to resin; but, like most other matters here, I believe that no steps have been taken to carry out the plan.

Oporto, August 20, 1864.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

Report by Consul Vines.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated the 9th of August last, informing

me that attention had been called to the loss incurred by manufacturers in Great Britain in consequence of the cessation of the supply of resin hitherto derived from the Southern States of America; and instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this district.

In reply, I have the honour to state that within this Consular district no resin is produced.

St. Michael's, October 30, 1864.

Prussia.

COLOGNE.

Report by Consul Crossthwaite.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated the 9th instant, instructing me "to forward a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and the best means of exporting it thence to this country;" and in reply, I have to report that the trade in this article of this district is unimportant. The quantity which passed through the Custom-house last year amounted only to 4,725 cwt. (about 240 tons), the whole of which came from France and Holland.

Cologne, August 16, 1864.

DANTZIC.

Report by Consul-General Plaw.

IN answer to the circular despatch dated the 9th of August, concerning the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, I have the honour to report that no stock of resin is in the market; only a very small quantity, about 40 to 60 cwt., are in the hands of retailers. Prices nominal, about 36*s.* sterling per cwt.

Dantzic, August 19, 1864.

KÖNIGSBERG.

Report by Consul Hertslet.

I HAVE the honour to report, in reply to the circular despatch of the 9th instant, that the total quantity of resin

of all descriptions imported here in 1863 was 911 Prussian centners, or about 900 British cwt. Of these, according to the Custom-house registers, were imported—

	Centners
From Denmark	4
Hamburgh	155
Holland	7
Belgium	192
Great Britain	202
West Provinces of Prussia	350

The two descriptions are called here "Burgunder Harz" (*Anglice*, "Burgundy resin"), and "Colophonium Harz" (*Anglice*, "Colophony"). The prices asked vary from 31*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* per centner, according to quality.

There are some hundred centners at present for sale in this place.

Königsberg, August 20, 1864.

STETTIN.

Report by Consul Blackwell.

IN compliance with the instructions in the circular despatch of the 9th instant, respecting the supply of resin, I have the honour to report that the only kind of resin that could be produced in Pomerania would be the common resin or colophony; but I am not aware that any is produced, at least there is none exported; on the contrary, the importation of resins, chiefly from England and France, at this port, is about 2,800 tons annually. Hence a supply from this district is quite out of the question.

Stettin, August 20, 1864.

Russia.

ARCHANGEL.

Report by Consul Renny.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unusual facilities for obtaining resin in this part of Russia, the article is only collected and manufactured in the Velsk district of the Vologda Government. Many years ago the quantity produced amounted to above 8,000 cwt., but the introduction of more stringent forest regulations had the effect of reducing the production to about 1,500 cwt. Under the stimulus

of high prices for home consumption, caused by the want of American resin, the quantity has this year again increased to about 3,000 cwt., and next year it will probably be more, but still nothing in comparison to what it might become were the production to extend to other districts.

Besides the Velsk there are other large districts, both in the Vologda and Archangel Governments, where almost the sole employment of the people is the manufacture of tar, and where the tar is principally produced from growing trees, namely, pine. In order to fit the wood for the purpose its bark is, during several years, gradually stripped off to some height from the ground, and during this process the resin exudes. In the Velsk district the resin is scraped off and collected for manufacture in the autumn; but in the districts to which I allude it is allowed to remain, and is, I may say, wasted. The additional quantity of tar which the trees may produce in consequence of the resin not being removed must, I am led to believe, be very trifling indeed, for in felling and carrying the trees from the forest and in cutting them up the resin is knocked off.

As there are several pitch works in these districts, the resin could easily be manufactured. The attention of the pitch manufacturers has either not been directed to the article, or their capital may be insufficient to engage in the manufacture of resin. For their pitch they find a ready market at this port, and obtain advances of money on the article during winter; whereas resin has hitherto only been saleable in Moscow and St. Petersburg, where it has to be sent by land carriage.

By a reduction of the excise duty on resin the Government might stimulate the production of the article. This would not cause even a temporary loss to the revenue, for the same trees that now produce tar alone would produce both tar and resin. Regulations might also be issued by the Government which would tend to cause the resin to be extracted in the first instance from trees felled for export.

With some such encouragement on the part of the Government, combined with an export demand, I am convinced that in a few years a very large quantity of resin could and would be produced in my Consular district; but, for the present, the supply being insufficient for the home consumption, no demand for export can be met. There is a coarser sort of resin, however, made from tar in the

same manner as pitch, of which a large quantity could at once be furnished for exportation, the quantity of pitch exported hence this year having been about 90,000 cwt.

The quality of the resin produced in Velsk is inferior to the American, probably owing to carelessness in the manufacture. The difference of value between the two is, I am informed, about 3*s.* per cwt. The colour of the Russian is almost black. The kind produced from tar is but a superior sort of pitch and has the same colour. Previous to the war in America the value of resin in Velsk did not exceed 9*s.* per cwt., but this year as high as 25*s.* per cwt. has been paid for it. There being water communication to this port from all the districts which could furnish resin, the cost of delivering it in England would be about the same as the transport to Moscow and St. Petersburgh, say about 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

The value of the resin from tar is from 20 to 25 per cent. above that of pitch, and may be named at present at 12*s.* per cwt. free on board ship, or at 14*s.* per cwt. deliverable in Great Britain.

Archangel, September 30, 1864.

BERDIANSK.

Report by Acting Consul Wagstaff.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in the circular despatch of the 9th August last, I have the honour to report that no resin is to be found in this district, nor even in the south part of Russia; and that there are no manufactories requiring the said article except a soap factory in the interior which is supplied from Odessa, whence it is imported from Great Britain, the market price being 2*l.* 8*s.* per cwt.

Berdiansk, October 1, 1864.

KERTCH.

Report by Consul Clipperton.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated 9th August last, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and the best means of exporting it to England. In reply I beg to state that no resin is exported from this Consular district, but it is

brought from the north of Russia only in sufficient quantities for domestic consumption.

Kertch, September 29, 1864.

ODESSA.

Report by Consul-General Murray.

IN reply to the circular despatch dated the 9th August last, I have the honour to report that the trade in resin at this port is so insignificant that no information of the smallest value can be obtained upon the subject, although I have carefully applied to the best sources to obtain it.

Odessa, October 10, 1864.

RIGA.

Report by Consul Grignon.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, instructing me to report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district. In reply I beg to state that no resin is produced within the district of Riga, and that it is not an article of commerce at this port.

Riga, September 7, 1864.

ST. PETERSBURGH.

Report by Consul de Michele.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, instructing me to report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district, I have the honour to transcribe the following information which has been supplied to me by one of the most respectable mercantile firms in this capital :—

"The importation of resin into Russia used to vary from 10,000 to 15,000 casks annually, the supply being exclusively from America, and the price ranged from 90 copecs to 1 silver rouble per pood.*

" At the outbreak of the American war the price rose to 7 roubles, and even went as high as 10 roubles, per pood. In consequence of these high rates France sent considerable quantities of resin to this country, and since then the price

* The present value of a silver rouble is 32*d*., and there are 100 copecs in the rouble; and a pood is equal to 43 Russian or 36 English lbs.

of French resin has been tolerably steady at about 5 silver roubles per pood.

"The annual importation of resin into St. Petersburgh, Cronstadt, Narva, and Revel is now about 2,000 casks. The quality of French resin is good, but not equal to American. Russian resin is very dark-coloured, but some sorts are considered of excellent quality, and especially adapted for making sealing-wax. The price is about 3 silver roubles per pood, or 30*l.* sterling per ton."

St. Petersburgh, September 13, 1864.

SOUKHOUM KALEH.

Report by Consul Dickson.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of the 9th of August last, relative to the great inconvenience and loss experienced by British manufacturers in various branches of trade in consequence of the cessation of the supply of resin hitherto derived from the Southern States of America, and desiring me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and the best means for exporting it hence to England.

I have the honour to state, in reply, that having made various inquiries on the subject, no resin is produced within my Consular district.

Soukhoum Kalé, October 10, 1864.

TAGANROG.

Report by Consul Carruthers.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to state that it is out of my power to furnish a report with reference to the article of resin, inasmuch as the same is unknown to the trade of this place, and can be found in very small quantities only within this Consular district.

I shall deem it a duty, however, to obtain all the information practicable respecting the production of resin in the more remote inland provinces, and report in due course any intelligence of interest that may reach me relative thereto; in the interim, I shall call the attention of British traders in these parts to the article of produce in question, with a view of procuring, if possible, supplies for exportation.

Taganrog, September 30, 1864.

WARSAW.

Report by Colonel Stanton.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th August, calling for a report on the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district, and I beg to state that I have made inquiries on this head from several persons connected with the trade of the country, but as yet have not been able to ascertain that any resin is prepared in the Kingdom of Poland, the little required for the manufactures of the country being imported from France.

There is, however, a considerable manufacture of turpentine, which might be much extended by the introduction of foreign capital, should the demand for that article also increase.

I will endeavour to obtain further information on the subject of the supply of resin, so as to be able to furnish without delay the report demanded.

Warsaw, September 7, 1864.

Salvador.

SONSONATE.

Report by Consul Hall.

IN pursuance of the instructions contained in the circular of the 9th of August last, I have obtained some information about resin, although not quite so full and detailed as I should have wished.

On the 10th of October I addressed a despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, calling his attention to the importance of this article being added to the list of valuable products exported by Salvador, and inviting the Government to ascertain from the Governors of the different departments the quantity, quality, and value of the resin which this Republic could supply.

I am happy to state that the Government not only complied with my desires by ordering the Governors to send reports on the subject, but they had my despatch published in the official Gazette, by which means the matter could not fail to attract the attention of those who may find it desirable to engage in this business.

In due course very favourable reports arrived from

some of these officials, which were not only published in the Gazette, but also in another newspaper of San Salvador.

The Governor of Chalatenango reports that any quantity of excellent resin may be supplied at that department at the price of 1 dollar per arroba (25 lbs.). He mentions the names of fourteen districts within his jurisdiction abounding in pine forests which might yield an unlimited supply. The mountains of that department bearing this tree are situated at distances of from 5 leagues and upwards from the town of Chalatenango. The distance from this town to Libertad is only 40 leagues over good roads.

In the vicinity of Santa Ana, distant 20 leagues from the Port of Acajutla, there are also extensive forests of pine trees capable of yielding good resin.

The Governor of Sonsonate reports favourably of the quality of the resin brought for consumption in this town from the mountains on the border line of Guatemala, and gives the price of that sold here at 3 cents per lb.

The Governor of San Salvador states that he has had personally much experience in this article, which he considers of great importance to the country, and can testify to the excellence of the quality of that brought from the pueblos of Tejutla and La Palma, in the department of Chalatenango, which he has bought at the price of 3 dollars per quintal (100 lbs.), and even as low as 2 dollars, and he believes that in large quantities it might be obtained cheaper.

Some samples have been brought to me which I have had inspected by intelligent persons, and they report very favourably of their quality. In addition, I have to say that I have heard that several persons intend making small remittances of this article by way of trial, in consequence of the commendable publicity given to the matter by the Government.

Sonsonate, December 26, 1864.

Sandwich Islands.

HONOLULU.

Report by Consul-General Synge.

IN obedience to the circular despatch of the 9th of August last, I have the honour to report that there are no

trees or plants in the Sandwich Islands from which resin can be extracted.

Honolulu, November 8, 1864.

Spain.

ALICANTE.

Report by Consul Barrie.

IN obedience to the circular despatch of 9th August last, regarding the supply of resin in this Consular district, I have made the necessary inquiries and find that that article is not produced in this district, and the consumption has generally been furnished from Marseilles; but latterly small quantities of a much coarser kind have been brought from the province of Soria in the interior, not, however, sufficient for the ordinary consumption, and no exportation of the article has taken place. The last prices of that brought in have been from 5 dollars 4 reals (1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*) to 5 dollars 12 reals (1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*) per quintal or cwt.

Alicante, October 17, 1864.

BARCELONA.

Report by Consul Baker.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 16th ultimo, viâ Madrid, of the circular despatch of the 9th August last, directing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and the best means of exporting it thence to Great Britain.

In reply, I have to state that there is no production of resin in Catalonia, the supply necessary for the limited consumption of this place being obtained formerly from the United States of America, but now wholly from France, principally from Bayonne. The value of resin, in consequence of the greater difficulty of now procuring it, has increased more than six times its former price, and its use is restricted as much as possible. I am informed there is in Castille a limited production of resin; but that appears to be of very slight importance.

Barcelona, November 11, 1864.

BILBAO.

Report by Consul Young.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th of August last, which I beg to observe reached me from Madrid on the 15th ultimo, instructing me to furnish a report on the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and the means of exporting it thence to England.

In reply, I have the honour to state that, from inquiries I have made, it appears that the only place in this Consular district where resin is produced is in the forests of Segovia, near Madrid, which supply a very limited quantity. The distance of that locality from my residence, however, and the small opportunity I have of obtaining information on the subject renders it impossible for me to furnish any particulars regarding the quality and value of the article in question.

Regarding the means of exporting resin, should it at any time be offered in sufficient quantities to form freight, the number of British ships of small tonnage frequenting this port and seeking homeward cargoes would supply ready conveyance to the United Kingdom, and the railway communication now open through the whole of the province of Old Castile would facilitate its transmission from the interior.

I may add that up to the present time the resin which is consumed here is the produce of the neighbourhood of Bayonne.

Bilbao, November 4, 1864.

CADIZ.

Report by Consul Dunlop.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated 9th instant, respecting the inconvenience in England caused by the cessation of the supply of resin.

I have made inquiries on the subject from the principal merchants in this district, and find that, unfortunately, great inconvenience at present exists in Spain also from the same cause. No resin is produced (save here and there in trifling quantities and of inferior quality) throughout the south of Spain. The chief contractor for the arsenal and

public works in this district usually purchases his resin in Liverpool. He was lately obliged to buy a quantity at very high prices in Rotterdam.

Cadiz, August 17, 1864.

CARTHAGENA.

Report by Consul Turner.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular dated the 9th August last, respecting the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this district. On making the necessary inquiries I found that the quantity in store was most trifling; quality, pine resin, and which is sold at 56 reals per Spanish quintal, equal to 11*s.* 11*d.* the 101½ lbs. English.

Carthagena, October 17, 1864.

HAVANA.

Report by Acting Consul-General Crawford.

I HAVE the honour of reporting, in answer to the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, that there is no resin produced or exported from the Island of Cuba.

Havana, September 23, 1864.

MALAGA.

Report by Acting Consul Dunn.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of circular despatch of the 9th instant on the subject of resin, and in reply I have the honour to state that that article is not a product of this Consular district, nor could a supply of it be procured here.

Malaga, August 20, 1864.

MANILA.

Report by Vice-Consul Webb.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the circular despatch of the 9th of August last.

Resin is not produced in the Philippines, and at present there is not an ounce of that article in the market. I believe that nearly the entire quantity of resin in the world, except a small amount that is procured from Sweden, comes from the United States, and principally that of North Carolina.

There is, however, abundantly produced in the Philippines an article known in commerce as almaciga, or mastic, and which is obtained like resin from a tree. It is exported to some extent, and is used in Great Britain and Europe in the manufacture of varnish. I think it may be substituted for resin should the scarcity of the latter continue. It is produced in nearly all the provinces of the Philippines; and if the importers of resin in England be desirous of of giving it a trial, the cheapest and most expeditious way of obtaining it would be to order it through Her Majesty's Vice-Consuls at Sual and Iloilo.

The price of almaciga, or gum mastic, here varies with the demand. It generally averages from 4 to 6 dollars the picul of 140 lbs., according to the quality.

Manila, October 18, 1864.

PALMA.

Report by Consul Considine.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch, dated the 9th of August last, received here on the 16th instant, respecting the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district; and in reply, to state that I have made every inquiry on the subject, but find that none is extracted from the pines of the country or exported from the district.

If not out of place, I would beg to observe that in the event of similar circular despatches being forwarded to those of Her Majesty's Consuls resident in or adjacent to the "Département des Landes," France, most useful information might be received on the subject; resin being the chief product of that portion of the French Empire, which, as I am personally aware, is there manufactured on a very large scale.

Palma, October 23, 1864.

ST. DOMINGO.

Report by Vice-Consul Leon.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th of August, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district.

Replying thereto, I beg leave to state that since the

revolution, and consequent disastrous war which is still waging in the country, every branch of speculation has been completely paralyzed.

Communications with the interior being entirely interrupted, there is no possible means of procuring any information on the subject so as to enable me to satisfy your Lordship's desire.

St. Domingo, November 9, 1864.

TENERIFFE.

Report by Consul Grattan.

I HAVE the honour to report that, from information I have obtained, resin is not produced in these islands. The necessary supply of this article is imported from other countries.

Teneriffe, November 13, 1864.

VIGO.

Report by Consul Brackenbury.

WITH reference to the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to report that all the resin employed within this Consular district is imported from France.

Although large quantities of pine trees are grown in this district, no resin is extracted, as the trees are cut down, and either sawn into deals and sent to the glass and soap manufactories in Galicia, Asturias, and Andalusia, to be converted into cases or boxes, or the trunks are shipped from hence to different parts of Spain to be used as sleepers for the railways. A large quantity of these deals is also employed in Galicia for building purposes, and for the construction of boxes for the exportation of eggs.

Vigo, September 5, 1854.

Sweden and Norway.

CHRISTIANIA.

Report by Consul-General Crowe.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th instant, calling attention to the great inconvenience experienced

by manufacturers in various branches of trade in Great Britain in consequence of the cessation of the supply of resin, hitherto derived from Southern States of America, I have the honour to state that Norway does not open any field for the supply of the article in question, but, on the contrary, is compelled to import annually upwards of 300,000 lbs. in order to meet the local demand, which is rather on the increase than otherwise.

Christiania, August 19, 1864.

GOTTENBURG.

Report by Consul Engström.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th instant, instructing me to furnish a report concerning resin.

In reply, I beg to state that the quantity of foreign resin within this Consular district is very limited, not more than sufficient for the local consumption, and it is imported chiefly from France.

Of native Swedish resin the production is small, the quality very inferior, being quite black, opaque, and impure, and the price nearly equal to the foreign.

It is brought down here from the north of Sweden in small parcels only, according to the demand, and the present stock at this place is not more than 2 or 3 cwt.

Were a good market open for the sale of Swedish resin, the production in the northern parts of the country might be greatly extended, and, with a little more care in preparing it, the quality also improved.

The present price of Swedish resin is about 30*s.* per cwt. English.

The opportunities of shipment to England from this district are constant.

Gottenburg, August 25, 1864.

STOCKHOLM.

Report by Consul Hunt.

I HAVE the honour to report, in compliance with the instructions contained in the circular despatch of the 9th instant, the information that I have been able to collect with respect to the quantity, quality, and value of resin in this country, and the best means of exporting it to England.

Hitherto, resin has been an import, not an export; notwithstanding that the vast forests of Sweden are composed almost entirely of resin-producing spruce and fir, and that the wood cut in them, for most of its present uses, would be improved by the abstraction of its juices.

The high prices of the article, which have risen from about 10*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt., have now induced some persons to embark in its production; and there is a probability that this, once commenced, may lead to a regular trade of importance. There is at present no stock for exportation.

Resin is obtained by stripping the growing tree of its bark in spring, when the substance exudes, in greater or less quantity according to circumstances, and yields about 1 lb. for every 10 or 15 square feet of bared wood, or between 7 and 10 lbs. of liquid resin per tree.

As the cutting of the forests has been computed by Swedish statistical writers to be 10,000,000 of tons yearly, it follows, in this case, that the production of resin might be carried up to 500,000 or 1,000,000 cwt. It is in favour of such a trade that it requires no great permanent investment; but it is impossible to say to what extent even the present strong inducements will establish it.

Resin may be exported in its liquid form, as produced, or used for the distillation of turpentine spirit, yielding about one-half of its weight of the hard brown resin of commerce. In either case, it would be best shipped in casks containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

As a guide to the probable cost of the article shipped to England, it may be assumed that these casks, with shipping charges, would cost about 2*s.* 6*d.*, or 1*s.* per cwt. on their contents, and that the freight to England would be another 1*s.*

The prime cost in Sweden would depend on the home market; but English importers could lessen it by direct trade with the owners of forests, and perhaps still more by taking charge of the production themselves.

I need not say that I shall be happy to obtain further information on this subject for any person requiring it.

Stockholm, August 24, 1864.

Switzerland.

GENEVA.

Report by Consul Mackenzie.

HAVING made every inquiry on the subject of resin, as required by the circular despatch of the 9th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the druggists here tell me there are no manufactories of this article in this country, and that they procure their supplies either from London or Bayonne.

Geneva, August 20, 1864.

Tripoli.

Report by Vice-Consul Walker.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th of August, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and the best means of exporting it to England; and in answer thereto beg to state that there are no trees grown in this Regency that supply this most-sought-for extract.

Tripoli, September 1, 1864.

Turkey.

ALEPPO.

Report by Acting Consul Heidenstam.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th August last, requiring information as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin in this Consular district, I have the honour to report that the annual produce of resin in this district may be computed at about 225 cantars, equal to about 1,125 cwt. There are two different qualities. The superior kind, of which about 25 cantars, or 125 cwt., are annually sold at Aleppo, and is known in trade here as "dufr resin," is almost all exported to England. It is worth at present in the Aleppo market from 1,800 to 1,900 piastres per cantar, about 2*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., free of all charges, except the Custom duty of 8 per cent., if exported. The second

quality, of which a very small portion is exported to England, is valued at 1,000 piastres per cantar, or 1*l.* 14*s.* per cwt., and is principally used by local manufacturers, or exported to other towns in Turkey.

Aleppo, October 7, 1864.

BAGDAD.

Report by Consul-General Kemball.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to state that resin in the form of inspissated turpentine is imported into Bagdad from the Kurdish Mountains and Persia; and that the supply, hitherto limited to the demand in this market, is said to be abundant, and susceptible of large increase for purposes of exportation. The quality I understand to be superior. The price, hitherto subject to little or no fluctuation, is $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $3d.$ per lb.

I have drawn the attention of British merchants here to the demand which has arisen for this commodity in England.

Distillation not being practised in this country resin divested of oil of turpentine is imported from India to the small extent required for local consumption.

Bagdad, September 28, 1864.

BELGRADE.

Report by Consul-General Longworth.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated the 9th August last, which states that attention has been called to the great inconvenience and loss sustained by English manufacturers from the cessation of the supply of resin hitherto derived from the Southern States of America, and instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin in my Consular district, and the means of exporting it to England.

In pursuance of these directions I have to report that resin is prepared in small quantities by the Servian peasants from the fir tree, principally in the forests on the Bosnian and Albanian frontiers. There is, however, no regular manufactory; what is made is of a very crude sort, and is entirely consumed in the country itself, none being exported. By a recent proposition of the National Assembly the

destruction of the forests in Servia, by the indiscriminate cutting of timber and the manufacture of potash, was sought to be prevented. These circumstances may stop the manufacture of the present small quantity made, which does not now average more than 100 tons yearly. Its value here is about 5*l.* the ton. The rate of freight between the south of Servia, where the resin is made, and England, viâ the Save, Sissek, and Trieste, is about 11*l.* the ton.

Belgrade, September 25, 1864.

BEYROUT.

Report by Consul-General Eldridge.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district.

In reply, I have the honour to report that resin is an article of import in Syria, and I cannot ascertain that it is produced in any part of the country situated within my jurisdiction.

Beyrout, September 10, 1864.

BOSNA SERAI.

Report by Consul Holmes.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th August, instructing me to furnish a report regarding resin, I have the honour to state that, notwithstanding the extensive pine forests with which this province abounds, little or no resin is collected. I have spoken to the authorities on the subject, and they have promised to direct the attention of the people to the extraction of resin.

The whole trade of this country is monopolized by Austria, and as no inquiry has ever been thence made for this article there has been no inducement to collect it. Austrian merchants are exceedingly unenterprising, and only demand from Bosnia a few ordinary staples of commerce, neglecting many articles which might be made sources of wealth both to themselves and to this country. The Bosniacs naturally give their attention to those articles alone for which they find a ready sale, and as long as the Turkish port of Klek on the Adriatic remains closed to commerce matters are likely to remain as they are, and it

will be exceedingly difficult to turn public attention to any article of produce which is not in request in Austria.

Bosna Serai, September 15, 1864.

BRUSSA.

Report by Consul Sandison.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th August concerning resin, I have the honour to report that it is procurable here from the forests on the skirts of Mount Olympus, and usually to the extent of 120 to 200 tons annually. But on demand the supply could probably be very considerably increased up to the amount of labour at command. The forests partly belong to the Porte and partly to the villagers; but, except in regulating the rights of parties by personal title or license as renters, the trade is under no restriction, and the authorities profess their readiness to facilitate its extension. There are three sorts, the two inferior respectively worth 25 and 40 per cent. less than the best, which is good quality, costing 2 piastres the oke, with $\frac{4}{5}$th piastre more of carriage to the coast, in all 112 piastres, or 20*s.* 8*d.* the cwt. delivered there (exchange 112 piastres per 1*l.* sterling). An extra demand might of course raise the price, and contracts must be made in advance; best from March.

During the fine season it may be shipped from the open roadstead of Mundania; but Ghio or Ghemlek, at the bottom of the gulf, is the safe accessible port at all times Vessels freighted on purpose might load the article direct for England, or it might be forwarded across to Constantinople by the station steamers, or small craft, for transhipment from thence to its destination, as most convenient. The export duty from March next will be 5 per cent., or about 5$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per cwt., on the white or best resin, with the annual reduction of 1 per cent. till it falls to that.

Brussa, November 2, 1864.

BUCHAREST.

Report by Consul-General Green.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district.

Although the Vice-Consulate of Ibraila is placed under the directions of Mr. Ward, and should therefore be excluded from this Consular district, I have addressed myself to Mr. Vice-Consul Brown, as the most likely person to be able to supply the information required, and have received the following answer from him :—

" There is little or no resin produced in the country. All that is to be found in Ibraila is imported from England. What is collected in the country is merely used by the peasants for scenting their houses, or as incense for the churches."

Bucharest, September 26, 1864.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Report by Acting Consul-General Guarracino.

Quantity.—The following shipments of resin have been made at this port to Great Britain from the 1st January, 1863, to the present date: during 1863, 475 tons; from 1st January to August, 1864, 145½ tons (sent to Liverpool).

The decrease in quantity exported this year has been caused partly by a tax which the Government has lately exacted from the collectors of this article, making it cost dearer, and consequently less profitable to the speculator, and partly by the increased local consumption.

Supplies chiefly come from the districts of Brussa and the Dardanelles, and reach this in very small parcels. Resin also comes from Greece, and is all sent to Liverpool.

Quality.—The quality of Turkish resin is considered inferior, although it is superior to Greek; a more correct estimate of its quality will be given by quoting the prices which have been obtained for it in the English market.

Value.—Prior to the American war the average price was 4*s.* to 5*s.* per cwt., and it was used only for local consumption, its inferiority not permitting its export. At present it sells for 65 to 75 piastres per centner, or 12*s.* to 14*s.* per cwt. (free on board). A contract was made last year by a Greek house (the chief exporter here) at 62 piastres, or 11*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Shipping charges amount to about 2 per cent.; freight to Liverpool by steamer 30*s.* a ton. The prices obtained in England range from 15*s.* to 18*s.* per cwt.; the margin left for profit is therefore very

small, and speculators have abandoned adventures in the article on this account.

Constantinople, August 27, 1864.

CRETE.

Report by Consul Hay.

IN reply to the circular despatch of 9th ultimo, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, I have the honour to state that this island produces no resin, the small quantity used by different trades being imported from Europe.

Canea, in Crete, September 3, 1864.

DAMASCUS.

Report by Consul Rogers.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of the circular despatch dated the 9th August, and, in reply, to state that there is no resin manufactured in this district, the small quantity used in the various trades being brought from Europe.

Damascus, September 9, 1864.

DARDANELLES.

Report by Consul Callander.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated 9th instant, instructing me to furnish a report on the supply of resin in this Consular district.

I accordingly beg leave to state that no resin has been exported from this Consular district previous to the present year. The quantity expected to be exported up to the end of the year is estimated at 120 tons.

This resin is collected by the Yourouk tribes, but from the scarcity of labour and the difficulty of conveyance to the port of shipment the supply is likely to remain limited; otherwise it is capable of being increased to 800 or 1,000 tons and upwards a-year. The quality of the resin is not very good; it is mixed with pieces of bark and adulterated with water.

The price, free on board, has fluctuated from 5*l.* to 12*l.* a ton. Rate of freight to Great Britain about 30*s.* a ton.

The resin is sent to England, Marseilles, and to different ports of Turkey. Any amount of this article could be shipped from this port, as the means of conveyance by steam and sailing-vessels always exist, but I do not think that a great quantity is likely to be exported from this district for the reasons already given.

Dardanelles, August 29, 1864.

GALATZ.

Report by Consul Ward.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 1st instant of the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, on the subject of the supply of resin, and in answer thereto I beg to state that no resin is produced in this district, the pine in Moldavia being of a species remarkably dry and devoid of sap. Resin and spirits of turpentine are imported from France and England in very small quantities. The present high prices of these articles has stimulated a search for new sources of supply; thus I am informed that resin is now obtained at Cernowitz from trees which grow on the northern slopes of the Carpathians in the Bucowine. The cheapest and most convenient way of shipping it to England would be to send it down the Pruth to Galatz, but it is doubtful whether the prime cost would be sufficiently low to leave a profit to the purchaser.

I have been waiting for further information from Cernowitz on this subject, but not having yet received it I shall do myself the honour of again reporting if the result of my inquiries should prove to be of any interest.

Galatz, September 23, 1864.

JAFFA.

Report by Consul Kayat.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th of August, requiring information respecting the quality, &c., of resin within this Consular district.

I beg to state that resin is not procurable in this part

of the country, that is to say, in any quantity deserving of mention.

Jaffa, September 21, 1864.

JANINA.

Report by Consul Stuart.

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, respecting the quantity, quality, and value of resin in the Consular district of Albania, and the best means of exporting it to England, I have the honour to report that the quantity of resin annually collected in Epirus is very limited, but it might be increased to a considerable amount. From the mountain forests in the Arta districts about 800 lbs. weight is obtained every year, all of which is used in the country, as it has heretofore been in no demand for exportation. But I have been assured that under the stimulus of a brisk foreign demand the same forests could be made to yield as much as 50,000 lbs. Inclosed are two specimens of this Arta resin, from which its quality may be judged; that marked No. 1 sells in the country at 5*d.* per lb., No. 2 at 4*d.*

As regards the means of exportation, the resin could be conveyed to the coast on mule or horseback in cases of 100 lbs. weight or so; thence in country boats, at a moderate charge, to Corfu, where it could be transhipped for Liverpool in one of Burns and M'Ivor's or Beilby's bi-monthly steamers.

At present but a very imperfect idea can be formed of the quantity of resin that might be obtained in this country, as, in the absence of profitable demand, this valuable article is but little sought after; but it may be fairly presumed that considerable supplies of it are left to waste in the pine forests which abound in most of the mountain districts of Epirus.

Janina, September 14, 1864.

JERUSALEM.

Report by Consul Moore.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that no resin is produced or to be met with in the Consular district of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, September 15, 1864.

MONASTIR.

Report by Consul Calvert.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and the best means exporting it thence to England; and to supply any further information on the subject which I may be able to obtain.

In reply, I beg respectfully to state that the only locality producing resin in this Consular district is the pine-forest of Poretch, situated in the vicinity of Krushova, a large village in the Cazà of Kritchovo, to the north of Monastir. During the month of October the bark of the pine trees is slit, and the resinous gum allowed to flow into pits excavated at their foot. The gum is then carried to the manufactories, of which there are four, namely, one at Krushova and one at Perlépé, both eight hours' distance from this town, and two in the town of Monastir. Each of these manufactories turns out 6,000 to 8,000 okes (150 to 200 cwt.) of resin annually, just sufficient for local consumption, since none has ever hitherto been exported. The manufacture of resin consists in boiling the gum as it comes from the trees, and thus separating the turpentine. The residue is a dirty yellow-coloured resin, which is made up by hand into balls the size of an orange. Its wholesale price on the spot is 25 paras the oke (about 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.). If there were a demand for it abroad it could be run into boxes containing about 140 lbs. weight, two of which would form a horse-load: it would then cost about 6*d.* per cwt. less. Its transport to the nearest shipping place (Salonica) would be 15 to 20 paras the oke (2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 7*d.*, nearly, the cwt.) according to the season, it being cheaper in summer than in winter. The manufactories, according to present requirements, work only three months in the year, opening early in October and closing early in January.

The aggregate quantity of resin now produced at the four manufactories above-mentioned amounts to only 600 to 800 cwt., and its value 135*l.* to 180*l.* This quantity could easily be doubled if there were a demand for it, subject, however, to the condition that the buyer of any quantity in excess of what is required for local consump-

tion should also purchase the turpentine with the resin, there being but a limited demand in the country for turpentine. The proportion of turpentine to resin is, as nearly as I can ascertain, about 10 per cent. Oil of turpentine sells on the spot at 10 piastres the oke weight, or 73*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Monastir, September 28, 1864.

SALONICA.

Report by Consul Wilkinson.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated the 9th ultimo, instructing me to furnish a report on the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district.

I am sorry to state in reply that, although resinous pines abound in this province, the process of tapping the trees, and extracting resin therefrom, is unknown to the inhabitants. No supply of resin is therefore derived from this Consular district.

Salonica, September 24, 1864.

SCUTARI.

Report by Consul Reade.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th instant, instructing me to furnish a report on the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district.

I immediately made inquiries on the subject, the results of which are as follows:—

In the bazaar of Scutari the present stock does not exceed 200 or 300 okes (3½ okes are equal to 10 lbs. English), as the article is but little used here, and none is exported. It is retailed at 3½ piastres per oke (110 piastres are equal to 1*l.* sterling).

It comes from Porece, in the province of Uscup, five days distant from this, where it is collected from the fir and pine trees that abound in that district. It is extracted in the month of May, and is brought here during the cold months, as in the hot weather it is difficult to transport, from its melting.

I am assured that it might be contracted for, free on

board, in one of the ports of this Province at about 4 piastres per oke (about 3*d.* per lb.)

The quantity that could be had per annum I have not been able to ascertain, but if it is thought desirable, this being the nearest and best place for the shipment of the Porece resin, I will at once proceed myself to the spot where I could obtain all the necessary information, and furnish a much more satisfactory report on the subject.

I have forwarded samples of the two qualities of resin brought here. Of the darker specimen, No. 2, but little can be obtained, as it is what remains after the other or better quality is extracted, and is, of course, rather cheaper.

Contracts for the resin in question should be made as early as possible, so as to afford sufficient time to collect the materials for the extraction of the resin before May.

Scutari, August 27, 1864.

SMYRNA.

Report by Consul Cumberbatch.

Olivali.—The Ottoman Government has forbidden the collection of resin in this and the neighbouring districts. There are, however, vast tracts of resin pine forests in this district, also at Adrimiti, Avdjilar, Casak, and Avunia, as well as in the vicinity of Mount Ida; if the Ottoman Government permitted the destruction of the trees, a large and abundant supply of resin might be obtained from these districts.

Scio.—Although there are vast tracts of resinous pine plantation, the people of the island have never extracted any, except for their own private use.

Mytilene.—It is stated that 100 to 150 tons might be collected in six months on this island.

No doubt, if permission to extract were given, and a better method adopted for collecting the gum, a much larger supply might be obtained from this district. The quality of the resin is good, though not so clear as the American resin.

The price is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ piastres per oke, or about 11*l.* per ton.

Smyrna, September 21, 1864.

Turk's Islands.

Report by President Moir to Governor Eyre.

IN the circular despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 26th August, 1864, attention is called to the decrease in the quantities of resin and turpentine imported into the United Kingdom since the stoppage of the supply which was formerly received from the Southern States of America.

When visiting the pitch pine forests at the Caicos, as reported in my despatch of the 2nd May, 1863, accompanying the Blue Book of this Colony, I saw abundant evidence to satisfy me that from these Crown lands great profit might be secured to any capitalists who would, at the then existing and present juncture of American affairs, embark in the occupation of cutting lumber, and extracting turpentine and resin.

No one here, however, cares to leave the business in which he is already engaged to embark on an unknown sea of enterprise; but could the fact be made known to those capitalists in England who are interested in the trade, I need hardly say that I would gladly afford every facility in my power to forward their views in procuring the needful supplies, and in opening up the yet untried resources of the Colony.

I do myself the honour to forward to your Excellency a small box of specimens picked up at random in the "barrens," and from the pine trees, to which I have previously drawn your Excellency's attention, in the hope that they may be found, on examination, to be of sufficient value to induce further research and inquiry.

Government House, Grand Turk, October 5, 1864.

United States.

BALTIMORE.

Report by Consul Bernal.

IN reply to the circular despatch of the 9th instant, calling for information touching the amount of resin within this Consular district, I have the honour to report that the stock on hand is absolutely *nil*, a firm which was formerly

the largest dealers in and holders of the article having last week sent on to New York for ten or fifteen barrels for their retail trade.

Baltimore, August 26, 1864.

BOSTON.

Report by Consul Lousada.

IN reply to the circular of the 9th August, it results from inquiries on the subject that the stock of resin in this port is about 500 barrels; the price about 40 dollars in greenbacks, equivalent at present rate of exchange to 4*l.* 4*s.*, and that there is no difficulty in obtaining freight for it to London or Liverpool at current prices.

Boston, September 30, 1864.

BUFFALO.

Report by Consul Donohoe.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th instant, desiring me to report on the subject of resin within my Consular district.

I have made careful inquiry, and find that there is only a small local trade, and that there is no resin in this district, except in very small quantities held by the tinsmiths for their own use; that they purchase in New York, and that the principal supply comes from California.

Buffalo, August 27, 1864.

NEW ORLEANS.

Report by Acting Consul Coppell.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated the 9th August last, instructing me to report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within this Consular district, the best means of exporting it to England, and to supply any further information that I may obtain on the subject.

I have caused inquiry to be made by people who were able to obtain the desired information as far as was possible, and though the figures I give as approximating to the actual quantity in the localities I name may be relied on, yet it would not be prudent to depend upon the getting to market or shipping ports anything like the

number of barrels I am given to understand there is at present; for, as already has been done, on the approach of the United States' forces, or where it (the resin) has been in danger of falling into their hands, it has been rendered useless by the opposing forces. I would also remark that I do not confine my report to the quantity in this Consular district proper, *i. e.*, the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, but, having the information, I have thought it well to extend my report so as include parts of the States of Alabama and Florida, desiring it to be understood that the whole quantity of resin I base my figures on is within the so-called Confederate States. It is obvious, therefore, that there is but little, if any, available for shipment to Great Britain at the present time.

Within the country bounded on the west and east by 90° 15′ and 88° west longitude of Greenwich, and on the south and north by 30° and 30° 45′ latitude north, there are about 25,000 barrels of resin, and the greater part of it is already in barrels and ready for shipment. Within the country from the 88° west longitude, for a distance of about 100 miles in an easterly direction (that is to say, to about 86° 20′ west), and bounded on the south by the Gulf Coast of Alabama and Florida, and on the north by a line which would be about 30° 40′ north latitude, there are from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of resin; but the largest portion of it is in pits in the earth, on the surface, but from which it can be easily run into barrels for shipment.

The difficulty attending the import of resin at the present time from the localities I have stated will be readily understood by a glance at the figures following:—

Import of Resin into New Orleans from the Interior, and average Price of same for five Years, from September 1st to August 31st of each year.

	No. of Barrels.	Average price per Barrel.	
		Dolls.	c.
In 1859-60	75,245	1	0
1860-61	74,558	0	80
1861-62*	277	2 and 15	0
1862-63*	222	19	75
1863-64*	90	39	66

* Since New Orleans has been in possession of the United States' authorities.

The present price of resin at New Orleans is from 45 dollars to 55 dollars per barrel, according to quality, equal to 4*l.* to 5*l.* sterling at the current rate of exchange.

The demand for the United States will equal, and no doubt surpass, any quantity of resin that can be obtained from the localities I have stated, and in the event of competition higher prices would be given for a supply for the States than foreign importers would, I presume, care to lay out on the article.

New Orleans, September 23, 1864.

NEW YORK.

Report by Consul Archibald.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 9th ultimo, referring to the inconvenience and loss by manufacturers in various branches of trade, in consequence of the cessation of the supply of resin, hitherto derived from the Southern States of America; and instructing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and the best means of exporting it hence to Great Britain.

In reply I have the honour to report that the entire quantity of resin now within my Consular district is about 600 barrels, and that has recently come from Beaufort, in North Carolina. The quality of it is ordinary, and the market price here on this day is 26 dollars, the equivalent of about 2*l.* 16*s.* sterling; but the price fluctuates with the fluctuations in the value of gold, and with the amount of stock in the market.

The supply of resin in this market has become very limited. Coal-tar is used as a substitute for it; and until the restoration of maritime trade with the Southern States, the supply will continue to be extremely limited.

New York, September 28, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA.

Report by Consul Kortright.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of the 9th August, instructing me to report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin in this Consular district, and the best means of exporting it to Great Britain.

The same scarcity of this important article which has

entailed so much loss and inconvenience to the manufacturers in various branches of trade in Great Britain, consequent on the cessation of the supply from the Southern States, has obtained in the markets of this city, and every effort is being made to discover substitutes for the purposes of commerce.

The quantity of resin here is so limited as to admit of no definite report, as it is bought up by the retail dealers wherever it can be found. In Cambria, Somerset, and some of the adjacent counties in this State, a good quality of tar has been made from the knots of the pitch-pine as a substitute for North Carolina tar; and it is believed that a similar substitute for resin can be obtained from the same product, but as yet there is no definite report of any experiment in the matter.

Philadelphia, December 13, 1864.

PORTLAND.

Report by Consul Murray.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch dated the 9th ultimo, directing me to report upon the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district.

I have the honour to state that all the resin used in this State of Maine was derived from the Southern States of America, and, consequently, the supply from those States has all but ceased. A small quantity has been obtained from the British provinces, brought there by blockade runners.

Resin which formerly fetched from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 dollars the barrel of 280 lbs. is now worth from 45 to 50 dollars.

The soapmakers here are importing from England silicate of soda as a substitute for resin in their business, and coal tar pitch is being used for shipping purposes.

Portland, September 2, 1864.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Report by Consul Booker.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of the circular of the 9th August, directing me to furnish a report as to the quantity, quality, and value of resin within my Consular district, and I have to report that the manufacture of resin in this State has only recently been

commenced, and at present the quantity prepared for market does not exceed 800 barrels, of 280 lbs. per barrel, per month; the quality is good, and the average price is about 2*l.* 16*s.* per barrel. Turpentine is extracted from the pine-trees in the Foot Hills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, distant from this city, at the nearest point, 135 miles, which, with the high rate of wages, prevent either spirits of turpentine or resin being produced at a low figure.

I am informed that spirits of turpentine cannot be manufactured under 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, and resin 2*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per barrel. The freight from this point to England by sailing vessels is usually 2*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton, and by steamers, viâ the Isthmus, 10*l.* per ton.

San Francisco, October 11, 1864.

Zanzibar.

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular dated 9th of August last, calling on me to report on the quantity, quality, and value of the resin obtainable within my Consulate.

In reply I beg to state that of the common resin of commerce, the produce of coniferous trees, there is none; but very valuable resins are found on the East Coast of Africa, and exported to India, England, and the Continent of Europe.

Of these the most valuable, and almost the only one exported from Zanzibar, is copal, which is found both in a fossil and a recent state; the average price is about 6 lbs. for one Austrian dollar, and during the year 1863-64 163,353 dollars worth was exported to the following places:—

	Dollars.
United Kingdom	30,030
British India	50,044
Kertch	500
United States	5,000
Hamburgh	30,000
Italy	2,339
Total	163,353

The quantity of other resins, principally olibanum or frankincense, was hardly appreciable; that is exported from the African Coast, west of Cape Guardafui, principally to the Aden and Bombay markets.

Zanzibar, December 24, 1864.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS

SHOWING

THE ACREAGE UNDER THE SEVERAL CROPS,

AND THE

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK,

IN

EACH COUNTY AND PROVINCE,

FOR THE YEAR

1864.

ALSO, THE EMIGRATION FROM IRISH PORTS FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st JULY, IN 1863 AND 1864.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

[*Price* 1½*d.*]

1865

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,

1864.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK,

EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit General Abstracts showing, by counties and provinces, the extent of land under each description of crop in 1863 and 1864, and the increase or decrease in the latter year. A Return of the acreage under Flax was submitted to your Excellency on the 8th of August last, in anticipation of these Abstracts.

The collection of the Agricultural Statistics was carried out this year as heretofore by nearly 4,000 Enumerators, selected from the Constabulary and Metropolitan Police Forces; and they have furnished Returns for the Tillage and Live Stock on nearly 600,000 separate holdings. The inquiries were, as usual, most efficiently conducted by the officers and men employed on this duty, which extended over a period of six weeks, from its commencement on the first of June. On further revision it may be necessary to make some corrections in the figures, but I do not anticipate that any important change will be required.

The total area under crops this year is . .	5,672,980 acres
In 1863 the area was	5,662,487 „
Showing an increase under crops in 1864 of	10,493 acres

Of the Cereal Crops, the total extent under Wheat was greater in 1864 than in 1863 by 19,552 acres; whilst the total area under Oats has diminished by 143,965 acres. The decrease in Oats, it will be seen by the Tables (pages 8 to 13), has taken place in *every* County. Barley, Bere, and Rye increased by 1,103, and Beans

and Pease by 873 acres,—exhibiting on the whole a decrease in Cereals of 122,437 acres, as given in the following summary:—

ABSTRACT OF CEREAL CROPS.

	1863. Acres.	1864. Acres.	Increase in 1864. Acres.	Decrease in 1864. Acres.
WHEAT,	260,311	279,863	19,552	—
OATS,	1,953,883	1,809,918	—	143,965
BARLEY,	171,892	172,662	770	—
BERE AND RYE,	8,659	8,992	333	—
BEANS AND PEASE,	15,153	16,026	873	—
TOTAL,	2,409,898	2,287,461	21,528	143,965

Decrease in Cereal Crops in 1864, . . 122,437 Acres.

In Green Crops there is a slight decrease this year compared with last. Turnips show a diminution of 14,153 acres; Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root of 2,328; Cabbage of 2,369; and Vetches and Rape of 20 acres; Potatoes, however, have increased by 15,868 acres, and Carrots and other Green Crops by 685 acres,—so that, on the whole, the Green Crops in 1864 have only diminished by 2,317 acres, on a total amounting to nearly 1,500,000 acres.

The acreage under Green Crops in 1863 and 1864, and the increase or decrease in each crop, in the latter year, were as under:—

ABSTRACT OF GREEN CROPS.

	1863. Acres.	1864. Acres.	Increase. Acres.	Decrease. Acres.
POTATOES,	1,023,414	1,039,282	15,868	—
TURNIPS,	351,436	337,283	—	14,153
MANGEL WURZEL AND BEET ROOT,	16,434	14,106	—	2,328
CABBAGE,	34,125	31,756	—	2,369
CARROTS, PARSNIPS, AND OTHER GREEN CROPS,	22,505	23,190	685	—
VETCHES AND RAPE,	29,938	29,918	—	20
TOTAL,	1,477,852	1,475,535	16,553	18,870

Decrease in Green Crops in 1864, . . 2,317 Acres.

The following is a general summary, which gives the increase or decrease on each class of crops between 1863 and 1864:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Acres.	Acres.
Decrease in Cereal Crops in 1864,	122,437	124,754
Do. Green Crops in do.	2,317	
Increase in Meadow and Clover in 1864,	47,486	135,247
Do. Flax in do.	87,761	
Total *Increase* in the extent of *Land under Crops* in 1864,		10,493

The following Table gives the total area under the several crops in each of the years 1860 to 1864 inclusive:—

Crops.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat,	466,415	401,243	356,321	260,311	279,863
Oats,	1,966,304	1,999,160	1,977,528	1,953,883	1,809,918
Barley,	181,099	198,955	192,302	171,892	172,662
Bere and Rye,	12,734	11,582	12,128	8,659	8,992
Beans and Pease,	12,832	14,017	15,202	15,153	16,026
Potatoes,	1,172,079	1,133,504	1,018,112	1,023,414	1,039,282
Turnips,	318,540	334,104	376,715	351,436	337,283
Mangel and Beet Root,	32,124	22,949	23,222	16,434	14,106
Cabbage,	22,785	30,020	30,543	34,125	31,756
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	21,633	19,559	17,713	22,505	23,190
Vetches and Rape,	40,481	31,280	30,830	29,938	29,918
Flax,	128,595	147,957	150,070	214,099	301,860
Meadow and Clover,	1,594,518	1,546,206	1,552,924	1,560,638	1,608,124

The fluctuations between 1863 and 1864, in the extent under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods, and "Bog and Waste *unoccupied*," are shown by provinces in the succeeding Table:—

Provinces.		Extent under Crops.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Waste *Unoccupied.*	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Leinster,	1863,	1,606,920	2,458,992	19,470	99,809	652,485	4,837,676
	1864,	1,621,935	2,437,502	15,063	101,756	661,420	
Munster,	1863,	1,404,829	3,139,301	7,772	108,722	1,274,163	5,934,787
	1864,	1,395,619	3,139,934	5,144	108,621	1,285,469	
Ulster,	1863,	1,905,063	2,174,011	7,422	58,641	1,169,130	5,314,267
	1864,	1,914,834	2,117,964	7,545	59,731	1,214,193	
Connaught,	1863,	745,675	1,985,214	4,955	49,962	1,447,388	4,233,194
	1864,	740,592	1,998,337	4,904	49,209	1,440,152	
Total,	1863,	5,662,487	9,757,518	39,619	317,134	4,543,166	20,319,924*
	1864,	5,672,980	9,693,737	32,656	319,317	4,601,234	

* Exclusive of the larger Rivers, Lakes, and Tideways.

In 1864, according to the Returns, the number of Cattle and Sheep is greater, and of Horses and Pigs less, than last year. The increase in Cattle (amounting to 113,078), took place, as in 1863, in Yearlings and Calves, owing, as I am informed, to their importation,—and also to the very general rearing of Calves which now prevails throughout the country. In Sheep the decrease is confined to Tups and Wethers,—Ewes and Lambs having increased. The falling off in the number of Horses was amongst those returned under the heads of "*agricultural*,"—and "*under one year*." In Pigs the decrease was almost entirely amongst those "one year old and upwards."

The number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, at the time of taking the Agricultural Statistics, in each year from 1855 to 1864, both inclusive, is given in the following Table:—

TOTAL NUMBER of LIVE STOCK in IRELAND, in each Year from 1855 to 1864, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Horses.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Pigs.
1855,	556,287	3,564,400	3,602,342	1,177,605
1856,	573,408	3,587,858	3,694,294	918,525
1857,	599,782	3,620,954	3,452,252	1,255,186
1858,	611,321	3,667,304	3,494,993	1,409,883
1859,	629,075	3,815,598	3,592,804	1,265,751
1860,	619,811	3,606,374	3,542,080	1,271,072
1861,	614,232	3,471,688	3,556,050	1,102,042
1862,	602,894	3,254,890	3,456,132	1,154,324
1863,	579,978	3,144,231	3,308,204	1,067,458
1864,	561,361	3,257,309	3,363,068	1,056,249
Difference in Numbers between 1863 and 1864,	Decrease. 18,617	Increase. 113,078	Increase. 54,864	Decrease. 11,209

Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of Horses and Pigs, there is an increase in the *estimated total* value of Stock this year compared with last (amounting to £632,411), as shown in the succeeding summary—in which is given the value of Live Stock at the time of the Enumeration in each year from 1855 to 1864, inclusive.

This increase, combined with the larger extent of Flax—87,761 acres—and the consequent greater yield and value of that crop in 1864 compared with 1863, also the expected increase in the "average yield" of other crops this year, may be considered as affording fair hope of a return to more propitious seasons for the farmer, than Ireland has enjoyed for some years past.

ESTIMATED VALUE of LIVE STOCK in IRELAND in each Year from 1855 to 1864, calculated *according to the rates assumed by the Census Commissioners of* 1841, viz.:—For Horses, £8 each; Cattle, £6 10*s.*; Sheep, 22*s.*; and Pigs, 25*s.* each.

Years.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total Value.
	£	£	£	£	£
1855,	4,450,296	23,168,600	3,962,576	1,472,006	33,053,478
1856,	4,587,264	23,321,077	4,063,723	1,148,156	33,120,220
1857,	4,798,256	23,536,201	3,797,477	1,568,982	33,700,916
1858,	4,890,568	23,837,476	3,844,492	1,762,354	34,334,890
1859,	5,032,600	24,801,387	3,952,084	1,582,188	35,368,259
1860,	4,958,488	23,441,431	3,896,288	1,588,840	33,885,047
1861,	4,913,856	22,565,972	3,911,655	1,377,552	32,769,035
1862,	4,823,152	21,156,785	3,801,745	1,442,905	31,224,587
1863,	4,639,824	20,437,501	3,639,024	1,334,322	30,050,671
1864,	4,490,888	21,172,508	3,699,375	1,320,311	30,683,082
Difference in Value between 1863 and 1864,	Decrease. £148,936	Increase. £735,007	Increase. £60,351	Decrease. £14,011	Increase. £632,411

Emigration.

The number of emigrants from each province during the first *seven* months of 1864 compared with the same period in 1863, is given at page 20. According to the returns received, 84,586 persons left Ireland this year up to the 31st of July,—who stated it was their intention not to return,—being an increase of 4,080 on the number for last year. The entire number of emigrants since the date when their enumeration at the several ports of Ireland commenced,—1st May, 1851,—to the 31st of July last, amounted to 1,499,642 persons.

I have again the gratification of acquainting your Excellency that with a few exceptions the information in the Returns has been readily afforded to the Enumerators, by the Owners and Occupiers of land ; and I now beg to express my respectful acknowledgments to the Landed Proprietors, Tenant Farmers, the Clergy of all denominations, and the public Press, for their continued valuable assistance with reference to the collection of these Statistics.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's very faithful servant,

WILLIAM DONNELLY,
Registrar-General.

General Register Office, Dublin,
26th September, 1864.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province, showing in

Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.	Extent of Land under						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Leinster:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Carlow, 221,342 acres,	1863, 7,367	23,559	3,400	29	4	12,857	4,894
	1864, 7,886	21,648	4,028	36	2	12,977	4,872
Dublin, 226,414 acres,	1863, 7,727	23,187	2,296	89	161	12,786	3,046
	1864, 8,298	22,430	2,108	76	161	12,198	3,162
Kildare, 418,436 acres,	1863, 8,057	39,678	7,161	431	18	12,982	11,707
	1864, 8,856	35,061	9,118	563	33	12,887	12,491
Kilkenny, 509,732 acres,	1863, 32,542	46,318	7,670	171	38	24,365	10,838
	1864, 33,260	43,537	8,025	156	24	25,501	10,494
King's, 493,985 acres,	1863, 3,959	35,120	6,414	636	9	18,245	11,002
	1864, 5,843	31,232	7,855	697	15	18,278	11,027
Longford, 269,409 acres,	1863, 666	30,928	7	102	28	14,895	3,558
	1864, 1,086	29,712	14	141	43	15,690	3,168
Louth, 201,722 acres,	1863, 4,637	39,870	20,411	91	650	13,880	9,163
	1864, 4,473	37,078	19,968	66	571	13,938	9,245
Meath, 580,083 acres,	1863, 5,378	69,379	1,540	351	170	17,695	9,239
	1864, 5,226	63,628	1,280	235	189	17,852	9,274
Queen's, 424,854 acres,	1863, 6,278	29,079	16,808	411	16	20,534	13,062
	1864, 7,542	25,766	19,759	430	14	20,677	13,542
Westmeath, 453,468 acres,	1863, 223	44,468	122	216	21	15,261	7,625
	1864, 708	40,681	216	195	33	15,632	7,469
Wexford, 576,588 acres,	1863, 20,209	65,725	41,816	105	5,420	27,309	16,710
	1864, 21,767	64,035	43,751	199	5,042	28,624	16,744
Wicklow, 500,178 acres,	1863, 4,773	31,300	1,863	80	27	14,597	4,647
	1864, 5,002	29,379	1,935	119	18	14,521	4,653
Total of Leinster, 4,876,211 acres,	1863, 101,816	478,611	109,508	2,712	6,562	205,406	105,491
	1864, 109,947	444,187	118,057	2,913	6,145	208,775	106,141
Increase or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1864,	Increase, 8,131	Decrease, 34,424	Increase, 8,549	Increase, 201	Decrease, 417	Increase, 3,369	Increase, 650

Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops in 1863 and 1864.

Crops, in Statute Acres.								
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.	Vetches and Rape.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.	Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.	Provinces and Counties.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Leinster:
305	850	402	61	12	28,653	82,393	95	1863 } Carlow.
307	688	406	38	81	30,402	83,371	174	1864 }
856	958	1,745	300	1	47,860	101,012	673	1863 } Dublin.
753	964	1,793	288	31	49,386	101,648	832	1864 }
830	222	464	690	7	52,553	134,800	2,858	1863 } Kildare.
738	186	568	843	19	52,300	133,663	1,995	1864 }
556	1,500	452	381	50	56,747	181,628	7,095	1863 } Kilkenny.
568	1,352	497	555	270	59,199	183,438	6,503	1864 }
811	413	579	2,319	335	43,601	123,443	857	1863 } King's.
686	396	570	1,941	786	45,337	124,663	744	1864 }
73	756	188	289	406	27,547	79,443	345	1863 } Longford.
68	928	152	177	1,704	28,664	81,547	246	1864 }
303	181	568	799	702	18,461	109,716	439	1863 } Louth.
232	145	561	1,040	2,541	20,382	110,240	191	1864 }
946	381	1,557	1,135	325	70,877	178,973	3,881	1863 } Meath.
636	358	1,419	1,009	882	78,564	180,552	2,647	1864 }
722	670	453	249	63	55,276	143,621	945	1863 } Queen's.
688	630	453	300	268	57,025	147,094	608	1864 }
633	569	604	1,247	159	46,047	117,195	854	1863 } Westmeath.
342	524	561	1,451	595	47,473	115,880	459	1864 }
1,731	1,344	874	185	34	55,529	236,991	839	1863 } Wexford.
1,994	1,122	1,039	309	200	58,051	242,877	429	1864 }
394	682	372	187	4	58,779	117,705	589	1863 } Wicklow.
311	503	481	168	6	59,866	116,962	235	1864 }
8,160	8,526	8,258	7,842	2,098	561,930	1,606,920	19,470	1863 } Total of
7,323	7,796	8,500	8,119	7,383	586,649	1,621,935	15,063	1864 } Leinster.
Decrease, 837	Decrease, 730	Increase, 242	Increase, 277	Increase, 5,285	Increase, 24,719	Increase, 15,015	Decrease, 4,407	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1864.

[*continued on page* 10.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province, showing in Statute

Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.	Extent of Land under						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Munster:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Clare, . . . 1863,	5,941	35,154	4,385	562	1,011	33,707	9,431
827,994 acres, 1864,	5,748	32,506	2,466	371	1,781	35,382	8,509
Cork, East Riding, 1863,	22,271	119,027	17,003	146	33	55,524	33,610
1,040,284 acres, 1864,	25,809	110,289	17,764	247	28	56,975	32,009
Cork, West Riding, 1863,	8,073	38,649	7,916	68	8	36,454	11,939
809,399 acres, 1864,	8,583	35,432	8,001	66	4	37,112	11,186
Kerry, . . 1863,	1,114	32,882	4,992	311	31	32,861	7,753
1,185,917 acres, 1864,	1,309	31,822	4,697	394	25	34,225	7,232
Limerick, . . 1863,	10,111	47,522	5,527	61	43	31,597	11,447
681,112 acres, 1864,	11,708	41,762	3,247	59	31	33,953	9,330
Tipperary, N.R., . 1863,	12,343	36,616	3,562	164	24	22,640	15,626
524,920 acres, 1864,	15,122	30,896	3,459	174	53	22,629	14,547
Tipperary, S.R., . 1863,	19,880	49,588	981	52	9	27,898	11,752
536,811 acres, 1864,	22,320	45,105	603	49	1	29,045	10,642
Waterford, . . 1863,	19,911	33,385	2,826	128	22	20,283	10,199
461,553 acres, 1864,	21,156	31,303	2,269	158	7	21,127	9,375
Total of Munster, 1863,	99,644	392,823	47,192	1,492	1,181	260,964	111,757
6,067,990 acres, 1864,	111,755	359,115	42,506	1,518	1,930	270,448	102,830
Increase or *Decrease* in Munster in 1864,	Increase, 12,111	Decrease, 33,708	Decrease, 4,686	Increase, 26	Increase, 749	Increase, 9,484	Decrease, 8,927
Connaught:							
Galway, . . 1863,	9,141	78,929	3,845	785	561	57,089	18,905
1,566,354 acres, 1864,	10,116	74,808	3,481	975	1,833	57,565	18,168
Leitrim, . . 1863,	25	23,112	5	78	1	22,561	1,020
392,363 acres, 1864,	14	21,144	3	52	2	24,306	1,066
Mayo, . . . 1863,	2,211	82,567	1,943	1,322	126	63,837	12,633
1,363,882 acres, 1864,	2,284	76,939	1,576	1,217	200	62,011	11,564
Roscommon, . 1863,	873	49,306	85	117	2	35,694	5,537
607,691 acres, 1864,	1,373	44,544	37	180	2	35,694	5,502
Sligo, . . . 1863,	330	42,399	1,006	57	14	27,984	4,231
461,753 acres, 1864,	224	40,021	680	90	17	28,896	4,184
Total of Connaught, 1863,	12,580	276,313	6,884	2,359	704	207,165	42,326
4,392,043 acres, 1864,	14,011	257,456	5,777	2,514	2,054	208,472	40,484
Increase or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1864,	Increase, 1,431	Decrease, 18,857	Decrease, 1,107	Increase, 155	Increase, 1,350	Increase, 1,307	Decrease, 1,842

Acres, the extent of Land under Crops in 1863 and 1864—*continued*

Crops, in Statute Acres.							Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.	Provinces and Counties.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.	Vetches and Rape.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Munster:
327	1,665	548	109	586	63,811	157,237	1,406	1863 } Clare.
186	1,660	442	129	1,412	66,155	156,747	212	1864 }
1,802	1,106	1,446	1,886	178	83,889	337,921	862	1863 } Cork, East
1,782	1,064	1,306	2,305	1,318	90,275	341,171	382	1864 } Riding.
338	1,820	611	1,002	485	36,312	143,675	421	1863 } Cork, West
314	1,648	845	997	1,621	36,067	141,876	230	1864 } Riding.
174	2,958	241	317	378	68,254	152,266	280	1863 } Kerry.
212	2,979	243	279	1,236	69,571	154,224	145	1864 }
642	1,249	760	340	190	89,011	198,500	783	1863 } Limerick.
577	1,229	754	265	773	87,330	191,018	268	1864 }
409	967	425	694	167	50,256	143,893	1,098	1863 } Tipperary,
384	892	416	1,192	505	50,492	140,761	919	1864 } Nth. Riding.
317	1,485	454	327	160	48,575	161,478	2,492	1863 } Tipperary,
317	1,335	433	361	498	49,569	160,278	2,238	1864 } Sth. Riding.
948	1,513	673	238	38	19,695	109,859	430	1863 } Waterford.
803	1,320	596	226	257	20,947	109,544	750	1864 }
4,957	12,763	5,158	4,913	2,182	459,803	1,404,829	7,772	1863 } Total
4,575	12,127	5,035	5,754	7,620	470,406	1,395,619	5,144	1864 } of Munster.
De-crease, 382	De-crease, 636	De-crease, 123	In-crease, 841	In-crease, 5,438	In-crease, 10,603	De-crease, 9,210	De-crease, 2,628	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Munster in 1864.
								Connaught:
428	1,037	776	6,938	300	53,905	232,639	1,499	1863 } Galway.
353	1,182	729	6,461	1,537	56,763	233,971	2,175	1864 }
38	1,417	134	74	887	35,082	84,434	223	1863 } Leitrim.
20	1,460	279	92	2,226	36,950	87,614	162	1864 }
140	1,556	403	1,229	696	22,802	191,465	1,387	1863 } Mayo.
115	1,474	507	956	2,086	23,071	184,000	607	1864 }
62	837	369	1,673	330	42,958	137,843	1,499	1863 } Roscommon.
54	934	267	1,797	1,590	43,746	135,720	1,252	1864 }
56	1,117	448	597	259	20,796	99,294	347	1863 } Sligo.
72	1,284	313	392	1,146	21,968	99,287	708	1864 }
724	5,964	2,130	10,511	2,472	175,543	745,675	4,955	1863 } Total of
614	6,334	2,095	9,698	8,585	182,498	740,592	4,904	1864 } Connaught.
De-crease, 110	In-crease, 370	De-crease, 35	De-crease, 813	In-crease, 6,113	In-crease, 6,955	De-crease, 5,083	De-crease, 51	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1864.

[*continued on page* 12.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province, showing in Statute

Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.		Extent of Land under						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Ulster:		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Antrim, 761,803 acres,	1863,	9,207	95,283	662	55	3,655	51,758	11,201
	1864,	7,821	84,690	466	59	3,091	51,305	9,968
Armagh, 328,076 acres,	1863,	7,705	71,033	339	120	375	32,434	6,857
	1864,	8,406	64,319	157	78	473	32,751	6,245
Cavan, 477,360 acres,	1863,	102	72,455	19	114	21	31,829	3,377
	1864,	115	66,350	10	69	19	32,314	2,878
Donegal, 1,193,443 acres,	1863,	999	104,078	2,377	491	211	47,797	14,604
	1864,	989	100,333	2,403	509	268	47,677	14,258
Down, 612,495 acres,	1863,	23,317	131,690	1,988	201	1,656	54,987	18,630
	1864,	21,695	119,117	1,108	233	1,273	55,120	17,191
Fermanagh, 457,287 acres,	1863,	371	34,005	37	116	66	18,278	3,896
	1864,	268	32,628	51	62	37	18,465	3,877
Londonderry, 522,350 acres,	1863,	1,988	86,952	1,036	586	396	37,791	11,762
	1864,	2,121	83,013	667	651	357	37,532	12,027
Monaghan, 319,757 acres,	1863,	943	74,280	1,718	224	145	26,430	6,870
	1864,	953	70,828	1,372	153	185	27,164	6,332
Tyrone, 806,296 acres,	1863,	1,639	136,360	132	189	181	48,575	14,665
	1864,	1,782	127,882	88	233	194	49,259	15,052
Total of Ulster, 5,478,867 acres,	1863,	46,271	806,136	8,308	2,096	6,706	349,879	91,862
	1864,	44,150	749,160	6,322	2,047	5,897	351,587	87,828
Increase or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1864,		Decrease, 2,121	Decrease, 56,976	Decrease, 1,986	Decrease, 49	Decrease, 809	Increase, 1,708	Decrease, 4,034
Total of Ireland, 20,815,111 acres,	1863,	260,311	1,953,883	171,892	8,659	15,153	1,023,414	351,436
	1864,	279,863	1,809,918	172,662	8,992	16,026	1,039,282	337,283
Increase or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1864,		Increase, 19,552	Decrease, 143,965	Increase, 770	Increase, 333	Increase, 873	Increase, 15,868	Decrease, 14,153

Acres, the extent of Land under Crops in 1863 and 1864—*continued.*

Crops, in Statute Acres.							Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.	Provinces and Counties.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.	Vetches and Rape.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ulster:
257	257	728	930	21,576	64,469	260,038	1,427	1863 } Antrim.
157	267	768	988	34,847	65,416	259,843	1,383	1864 }
174	326	1,345	711	24,001	33,219	178,639	419	1863 } Armagh.
108	314	1,292	713	31,673	32,716	179,245	586	1864 }
168	1,652	526	373	10,260	42,963	163,859	196	1863 } Cavan.
95	1,438	580	305	15,924	45,250	165,347	360	1864 }
163	1,211	480	1,152	24,132	39,528	237,223	3,846	1863 } Donegal.
113	1,135	597	894	29,659	38,515	237,350	3,901	1864 }
881	446	1,225	1,387	44,963	53,456	334,827	474	1863 } Down.
525	189	1,546	1,413	59,137	54,399	332,946	451	1864 }
312	747	417	177	4,482	43,209	106,113	149	1863 } Fermanagh.
202	680	400	132	7,494	44,018	108,314	99	1864 }
180	663	797	620	25,872	28,233	196,876	397	1863 } Londonderry.
141	378	1,008	716	32,734	27,264	198,609	258	1864 }
199	503	374	501	20,054	20,077	152,318	171	1863 } Monaghan.
138	375	473	445	25,486	21,456	155,360	154	1864 }
259	1,067	1,067	821	32,007	38,208	275,170	343	1863 } Tyrone.
115	723	896	741	41,318	39,537	277,820	353	1864 }
2,593	6,872	6,959	6,672	207,347	363,362	1,905,063	7,422	1863 } Total of
1,594	5,499	7,560	6,347	278,272	368,571	1,914,834	7,545	1864 } Ulster.
De-crease, 999	De-crease, 1,373	In-crease, 601	De-crease, 325	In-crease, 70,925	In-crease, 5,209	In-crease, 9,771	In-crease, 123	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1864.
16,434	34,125	22,505	29,938	214,099	1,560,638	5,662,487	39,619	1863 } Total of
14,106	31,756	23,190	29,918	301,860	1,608,124	5,672,980	32,656	1864 } Ireland.
De-crease, 2,328	De-crease, 2,369	In-crease, 685	De-crease, 20	In-crease, 87,761	In-crease, 47,486	In-crease, 10,493	De-crease, 6,963	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1864.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province,

Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.		Horses, *with the purposes for which they are kept.*						Cattle.		
		Two years old and upwards.			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other	
		Agricultural.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.					Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
Leinster:										
Carlow, . .	1863,	5,930	267	459	687	474	7,817	14,195	9,574	7,696
221,342 acres,	1864,	5,904	245	509	642	481	7,781	13,953	9,413	8,303
Dublin, . .	1863,	7,521	8,893	4,078	1,179	682	22,353	15,009	18,701	7,177
226,414 acres,	1864,	7,406	9,216	4,293	906	549	22,370	14,574	19,029	6,548
Kildare, . .	1863,	9,813	630	1,349	1,891	1,067	14,750	13,895	38,594	12,380
418,436 acres,	1864,	9,565	595	1,559	1,716	1,103	14,538	13,814	36,499	15,849
Kilkenny, .	1863,	13,767	535	802	1,474	1,148	17,726	40,586	14,264	16,492
509,732 acres,	1864,	13,630	575	892	1,314	1,019	17,430	38,507	14,189	17,559
King's, . .	1863,	9,991	313	755	1,739	1,012	13,810	14,658	20,547	10,410
493,985 acres,	1864,	9,798	329	741	1,411	988	13,267	14,163	19,385	12,140
Longford, .	1863,	5,096	123	224	649	482	6,574	16,552	7,440	7,453
269,409 acres,	1864,	4,634	113	329	417	498	5,991	16,369	7,055	8,478
Louth, . .	1863,	9,035	481	589	1,411	1,074	12,590	9,081	9,129	6,498
201,722 acres,	1864,	8,989	446	615	1,297	853	12,200	8,718	9,768	6,951
Meath, . .	1863,	13,048	517	1,866	3,637	1,874	20,942	16,950	94,049	23,276
580,083 acres,	1864,	12,582	529	1,918	2,779	1,662	19,470	16,733	94,422	24,324
Queen's, . .	1863,	9,956	219	745	1,417	717	13,054	19,529	18,819	11,054
424,854 acres,	1864,	9,922	314	785	1,147	722	12,890	19,156	18,832	11,973
Westmeath, .	1863,	8,930	350	865	1,970	1,366	13,481	16,985	31,631	16,260
453,468 acres,	1864,	8,528	332	927	1,680	1,225	12,692	16,468	32,872	16,096
Wexford, .	1863,	21,834	484	1,073	2,366	1,561	27,318	40,388	15,461	18,286
576,588 acres,	1864,	21,548	495	1,064	1,932	1,524	26,563	39,621	13,912	19,948
Wicklow, .	1863,	8,884	780	873	1,549	875	12,961	28,757	17,518	14,085
500,178 acres,	1864,	8,705	877	783	1,131	809	12,305	27,954	16,933	14,371
Total of Leinster,	1863,	123,805	13,592	13,678	19,969	12,332	183,376	246,585	295,727	151,067
4,876,211 acres,	1864,	121,211	14,066	14,415	16,372	11,433	177,497	240,030	292,309	162,540
Increase or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1864,		De-crease, 2,594	In-crease, 474	In-crease, 737	De-crease, 3,597	De-crease, 899	De-crease, 5,879	De-crease, 6,555	De-crease, 3,418	In-crease, 11,473

of the number of Live Stock in 1863 and 1864.

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.			Provinces and Counties.
		One year old and upwards.							
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.	
									Leinster:
9,261	40,726	23,359	15,087	21,754	60,200	3,028	20,426	23,454	1863 } Carlow.
10,348	42,017	24,316	15,772	21,750	61,838	3,155	19,900	23,055	1864 }
5,312	46,199	23,667	14,965	17,799	56,431	4,177	16,165	20,342	1863 } Dublin.
6,202	46,353	25,030	13,654	16,768	55,452	2,902	16,394	19,296	1864 }
9,320	74,189	50,319	39,978	40,032	130,329	2,428	10,858	13,286	1863 } Kildare.
11,580	77,742	50,771	37,855	39,347	127,973	2,769	11,343	14,112	1864 }
19,773	91,115	39,730	19,254	31,889	90,873	8,307	43,364	51,671	1863 } Kilkenny.
23,258	93,513	39,454	19,296	32,550	91,300	6,776	39,564	46,340	1864 }
6,630	52,245	47,826	40,104	42,915	130,845	2,707	15,453	18,160	1863 } King's.
8,664	54,352	48,683	40,191	45,058	133,932	2,920	16,996	19,916	1864 }
8,622	40,067	11,250	5,503	8,840	25,593	2,052	10,583	12,635	1863 } Longford.
10,855	42,757	11,119	6,450	9,732	27,301	2,226	11,851	14,077	1864 }
5,192	29,900	22,077	3,960	17,981	44,018	1,881	12,041	13,922	1863 } Louth.
5,515	30,952	20,636	3,980	15,983	40,599	1,834	11,603	13,437	1864 }
12,449	146,724	73,265	49,028	58,632	180,925	3,749	11,757	15,506	1863 } Meath.
13,578	149,057	69,298	48,074	58,406	175,778	3,668	13,196	16,864	1864 }
8,276	57,678	36,504	23,037	30,776	90,317	4,250	19,840	24,090	1863 } Queen's.
10,703	60,664	36,363	25,496	33,742	95,601	3,921	21,540	25,461	1864 }
12,436	77,312	46,622	40,007	45,799	132,428	2,138	13,496	15,634	1863 } West-
14,360	79,796	46,377	39,910	44,820	131,107	2,641	14,878	17,519	1864 } meath.
23,583	97,718	45,921	23,966	37,707	107,594	10,586	50,480	61,066	1863 } Wexford.
26,185	99,666	46,617	22,108	38,597	107,322	10,303	47,956	58,259	1864 }
14,478	74,838	74,112	49,312	54,876	178,300	3,708	18,960	22,668	1863 } Wicklow.
15,504	74,762	76,815	57,244	54,363	188,422	3,772	18,632	22,404	1864 }
135,332	828,711	494,652	324,201	409,000	1,227,853	49,011	243,423	292,434	1863 } Total of
156,752	851,631	495,479	330,030	411,116	1,236,625	46,887	243,853	290,740	1864 } Leinster.
Increase, 21,420	Increase, 22,920	Increase, 827	Increase, 5,829	Increase, 2,116	Increase, 8,772	Decrease, 2,124	Increase, 430	Decrease, 1,694	} *Increase* or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1864.

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GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province,

Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.		Horses, *with the purposes for which they are kept.*						Cattle.		
		Two years old and upwards.			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other	
		Agricultural.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.					Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
Munster:										
Clare, 827,994 acres,	1863,	12,558	394	658	1,397	849	15,856	49,407	27,467	24,910
	1864,	11,999	330	675	1,178	776	14,958	49,071	27,350	27,829
Cork, E. R., 1,040,284 acres,	1863,	26,574	1,628	2,520	3,721	2,358	36,801	87,726	14,781	18,784
	1864,	25,622	2,008	2,576	3,159	2,240	35,605	84,673	14,928	22,904
Cork, W. R., 809,399 acres,	1863,	16 031	442	601	1,474	1,225	19,773	77,158	10,608	12,779
	1864,	15,919	556	679	1,224	1,060	19,438	74,606	10,422	15,997
Kerry, 1,185,917 acres,	1863,	11,206	474	638	752	713	13,783	101,224	19,736	19,309
	1864,	11,243	389	622	605	617	13,476	99,405	18,620	23,445
Limerick, 681,112 acres,	1863,	12,784	909	1,139	1,108	701	16,641	83,977	16,740	13,547
	1864,	11,941	947	1,217	1,034	702	15,841	84,269	17,423	16,627
Tipperary, N.R. 524,920 acres,	1863,	10,231	400	784	1,442	820	13,677	26 853	20,255	14,687
	1864,	9,896	300	780	1,259	824	13,059	26,267	18,875	16,660
Tipperary, S.R. 536,811 acres,	1863,	11,297	741	1,009	1,335	712	15,094	48,129	15,806	14,180
	1864,	11,116	641	1,044	1,074	762	14,637	47,761	16,055	15,834
Waterford, 461,553 acres,	1863,	10,392	587	777	1,126	852	13,734	42,702	8,939	9,554
	1864,	10,186	595	857	919	727	13,284	40,980	7,784	10,335
Total of Munster, 6,067,990 acres,	1863,	111,073	5,575	8,126	12,355	8,230	145,359	517,176	134,332	127,750
	1864,	107,922	5,766	8,450	10,452	7,708	140,298	507,032	131,457	149,631
Increase or *Decrease* in Munster in 1864,		Decrease, 3,151	Increase, 191	Increase, 324	Decrease, 1,903	Decrease, 522	Decrease, 5,061	Decrease, 10,144	Decrease, 2,875	Increase, 21,881
Connaught:										
Galway, 1,566,354 acres,	1863,	20,134	966	1,197	3,088	2,588	27,973	37,829	46,087	17,577
	1864,	19,649	646	1,321	2,632	2,603	26,851	35,403	44,832	20,525
Leitrim, 392,363 acres,	1863,	2,499	323	207	314	181	3,524	35,503	9,768	10,905
	1864,	2,220	356	253	241	145	3,215	34,775	10,885	11,796
Mayo, 1,363,882 acres,	1863,	15,214	521	634	1,442	1,707	19,518	47,959	34,893	18,078
	1864,	14,138	538	577	1,126	1,296	17,675	43,756	34,909	20,210
Roscommon, 607,691 acres,	1863,	6,027	450	753	1,071	789	9,090	26,390	24,758	14,167
	1864,	5,618	370	673	1,096	684	8,441	25,486	25,560	15,510
Sligo, 461,753 acres,	1863,	5,921	469	437	667	442	7,936	30,618	15.218	12.154
	1864,	5,896	318	389	615	437	7,655	29,076	15,661	13,092
Total of Connaught, 4,392,043 acres,	1863,	49,795	2,729	3,228	6,582	5,707	68.041	178,299	130,724	72,881
	1864,	47,521	2,228	3,213	5,710	5,165	63,837	168,496	131,847	81,133
Increase or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1864,		Decrease, 2,274	Decrease, 501	Decrease, 15	Decrease, 872	Decrease, 542	Decrease, 4,204	Decrease, 9,803	Increase, 1,123	Increase, 8,252

of the number of Live Stock in 1863 and 1864—*continued.*

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.			Provinces and Counties.
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	One year old and upwards. Ewes.	One year old and upwards. Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.	
									Munster:
22,412	124,196	52,417	21,202	41,015	114,634	9,194	24,692	33,886	1863 } Clare.
28,934	133,184	54,794	22,883	44,687	122,364	9,443	25,486	34,929	1864 }
28,273	149.564	82,205	21,974	62,586	166,765	21,621	68,937	90,558	1863 } Cork,
36,135	158,640	84,366	21,244	66,992	172,602	18,949	66,416	85,365	1864 } E.R.
19,988	120.533	51,004	10,144	34,490	95,638	12,690	39,391	52,081	1863 } Cork,
25,783	126,808	49,948	10,352	35,241	95,541	12,299	36,144	48,443	1864 } W.R.
28,912	169,181	44,238	15,723	23,012	82,973	15,848	32,159	48,007	1863 } Kerry.
36,979	178,449	44,354	14,587	24,916	83,857	12,540	30,470	43,010	1864 }
29,494	143,758	25,377	14,557	19,548	59,482	11,753	40,191	51,944	1863 } Limerick.
38,016	156,335	25,759	14,583	20,754	61,096	9,534	38,492	48,026	1864 }
12,336	74,131	57,887	29,368	50,697	137,952	5,761	22,711	28,472	1863 } Tipperary
15,318	77,120	59,154	28,299	52,129	139,582	5,479	22,480	27,959	1864 } N.R.
20,237	98,352	44,323	22,901	36,223	103,447	10,194	40,801	50,995	1863 } Tipperary
25,369	105,019	45,056	21,223	37,073	103,352	8,423	37,343	45,766	1864 } S.R.
14,306	75,501	21,401	6,205	16,249	43,855	14,387	43,272	57,659	1863 } Water-
16,959	76,058	20,918	5,979	16,917	43,814	13,130	37,283	50,413	1864 } ford.
175,958	955,216	378,852	142,074	283,820	804,746	101.448	312,154	413,602	1863 } Total of
223,493	1,011,613	384,349	139,150	298,709	822,208	89,797	294,114	383,911	1864 } Munster.
In-crease, 47,535	In-crease, 56,397	In-crease, 5,497	De-crease, 2,924	In-crease, 14,889	In-crease, 17,462	De-crease, 11,651	De-crease, 18,040	De-crease, 29,691	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Munster in 1864.
									Connaught:
12,667	114,160	211,729	179,487	139,011	530,227	10,400	32,990	43,390	1863 } Galway.
15,497	116,257	210,865	171,937	146,081	528,883	10,380	36,837	47,217	1864 }
14,400	70,576	5,452	1,269	3,984	10,705	2,562	13,098	15,660	1863 } Leitrim.
19,029	76,485	5,201	1,678	4,212	11,091	3,396	14,599	17,995	1864 }
16,356	117,286	98,711	52,715	73,745	225,171	7,594	30,764	38,358	1863 } Mayo.
18,487	117,362	104,071	51,085	83,943	239,099	7,887	32,762	40,649	1864 }
13,029	78,344	56,005	46,511	47,331	149,847	4,600	17,185	21 785	1863 } Roscom-
15,254	81,810	54,299	50,067	46,547	150,913	4,856	19,427	24,283	1864 } mon.
13,809	71,799	18,650	8,951	15,027	42,628	3,537	11,901	15,438	1863 } Sligo.
16,039	73,868	19,874	9,685	17,125	46,684	3,704	12,027	15,731	1864 }
70,261	452,165	390,547	288,933	279,098	958,578	28,693	105,938	134,631	1863 } Total of
84,306	465,782	394,310	284,452	297,908	976,670	30,223	115,652	145,875	1864 } Connaught
In-crease, 14,045	In-crease, 13,617	In-crease, 3,763	De-crease, 4,481	In-crease, 18,810	In-crease, 18,092	In-crease, 1,530	In-crease, 9,714	In-crease, 11,244	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1864.

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GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province,

Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.	Horses, *with the purposes for which they are kept.*						Cattle.		
	Two years old and upwards.			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other	
	Agricultural.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.					Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
Ulster:									
Antrim, . . 761,803 acres,	1863, 24,631	1,890	1,103	1,893	1,704	31,221	61,925	18,385	21,321
	1864, 23,779	1,984	1,092	1,771	1,564	30,190	58,837	18,705	21,273
Armagh, . 328,076 acres,	1863, 12,228	380	386	462	522	13,978	32,452	6,121	9,877
	1864, 12,008	477	476	426	535	13,922	30,906	6,692	11,347
Cavan, . . 477,360 acres,	1863, 8,433	461	410	825	734	10,863	45,488	10,771	13,606
	1864, 8,365	352	471	574	513	10,275	44,454	11,132	15,181
Donegal, . 1,193,443 acres,	1863, 23,303	583	394	1,062	1,327	26,669	69,994	28,773	23,830
	1864, 22,915	547	459	1,009	1,052	25,982	62,677	25,960	23,784
Down, . . 612,495 acres,	1863, 29,058	876	1,015	1,441	1,587	33,977	56,627	11,753	21,289
	1864, 29,426	1,075	997	1,210	1,418	34,126	54,457	13,100	24,129
Fermanagh, . 457,287 acres,	1863, 5,873	211	362	333	261	7,040	42,340	12,373	9,043
	1864, 5,549	342	338	257	216	6,702	40,876	13,116	9,953
Londonderry, . 522,350 acres,	1863, 18,763	516	576	1,422	1 306	22,583	41,862	12,984	17,200
	1864, 18,785	602	558	1,333	1,106	22,384	39,591	12,170	17,937
Monaghan, . 319,757 acres,	1863, 9,908	173	312	501	489	11,383	32,907	6,462	11,256
	1864, 9,860	208	325	459	436	11,288	31,232	7,048	12,292
Tyrone, . . 806,296 acres,	1863, 22,835	457	563	796	837	25,488	71,269	14,649	21,557
	1864, 22,657	409	477	605	712	24,860	67,629	14,612	21,692
Total of Ulster 5,478,867 acres,	1863, 155,032	5,547	5,121	8,735	8,767	183,202	454,864	122,271	148,979
	1864, 153,344	5,996	5,195	7,644	7,552	179,729	430,659	122,535	157,588
Increase or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1864,	Decrease, 1,688	Increase, 449	Increase, 72	Decrease, 1,091	Decrease, 1,215	Decrease, 3,473	Decrease, 24,205	Increase, 264	Increase, 8,609
Total of Ireland, 20,815,111 acres,	1863, 439,705	27,443	30,153	47,641	35,036	579,978	1,396,924	683,054	500,677
	1864, 429,998	28,056	31,271	40,178	31,858	561,361	1,346,217	678,148	550,892
Increase or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1864,	Decrease, 9,707	Increase, 613	Increase, 1,118	Decrease, 7,463	Decrease, 3,178	Decrease, 18,617	Decrease, 50,707	Decrease, 4,906	Increase, 50,215

)f the number of Live Stock in 1863 and 1864—*continued.*

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.			Provinces and Counties.
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	One year old and upwards. Ewes.	One year old and upwards. Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.	
									Ulster:
22,785	124,416	22,256	5,118	17,299	44,673	4,951	33,414	38,365	1863 } Antrim.
26,872	125,687	20,830	6,720	18,119	45,669	5,027	35,879	40,906	1864 }
13,102	61,552	3,779	996	3,272	8,047	2,964	14,925	17,889	1863 } Armagh
14,932	63,877	4,121	1,297	3,852	9,270	3,104	15,935	19,039	1864 }
21,147	91,012	8,721	2,310	7,795	18,826	5,481	23,913	29,394	1863 } Cavan.
26,373	97,140	8,594	2,774	7,866	19,234	5,505	25,391	30,896	1864 }
23,363	145,960	58,310	20,817	33,059	112,186	5,417	16,750	22,167	1863 } Donegal
26,668	139,089	54,667	18,196	35,387	108,250	4,886	18,700	23,586	1864 }
25,873	115,542	23,444	8,269	18,795	50,508	4,846	32,223	37,069	1863 } Down.
29,306	120,992	25,961	7,061	20,066	53,088	5,235	35,221	40,456	1864 }
17,295	81,051	3,932	1,324	3,154	8,410	2,022	14,493	16,515	1863 } Fer-
23,260	87,205	4,632	1,450	3,700	9,782	2,442	13,469	15,911	1864 } managh.
17,794	89,840	12,076	4,131	9,638	25,845	2,765	17,156	19,921	1863 } London-
19,746	89,444	14,825	2,764	12,839	30,428	3,518	20,853	24,371	1864 } derry.
14,973	65,598	7,292	1,468	6,634	15,394	3,063	17,426	20,489	1863 } Monaghan.
17,226	67,798	6,892	1,043	6,698	14,633	2,888	16,492	19,380	1864 }
25,693	133,168	16,379	3,570	13,189	33,138	3,410	21,572	24,982	1863 } Tyrone.
33,118	137,051	17,485	4,092	15,634	37,211	3,110	18,068	21,178	1864 }
182,025	908,139	156,189	48,003	112,835	317,027	34,919	191,872	226,791	1863 } Total of
217,501	928,283	158,007	45,397	124,161	327,565	35,715	200,008	235,723	1864 } Ulster.
Increase, 35,476	Increase, 20.144	Increase, 1,818	Decrease, 2,606	Increase, 11,326	Increase, 10,538	Increase, 796	Increase, 8,136	Increase, 8,932	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1864.
563,576	3,144,231	1,420,240	803,211	1,084,753	3,308,204	214,071	853,387	1,067,458	1863 } Total of
682,052	3,257,309	1,432,145	799,029	1,131,894	3,363,068	202,622	853,627	1,056,249	1864 } Ireland.
Increase, 118,476	Increase, 113,078	Increase, 11,905	Decrease, 4,182	Increase, 47,141	Increase, 54,864	Decrease, 11,449	Increase, 240	Decrease, 11,209	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1864.

Number of Emigrants from each Province during the first SEVEN months of 1863 and 1864, who stated it was their intention not to return:—

Months.	Provinces.											
	Leinster.				Munster.				Ulster.			
	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Persons.				Persons.				Persons.			
January,	662	890	228	.	2,218	1,917	.	301	1,305	1,503	198	.
February,	695	1,430	735	.	2,855	2,986	131	.	1,295	1,579	284	.
March,	1,680	2,127	447	.	5,358	5,076	.	282	2,299	2,101	.	198
April,	1,918	2,671	753	.	9,176	7,527	.	1,649	2,907	2,964	57	.
May,	2,101	2,512	411	.	7,889	8,149	260	.	2,892	2,761	.	131
June,	1,409	1,991	582	.	6,009	5,933	.	76	2,239	1,936	.	303
July,	1,056	1,750	694	.	4,817	3,719	.	1,098	1,575	1,288	.	287
Total,	9,521	13,371	3,850	.	38,322	35,307	.	3,015	14,512	14,132	.	380

Months.	Provinces.								Ireland.			
	Connaught.				From what Province, not stated.							
	1863.	1864.	In. crease.	De- crease.	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Persons.				Persons.				Persons.			
January,	453	794	341	.	255	159	.	96	4,893	5,263	370	.
February,	941	1,452	511	.	389	456	67	.	6,175	7,903	1,728	.
March,	3,369	3,817	448	.	1,018	1,338	320	.	13,724	14,459	735	.
April,	2,950	3,860	910	.	644	2,350	1,706	.	17,595	19,372	1,777	.
May,	2,594	2,792	198	.	2,383	957	.	1,426	17,859	17,171	.	688
June,	1,384	1,470	86	.	506	929	423	.	11,547	12,259	712	.
July,	926	893	.	33	339	509	170	.	8,713	8,159	.	554
Total,	12,617	15,078	2,461	.	5,534	6,698	1,164	.	80,506	84,586	Net Increase, 4,080	

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

FOR THE

UNITED KINGDOM

IN EACH OF THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS,

FROM

1850 TO 1864.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

TWELFTH NUMBER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

12317. 1865.

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Note.—The figures for the year 1864 may be subject to future revision, owing to final corrections in the Public Accounts.

Statistical Department, Board of Trade,
Whitehall, 31*st May* 1865.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, &c.

No. 1.—Total Amount of the Estimated and Actual Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, with the difference between the Estimated and Actual Amounts, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Income.

(In this Table, in accordance with the system upon which the *Budget* Estimates have been framed, the years *ended 5th April* are given from 1850 to 1854, and the figures for the Revenue and Expenditure show the *Net* amounts up to the year ended 31st March 1856, and the *Gross* amounts after that period.)

Years ended	Revenue. Estimated in the Budgets.	Revenue. Actual Receipts at the Exchequer.	Revenue. More (+) or less (−) than Budget.	Expenditure. Estimated in the Budgets (including Supplemental Votes).	Expenditure. Actual Payments out of the Exchequer. (excluding Fortifications.)‡	Expenditure. More (+) or less (−) than Budget.	Surplus (+) or Deficiency (−) of Income.	Years ended
	NET AMOUNTS. (*Exclusive* of Charges for Collection of Revenue, &c.)							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5 *April* 1850	52,262,000	52,916,919	+ 654,919	52,157,696	50,378,417	−1,779,279	+ 2,538,502	1850, 5 *April*.
„ 1851	51,535,000	53,057,053	+1,522,053	50,763,582	49,882,322	− 881,260	+ 3,174,731	1851 „
„ 1852	51,172,000	52,468,319	+1,296,319	50,247,171	50,291,323	+ 44,152	+ 2,176,996	1852 „
„ 1853	51,625,000	53,243,218	+1,618,218	51,164,000	50,782,476	− 381,524	+ 2,460,742	1853 „
„ 1854	52,578,000	54,774,905	+2,196,905	52,083,000	51,250,120	− 832,880	+ 3,524,785	1854 „
31 Mar. 1855	59,496,000	59,496,154	+ 154	63,039,000	65,692,962	+2,653,962	− 6,196,808	1855, 31 Mar.
„ 1856	67,139,000	65,704,491	−1,434,509	*86,034,000	*88,428,345	+2,394,345	−22,723,854	1856 „
	GROSS AMOUNTS. (*Including* Charges for Collection of Revenue, &c.)							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
„ 1857	71,740,000	72,334,062	+ 594,062	81,113,000	75,588,667	−5,524,333	− 3,254,605	1857 „
„ 1858	66,365,000	67,881,513	+1,516,513	65,434,000	68,128,859	+2,694,859	− 247,346	1858 „
„ 1859	63,920,000	65,477,284	+1,557,284	63,610,000	64,663,882	+1,053,882	+ 813,402	1859 „
„ 1860	69,460,000	71,089,669	+1,629,669	69,207,000	†69,502,289	+ 295,289	+ 1,587,380	1860 „
„ 1861	72,248,000	70,283,674	−1,964,326	73,691,000	72,792,059	− 898,941	− 2,508,385	1861 „
„ 1862	70,283,000	69,674,479	− 608,521	71,487,000	71,116,485	− 370,515	− 1,442,006	1862 „
„ 1863	‖70,050,000	70,603,561	+ 553,561	70,108,000	69,302,008	− 805,992	+ 1,301,553	1863 „
„ 1864	68,171,000	70,208,964	+2,037,964	68,283,000	67,056,286	−1,226,714	+ 3,152,678	1864 „
„ 1865	67,128,000	70,313,436	+3,185,436	67,249,000	66,462,206	− 786,794	+ 3,851,230	1865 „

* 1855-56.—Excluding £1,000,000 to pay off Ways and Means Bills issued in 1854-5.
† 1859-60.—Including £858,057 for Operations in China, not provided for in the Budget Estimate.
‡ See Table No. 3 p. 6.
‖ 1862-63.—After deducting £140,000 for the drawback upon Hops.

Years ended	Customs.	Excise.	Stamps.	Taxes.	Property and Income Tax. §	Post Office.	Crown Lands.	Miscellaneous. Old Stores and Extra Receipts, Naval and Military Departments.	Miscellaneous. Surplus Fees, Extra Receipts, Civil Departments, Unclaimed Dividends, &c.	Total Gross Revenue.	Years ended
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5 *January* 1851	22,041,651	15,278,208	6,709,179	4,365,033	5,383,037	2,277,363	160,000	472,395	293,721	57,323,983	1851, 5 *January*.
				*343,396							
„ 1852	22,219,214	15,876,236	6,529,852	3,568,472	5,304,923	2,373,164	150,000	413,156	285,040	56,576,840	1852 „
				*356,783							
„ 1853	22,137,045	15,746,055	6,907,757	3,382,351	5,509,637	2,373,907	260,000	478,683	409,236	57,535,215	1853 „
				*330,544							
„ 1854	22,506,443	16,303,237	7,135,633	3,158,590	5,588,172	2,522,680	402,888	484,309	476,598	58,903,495	1854 „
				*324,945							
Quarter to 5 April 1854	5,122,041	2,573,913	1,834,349	199,348	2,681,364	733,625	65,000	104,375	184,988	13,590,557	1854, Quarter to 5 April.
				*91,554							
31 March 1855	21,630,081	16,695,538	7,093,777	3,160,641	10,642,621	369,709	272,572	414,674	316,904	62,815,952	1855, 31 March.
				*219,435							
„ 1856	23,241,063	17,117,373	7,076,011	3,100,031	15,070,958	2,811,247	281,516	527,377	630,771	70,262,882	1856 „
				*406,535							
„ 1857	23,531,746	18,165,000	7,372,209	3,116,046	16,089,933	2,921,992	284,857	627,014	471,161	72,787,965	1857 „
				*208,007							
„ 1858	23,109,105	17,825,000	7,415,719	3,152,033	11,586,115	2,920,000	276,654	1,040,995	555,892	67,881,513	1858 „
„ 1859	24,117,943	17,902,000	8,005,769	3,162,000	6,683,587	3,200,000	280,040	1,194,090	931,855	65,477,284	1859 „
„ 1860	24,460,901	20,361,000	8,043,598	3,232,000	9,596,106	3,310,000	284,479	978,800	822,785	71,089,669	1860 „
„ 1861	23,305,777	19,435,000	8,348,412	3,127,000	10,923,816	3,400,000	290,568	656,593	796,508	70,283,674	1861 „
„ 1862	23,674,000	18,332,000	8,590,945	3,160,000	10,365,000	3,510,000	295,000	555,418	†1,192,116	69,674,479	1862 „
„ 1863	24,034,000	17,155,000	8,994,000	3,150,000	10,567,000	3,650,000	300,000	720,506	†2,033,055	70,603,561	1863 „
„ 1864	23,232,000	18,207,000	9,317,000	3,218,000	9,084,000	3,810,000	305,000	631,993	‡2,403,971	70,208,964	1864 „
„ 1865	22,572,000	19,558,000	9,530,000	3,292,000	7,958,000	4,100,000	310,000	709,415	2,284,021	70,313,436	1865 „

* These Amounts were paid out of the Revenue from the respective Branches, in its progress to the Exchequer, and cannot be separately apportioned.
† Including, as contributions from Revenue of India for Military and other Charges, in the years ended 31st March—1862, £272,805; 1863, £1,103,145; and 1864, £1,182,917.
‡ Including contributions from Revenue of India for Military and other Charges.

§ On Incomes of	1850–54.	1854–55.	1855–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.	1859–60.	1860–61.	1861–63.		1863–64.	1864–65.
and above £150 -	7*d*.	1*s*. 2*d*.	1*s*. 4*d*.	7*d*.	5*d*.	9*d*.	10*d*.	9*d*.	On Incomes above £100, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £200,	7*d*.	6*d*.
from £100 to £150 -	Nil to 1852. 1853, 5*d*.	10*d*.	11½*d*.	5*d*.	5*d*.	6½d.	7*d*.	6*d*.			

No. 3.—Amount of the GROSS Public Expenditure of the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Principal Branches thereof.
(Inclusive of Payments for Collection of Revenue.)

Years ended	Interest and Management of National Debt.					Civil List and Civil Charges of all kinds.	Forces.			Charges of Collection of Revenue.	Total Gross Expenditure.	Total Expenditure after deducting Charges of Collection.	Years ended
	Funded.			Unfunded.	Total of Funded and Unfunded.		Army, including Ordnance and all other Military Charges.	Navy.	Total.				
	Permanent.	Terminable Annuities.	Total.										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5 *January* 1851	23,976,553	3,737,325	27,713,878	403,706	28,117,584	6,997,071	8,955,061	6,437,883	15,392,944	4,237,577	54,745,176	50,507,599	1851, 5 *January*.
„ 1852	23,852,864	3,784,664	27,637,528	402,714	28,040,242	6,869,673	9,023,940	5,849,917	14,873,857	4,066,673	53,850,445	49,783,772	1852 „
„ 1853	23,708,026	3,822,856	27,530,882	403,652	27,934,534	6,604,546	9,879,962	6,625,944	16,505,906	4,072,670	55,117,656	51,044,986	1853 „
„ 1854	23,693,571	3,812,437	27,506,008	368,651	27,874,659	7,255,199	9,685,079	6,640,596	16,325,675	4,192,458	55,647,991	51,455,533	1854 „
Qr. to 5 Apr. 1854	5,829,822	576,850	6,406,672	159,589	6,566,260	2,050,344	2,220,000	2,007,769	4,227,769	1,167,791	14,012,164	12,844,373	1854, Qr. to 5 Apr.
31 March 1855	23,452,167	3,846,861	27,299,028	565,505	27,864,533	7,735,515	15,631,602	14,490,105	30,121,707	3,291,005	69,012,760	65,721,755	1855, 31 March.
„ 1856	23,378,634	3,863,907	27,242,541	870,284	28,112,825	8,679,372	32,006,603	19,654,585	51,661,188	4,533,352	92,986,737	88,453,385	1856 „
„ 1857	23,686,575	3,985,932	27,672,507	1,008,670	28,681,177	8,420,101	20,811,242	13,459,013	34,270,255	4,671,037	76,042,570†	71,371,533	1857 „
„ 1858	23,662,504	3,979,956	27,642,460	984,643	28,627,103	10,146,917	14,405,850	10,590,000	24,995,850	4,358,989	68,128,859	63,769,870	1858 „
„ 1859	23,586,561	3,972,739	27,559,300	968,183	28,527,483	9,110,130	13,294,814	9,215,487	22,510,301	4,515,969	64,663,883	60,147,914	1859 „
„ 1860	23,880,512	4,320,385	28,200,897	437,829	28,638,726	9,685,913	14,915,243	11,823,859	26,739,102	4,438,548	69,502,289	65,063,741	1860 „
„ 1861	23,884,299	1,946,633	25,830,932	400,087	26,231,019	10,728,028	18,013,896	13,331,668	31,345,564	4,487,448	72,792,059 50,060*	68,304,611	1861 „
„ 1862	23,703,738	1,837,968	25,541,706	600,900	26,142,606	10,821,957	16,854,299	12,598,042	29,452,341	4,699,581	71,116,485 970,000*	66,416,904	1862 „
„ 1863	23,825,627	1,910,364	25,735,991	495,666	26,231,657	10,881,512	16,264,790	11,370,588	27,635,378	4,553,461	69,302,008 1,050,000*	64,748,547	1863 „
„ 1864	23,792,657	1,991,846	25,784,503	427,288	26,211,791	10,771,490	14,723,976	10,821,596	25,345,572	4,527,433	67,056,286 800,000*	62,528,853	1864 „
„ 1865	23,619,524	2,340,522	25,960,046	409,352	26,369,398	10,205,413	14,382,672	10,898,253	25,280,925	4,606,471	66,462,207 620,000*	61,855,736	1865 „

* Expenditure for Fortifications (provided for by creation of Terminable Annuities).
† Including £453,993 for the redemption of certain hereditary pensions, and the non-effective expenses of the Revenue Departments, which were this year for the last time charged upon the Revenue in its progress to the Exchequer.

No. 4.—Gross Amount of Customs and Inland Revenue Collected (after deducting Repayments and Drawbacks), distinguishing the principal Articles subject to Duty.

Years.	CUSTOMS.									
	Sugar and Molasses.	Tea.	Coffee.	Corn, Meal, and Flour.	Spirits.	Wine.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Other imported Articles.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Years ended 5th January 1851 - -	*4,114,133	5,596,961	565,659	467,881	2,530,247	1,821,123	4,410,323	2,425,888	87,569	22,019,784
1852 - -	*4,158,634	5,900,625	444,670	504,921	2,526,901	1,776,248	4,466,447	2,342,088	76,541	22,197,075
1853 - -	*4,054,194	5,984,172	437,229	404,835	2,581,489	1,795,013	4,542,485	2,252,767	85,386	22,137,120
1854 - -	*4,255,824	*5,683,791	*462,397	529,247	†2,689,242	1,924,972	4,728,642	2,163,949	77,849	22,515,913
Quarter ended 5th April 1854	982,459	737,276	121,316	132,291	649,259	501,298	1,237,172	478,331	31,454	4,870,856
Years ended 31st March 1855 - -	†4,989,496	5,126,317	463,743	329,288	†2,675,290	1,804,595	4,773,555	2,024,170	41,116	22,227,570
1856 - -	†5,223,530	†5,802,086	†587,637	353,066	†2,472,649	1,856,120	5,006,699	1,810,270	101,740	23,213,797
1857 - -	5,499,792	4,803,535	522,777	483,802	2,628,426	2,016,548	5,210,116	2,103,011	113,731	23,381,738
1858 - -	*5,587,817	*5,459,699	*481,409	486,026	2,299,763	1,733,729	5,272,471	1,978,656	82,571	23,382,141
1859 - -	5,979,329	5,271,702	425,828	582,864	†2,278,319	1,761,738	5,465,226	2,158,010	75,364	23,998,380
1860 - -	6,007,081	5,404,874	441,437	499,268	2,523,654	1,634,287	5,596,513	2,213,589	70,381	24,391,084
1861 - -	6,067,330	5,419,552	439,422	868,526	†2,623,615	*1,144,794	5,606,488	850,527	257,936	23,278,250
1862 - -	6,383,289	5,516,584	439,078	800,896	2,649,309	1,104,476	5,596,211	903,029	300,083	23,692,955
1863 - -	6,427,923	5,485,159	420,352	971,066	2,703,532	*1,137,305	5,774,565	807,746	311,245	24,038,893
1864 - -	6,158,701	*4,554,475	410,700	746,362	2,992,888	1,242,414	*5,984,009	949,927	194,880	23,234,356
1865 - -	5,252,268	4,469,209	388,779	562,654	3,302,695	1,317,726	6,080,184	973,081	189,977	22,527,373

Years.	EXCISE.				
	Spirits.	Malt.	Licences.	Other Receipts.‡	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1851, ended 5th January -	5,909,891	5,391,322	1,13,8159	2,821,777	15,260,639
1852 „ „ - -	6,030,324	5,035,560	1,160,571	3,173,965	15,400,420
1853 „ „ - -	6,226,736	5,323,935	1,183,322	3,057,742	15,791,735
1854 „ „ - -	†6,864,449	5,418,418	1,244,057	2,753,373	16,280,297
Quarter ended 5th April 1854 -	1,783,954	365,644	45,977	388,495	2,584,070
1855, ended 31st March - -	†7,551,976	†6,183,055	1,413,179	1,894,085	17,042,295
1856 „ „ - -	†7,877,829	6,676,349	1,399,673	1,678,288	17,632,139
1857 „ „ - -	8,807,455	*5,690,950	1,408,722	2,387,039	18,294,166
1858 „ „ - -	8,963,874	5,326,023	1,424,663	2,196,054	17,910,614
1859 „ „ - -	†8,950,195	5,412,777	1,436,239	2,102,334	17,901,545
1860 „ „ - -	†9,778,960	6,648,881	1,463,814	2,348,812	20,240,467
1861 „ „ - -	†9,225,539	6,208,813	1,492,687	2,621,094	19,548,133
1862 „ „ „ -	9,618,291	5,866,302	1,500,613	1,307,334	18,292,540
1863 „ „ „ -	9,399,707	5,389,908	1,776,852	607,816	17,174,283
1864 „ „ „ -	9,692,515	6,062,736	1,843,673	800,001	18,428,925
1865 „ „ - -	(Not yet ascertained.)				

* Duties reduced. † Duties Increased.

‡ The Excise Duty was repealed on Bricks in 1850; on Soap in 1852; on Paper in 1861; and on Hops (after previous reductions) in 1862.

GROSS AMOUNT of CUSTOMS and INLAND REVENUE COLLECTED, &c.—*Continued.*

YEARS.	STAMPS. Deeds and other Instruments.	Probates of Wills.	Legacies and Successions.	Insurances, Fire.	Insurances, Marine.	Bills of Exchange, Bankers Notes, and Composition for Duty on Bills and Notes.	Receipts and Drafts.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851, ended 5th Jan.	1,543,414	940,720	1,307,486	1,104,353	162,769	592,346	169,570	885,603	6,706,761
1852 „ „ -	1,191,490	973,230	1,313,028	1,134,539	172,674	610,365	174,745	958,977	6,529,048
1853 „ „ -	1,378,645	1,041,329	1,377,188	1,162,914	192,243	614,984	180,490	973,502	6,921,295
1854 „ „ -	1,399,882	1,062,594	1,380,038	1,209,566	269,278	683,307	198,244	932,951	7,135,860
Quarter ended 5th April 1864 - -	323,991	295,164	383,565	343,079	77,624	203,174	51,319	165,615	1,843,531
1855, ended 31st Mar.	1,225,234	1,148,552	1,504,070	1,244,368	293,368	679,489	223,715	840,743	7,159,539
1856 „ „ -	1,218,740	1,151,524	1,699,348	1,280,443	324,384	508,473	257,631	623,066	7,063,609
1857 „ „ -	1,333,397	1,140,133	1,865,258	1,323,199	325,678	591,001	277,535	540,484	7,396,685
1858 „ „ -	1,331,788	1,187,228	1,845,204	1,356,067	319,508	594,091	281,114	555,627	7,470,627
1859 „ „ -	1,336,373	1,240,685	2,197,533	1,402,535	285,324	525,211	418,618	588,357	7,994,636
1860 „ „ -	1,381,188	1,240,062	2,104,669	1,432,325	323,517	577,129	387,874	593,327	8,040,091
1861 „ „ -	1,327,348	1,288,294	2,161,825	1,485,540	325,342	643,442	436,602	700,476	8,368,869
1862 „ „ -	1,336,152	1,307,307	2,266,350	1,534,842	335,198	619,639	423,955	767,211	8,590,654
1863 „ „ -	1,396,358	1,325,359	2,374,436	1,580,637	366,607	704,169	452,682	776,490	8,976,738
1864 „ „ -	1,503,817	1,471,651	2,251,581	1,633,434	407,695	794,186	477,196	785,290	9,324,850
1865 „ „ -				(Not yet ascertained.)					

Note.—The total amounts of Customs and Inland Revenue Collected within the respective years, as shown in this Table, do not correspond with the actual cash payments into the Exchequer, in consequence of outstanding balances.

No. 5.—AMOUNT of TAXES REPEALED or REDUCED, and IMPOSED.

YEARS.	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	Estimated Amount.	IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount.
		£		£
1850	Customs:—			
	Sugar and Molasses - - -	331,073		
	Other Articles - - -	3,078		
	Stamps - - - -	520,000		
	Excise—Bricks - - -	456,000		
	Total - -	1,310,151		
1851	Customs:—			
	Coffee - - - - -	149,161	Assessed Taxes—Inhabited House Duty - - - - -	600,000
	Sugar and Molasses - - -	359,804		
	Wood and Timber, Foreign - -	292,099		
	Total Customs -	801,064		
	Assessed Taxes—Window Duty - -	1,878,800		
	Total - -	2,679,864		
1852	Customs:—			
	Sugar and Molasses - - -	95,928		
1853	Customs:—			
	Tea - - - - -	968,877	Customs - - - - -	16,383
	Butter and Cheese - - -	106,535	Excise (Spirits) - - - -	590,000
	Sugar and Molasses - - -	78,793	Stamps (Succession Duty) - -	2,000,000*
	Raisins - - - - -	65,659	Income and Property Tax - -	750,000
	Other Articles - - - -	279,610		
	Total Customs -	1,499,474		
	Excise, Soap, &c. - - -	1,171,000		
	Stamps - - - - -	277,000		
	Assessed Taxes - - - -	300,000		
	Total - -	3,247,474	Total - -	3,356,383

* Estimate when in full operation. The estimate for the first year was 500,000*l.*

AMOUNT of TAXES REPEALED or REDUCED, and IMPOSED—*Continued.*

YEARS.	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	Estimated Amount.	IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount.
		£		£
1854	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Tea	980,568	Spirits	16,694
	Platting of Chip, and other Articles	2,539	Sugar and Molasses	420,298
			Other Articles	3,651
	Total Customs	983,107		440,643
	Stamps—Bills of Exchange	11,000	Excise, Malt	2,450,000
	Assessed Taxes	290,000	Spirits	450,000
			Income and Property Tax	6,614,000
	Total	1,284,107	Total	9,954,643
1855	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Window Glass and other Articles	2,960	Sugar and Molasses	1,267,566
	Stamps :—		Tea	774,413
	Newspaper	250,000	Coffee	155,629
	Excise :		Spirits, Colonial	25,546
	Stage Carriages reduced	60,000	Other Articles	2,753
				2,225,907
			Excise, Spirits	1,000,000
			Income and Property Tax	2,000,000
	Total	312,960	Total	5,225,907
1856	Customs	3,475		
	Excise :—			
	Malt War Tax	2,200,000		
	Total	2,203,475		
1857	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Coffee	145,816	Rice dust for Feeding Cattle	92
	Sugar and Molasses	418,988		
	Tea	1,054,637		
	Other Articles	9,141		
	Total Customs	1,628,582		
	Income and Property Tax	9,125,000		
	Total	10,753,582		92
1858	Income and Property Tax	2,100,000	Customs :—	
			Spirits, Colonial, consumed in Ireland	9,080
			Excise :—	
			Spirits	280,000
			Stamps :—	
			Draft Stamps	113,000
			Probate Court Stamps	53,000
			Matrimonial Causes Court Stamps	1,700
			Total	456,780
1859			Property and Income Tax	4,340,000
1860	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Repealed :			
	Butter	104,321	Spirits, British Colonial	357,966
	Cheese	49,395	Charges on Import Entries, Bills of Lading, and Goods delivered from Warehouse	208,000
	Eggs	24,721		
	Leather, Boots and Shoes, &c.	8,619	Other Customs Duties	11,938
	„ Gloves	64,794	Total	577,904
	Oranges and Lemons	35,656		
	Rice	25,060		
	Silk Manufactures	307,244		
	Tallow	74,942		
	Other Customs Duties	286,498		
	Total Repealed	981,250	Excise :—	
	Reduced :		Spirits	1,000,000
	Currants	210,580	Chicory	5,000
	Raisins	45,353	Licences to Keepers of Refreshment Houses, to Retailers of Wine, to Dealers in Sweets or made Wines, to Persons dealing in Wine and Spirits in Bond	75,000
	Spirits, Foreign	313,745		
	Wine	831,694		
	Wood and Timber	429,436		
	Other Customs Duties	28,873	Licences to kill and to deal in Game transferred from Taxes with altered Rates	150,000
	Total Reduced	1,859,681	Stamps	163,000
	Total Customs	2,840,931	Income and Property Tax	1,060,000
	Excise :—			
	Hops, reduced	105,000		
	Taxes :—			
	Game Certificates transferred to Excise	140,000		
	Total	3,085,931	Total	3,030,904

AMOUNT of TAXES REPEALED or REDUCED, and IMPOSED—*Continued.*

YEARS.	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	Estimated Amount.	IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount.
		£		£
1861	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Repealed :		Chicory, raw or kiln-dried	15,000
	Hats or Bonnets of straw, chip, &c.	285	Excise :—	
	Paper, books, and prints	29,743	Duty on Chicory increased from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Licences to retail Spirits in bottles; to retail Table Beer; and to retail Methylated Spirits	5,000
	Reduced :		Stamps :—imposed	60,000
	Hops	5,372		
	Wine	244,158		65,000
	Total Customs	279,558		
	Excise :			
	Paper Duty repealed	1,350,000		
	Income and Property Tax reduced	1,060,000		
	Total	2,689,558	Total	80,000
1862	Customs :—		Excise :—	
	Hop Duty repealed	98,671	Brewers' Licences :—increased	280,000
	Excise :—		Victuallers' occasional Licences	2,000
	Hop Duty repealed	250,000	Duty on Chicory :—increased	
	Stamps	5,000	Stamps :—various, increased or imposed	20,500
	Total	353,671	Total	252,500
1863	Customs :—			
	Duties reduced :			
	Tea	1,641,541	Customs :—	
	Tobacco	74,055	Duty on Chicory :—increased	6,811
	Charges on Import Entries and Bills of Lading :—repealed	180,723	Excise :—	
			Chicory :—increased	1,000
			Stage Carriages	11,000
			Beer Dealers :—additional Licence	2,000
	Total Customs	1,896,319	Beer Retailers	10,000
	Income and Property Tax reduced	2,750,000	Total Excise	24,000
	Total	4,646,319	Total	30,811
1864	Customs :—			
	Reduced :		Excise :	
	Sugar and Molasses	1,741,272	Occasional Licences to Beer and Wine Retailers and Dealers in Tobacco	1,000
	Succades, Confectionery, and other Articles preserved in Sugar	3,112	Sugar used in Brewing :—Duty increased	6,000
	Total Customs	1,744,384	Licences :—various trade, transferred from Stamps	110,000
	Excise :—		Chicory Duty increased	2,000
	Tea Licences reduced	15,000		
	Stamps :—			
	Licences :—various trade, transferred to the Excise	110,000		
	Fire Insurances :—Duty on Stock in Trade reduced	255,000		
	Property and Income Tax reduced	1,230,000		
	Total	3,354,384		119,000

Abstract of Alterations of Taxes from 1850 *to* 1864.

	REPEALED or REDUCED.	IMPOSED.	ACTUAL DIMINUTION (−) or ADDITION (+).
	£	£	£
Customs	12,208,604	8,291,820	−3,916,784
Excise	5,607,000	6,385,000	+778,000
Property and Income Tax	16,265,000	14,764,000	−1,501,000
Other Taxes	2,608,800	600,000	−2,008,800
Stamps (including Succession Duty)	1,428,000	2,411,200	+983,200
Total	38,117,404	27,447,020	−10,670,384

No. 6.—Balances in the Exchequer at the End of each Financial Year.

Financial Years ended	Amount.	Financial Years ended (*Cont.*)	Amount (*Cont.*)
	£		£
5 January 1851 -	9,245,676	31 March 1859 -	7,789,083
, 1852 -	8,381,637	„ 1860 -	7,972,864
„ 1853 -	8,841,822	„ 1861 -	6,672,132
„ 1854 -	4,485,230	„ 1862 -	5,288,676
31 March 1855 -	3,949,775	„ 1863 -	7,263,839
„ 1856 -	5,600,621	„ 1864 -	7,352,548
„ 1857 -	8,668,371	„ 1865 -	7,690,922
„ 1858 -	6,657,802		

No. 7.—Total Amount of the National Debt at the End of each Financial Year.

Financial Years ended	Funded Debt.		Amount of Unfunded Debt.
	Capital of Unredeemed Funded Debt.	Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities.	
	£	£	£
5 January 1851 -	769,272,562	(Not computed.)	17,756,600
„ 1852 -	765,126,582		17,742,800
„ 1853 -	761,622,704		17,742,500
„ 1854 -	755,311,701		16,024,100
31 March 1855 -	752,064,119	26,763,244	23,151,400
„ 1856 -	775,730,994	25,666,104	28,182,700
„ 1857 -	780,119,722	23,614,241	27,989,000
„ 1858 -	779,225,495	20,997,645	25,911,500
„ 1859 -	786,801,154	18,856,326	18,277,400
„ 1860 -	785,962,000	16,889,010	16,228,300
„ 1861 -	785,119,609	16,240,287	16,689,000
„ 1862 -	784,252,338	16,619,052	16,517,900
„ 1863 -	783,306,739	17,757,183	16,495,400
„ 1864 -	777,429,224*	22,664,910	13,186,000
„ 1865 -	775,768,295	21,778,603	10,742,500

* In 1864 the sum of 5,000,000*l.* of the Unredeemed Funded Debt was cancelled, and a Terminable Annuity created in lieu thereof, under the 26th Vict. cap. 25. sect. 2.

No. 8.—Real Value of the Total Imports and Exports of

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154	187,844,441	164,583,832	179,182,355
Exports: British Produce	97,184,726	95,688,085	115,826,948	122,066,107	116,608,756	130,411,529
Exports: Foreign and Colonial	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446
Exports: Total	115,821,092	116,691,300	139,220,353	146,174,301	139,782,779	155,692,975
Total of Imports and Exports	268,210,145	260,234,150	311,764,507	334,018,742	304,366,611	334,875,330

No. 9.—Real Value of Total Imports from, and of Total Exports
The Exports in this Table include British (vide p. 48),

Countries.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Foreign.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia—Northern Ports - Imports	1,299,547	20,173	9,999,579	9,929,104	8,452,979	9,683,575
Russia—Northern Ports - Exports	14,487	—	3,158,936	4,621,577	4,833,975	5,727,711
———, Southern Ports - Imports	2,952,741	452,996	1,562,345	3,518,480	3,487,091	3,864,580
———, Southern Ports - Exports	59,552	—	211,918	353,482	428,118	615,455
Sweden and Norway - Imports	3,878,979	3,924,813	2,979,795	2,754,313	2,519,224	3,529,659
Sweden and Norway - Exports	1,092,844	1,414,850	1,562,061	1,280,636	1,043,885	1,424,240
Denmark (including Iceland) - Imports	2,706,186	3,086,979	2,201,831	2,715,520	1,977,943	2,523,036
Denmark (including Iceland) - Exports	989,728	1,020,282	1,387,087	1,007,180	783,928	933,409
Danish West Indies Imports	101,552	104,131	46,528	55,577	95,586	124,822
Danish West Indies Exports	606,906	609,103	683,879	932,321	594,679	677,557
Prussia - Imports	9,055,503	10,242,862	4,534,815	6,732,078	4,107,509	4,755,683
Prussia - Exports	2,515,719	3,116,671	1,558,623	2,637,468	2,674,601	2,236,820
Hanover - Imports	399,117	358,316	377,040	405,827	239,363	159,771
Hanover - Exports	371,273	512,095	1,762,731	2,521,401	2,366,687	1,461,481
Hanse Towns - Imports	6,221,524	4,816,298	5,302,739	5,822,188	4,319,067	5,241,687
Hanse Towns - Exports	10,133,989	11,694,644	13,395,356	12,599,341	11,577,777	12,242,059
Holland - Imports	6,731,141	6,460,932	7,433,442	7,203,785	6,265,271	6,712,585
Holland - Exports	6,893,911	7,169,977	8,262,531	8,883,602	8,093,697	8,159,186
——, Java & Sumatra Imports	214,384	172,433	40,893	151,684	67,861	250,321
——, Java & Sumatra Exports	641,912	533,752	776,275	754,347	836,062	1,150,407
Belgium - Imports	3,631,161	2,533,732	2,936,796	3,392,046	3,060,654	3,532,891
Belgium - Exports	3,355,672	3,947,207	4,013,017	3,919,336	4,328,939	3,703,546
France - Imports	10,447,774	9,146,418	10,386,522	11,965,407	13,271,890	16,870,858
France - Exports	6,391,465	10,421,881	10,471,077	11,326,823	9,242,201	9,561,956
———, Algeria - Imports	68,864	19,127	16,174	17,236	17,234	5,212
———, Algeria - Exports	12,367	21,268	20,233	19,406	21,106	21,980
———, Possessions in Senegambia Imports	401	—	—	7	1,417	—
———, Possessions in Senegambia Exports	9,141	11,380	5,463	10,500	15,845	10,891
———, Possessions in India - Imports	56,982	46,122	103,011	129,126	79,165	24,653
———, Possessions in India - Exports	—	—	—	3,060	881	—
Portugal - Imports	2,101,126	1,962,044	2,164,090	2,148,723	1,079,775	1,510,740
Portugal - Exports	1,519,600	1,535,371	1,889,224	1,779,861	1,669,910	1,671,072
———, Azores and Madeira Imports	373,707	331,449	266,228	289,487	337,237	285,457
———, Azores and Madeira Exports	128,858	132,588	94,654	123,034	134,541	106,100

Merchandise into and from the United Kingdom.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.		
£	£	£	£	£		
210,530,873	217,485,024	225,716,976	248,919,020	274,863,924	Imports.	
135,891,227	125,102,814	123,992,264	146,602,342	160,436,302	British Produce.	Exports.
28,630,124	34,529,684	42,175,870	50,300,067	52,220,240	Foreign and Colonial.	
164,521,351	159,632,498	166,168,134	196,902,409	212,656,542	Total.	
375,052,224	377,117,522	391,885,110	445,821,429	487,520,466	Total of Imports and Exports.	

to, the various Foreign Countries and British Possessions.
and Foreign and Colonial Produce (vide p. 60).

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Countries.	
£	£	£	£	£	Foreign:	
11,082,798	8,360,521	10,328,153	9,292,004	11,480,769	Imports	Russia—Northern Ports.
4,969,196	5,321,421	3,224,455	4,838,033	—	Exports	
5,118,700	4,462,167	4,772,906	3,127,259	3,230,433	Imports	——, Southern Ports.
477,083	444,059	509,163	448,549	—	Exports	
4,354,305	3,571,925	3,804,189	4,463,162	5,099,372	Imports	Sweden and Norway.
1,571,386	1,750,523	1,577,202	1,846,231	—	Exports	
2,575,958	2,255,837	2,165,040	2,425,959	2,542,309	Imports	Denmark (including Iceland).
915,912	1,141,894	1,129,602	1,218,159	—	Exports	
68,997	379,204	75,398	160,352	121,139	Imports	Danish West Indies.
678,138	719,532	767,649	731,653	—	Exports	
7,513,821	6,440,895	7,833,927	6,231,503	5,862,915	Imports	Prussia.
2,879,446	4,057,850	3,998,663	4,219,004	—	Exports	
257,251	284,984	276,253	189,643	196,294	Imports	Hanover.
1,892,772	1,882,716	1,628,365	1,538,608	—	Exports	
7,027,741	6,058,490	5,957,260	6,946,235	7,922,853	Imports	Hanse Towns.
13,779,866	13,046,841	14,115,552	17,133,407	—	Exports	
8,276,690	7,692,895	7,863,031	8,661,119	11,669,539	Imports	Holland.
9,752,662	10,989,331	10,641,103	12,664,018	—	Exports	
349,319	191,203	96,026	22,417	16,749	Imports	—, Java and Sumatra.
1,125,724	1,096,004	780,682	655,170	—	Exports	
4,079,245	3,817,800	4,876,212	5,174,221	6,410,959	Imports	Belgium.
5,364,670	4,914,359	4,350,152	5,059,722	—	Exports	
17,774,027	17,826,646	21,675,516	24,025,717	25,640,551	Imports	France.
12,701,372	17,427,271	21,765,669	23,294,566	—	Exports	
1,572	30,322	47,264	104,204	137,467	Imports	——, Algeria.
43,734	20,955	47,126	113,767	—	Exports	
—	—	2	6	—	Imports	——, Possessions in Senegambia.
877	4,017	11,389	5,031	—	Exports	
110,625	79,752	166,176	117,036	117,987	Imports	——, Possessions in India.
1,472	—	—	—	—	Exports	
1,880,149	1,962,899	2,040,396	2,333,869	2,202,506	Imports	Portugal.
2,041,236	2,356,105	1,888,225	2,658,268	—	Exports	
398,633	434,524	363,816	338,923	359,313	Imports	——, Azores and Madeira.
167,387	164,623	159,887	169,467	—	Exports	

REAL VALUE of TOTAL IMPORTS from, and of TOTAL EXPORTS to,

COUNTRIES (*Cont.*)		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
FOREIGN—*cont.*		£	£	£	£	£	£
Spain and Balearic Islands	Imports	3,594,501	4,799,728	3,645,083	3,684,787	2,258,288	3,285,394
	Exports	1,436,106	1,293,992	2,112,303	2,545,288	2,366,562	2,125,586
——, Canary Islands	Imports	83,339	133,439	162,729	131,723	117,141	177,999
	Exports	88,920	116,942	130,018	115,278	116,848	144,714
——, Fernando Po	Imports	125,801	158,136	11,169	23,182	3,199	8,767
	Exports	67,045	54,527	17,806	12,716	12,257	6,858
——, Cuba and Porto Rico	Imports	3,369,444	2,332,753	2,654,580	3,471,333	3,798,778	3,498,707
	Exports	1,078,588	1,100,678	1,424,027	1,917,189	1,916,320	1,752,660
——, Philippine Islands	Imports	652,133	619,179	866,530	881,648	745,178	756,776
	Exports	354,972	400,482	426,641	538,432	549,399	690,690
Italy: Sardinia	Imports	139,449	247,231	238,258	206,786	148,937	216,722
	Exports	1,225,008	1,109,621	1,491,667	1,573,666	1,361,140	1,839,120
Tuscany	Imports	751,595	747,957	554,437	534,494	538,500	648,420
	Exports	637,736	835,171	1,045,540	903,061	1,086,670	943,529
Two Sicilies	Imports	1,411,457	1,281,940	1,505,582	1,597,660	1,656,523	1,632,317
	Exports	672,291	1,096,441	1,400,108	1,249,430	1,787,300	1,344,063
Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna Papal Ports on the Mediterranean	Imports	67,818	104,217	184,591	60,805	96,656	85,119
	Exports	156,631	148,410	322,577	326,884	420,666	265,601
Austria	Imports	846,202	1,019,028	902,433	648,813	669,558	968,597
	Exports	864,493	940,833	1,430,949	1,459,867	1,596,481	1,027,350
Greece	Imports	95,607	731,515	1,427,289	570,915	671,936	696,352
	Exports	94,373	238,558	280,271	219,405	289,551	305,596
Turkey	Imports	2,219,298	2,294,571	2,383,029	2,347,232	2,604,606	2,728,415
	Exports	3,076,081	6,059,017	4,708,020	3,263,295	4,576,488	4,042,509
——, Wallachia and Moldavia	Imports	446,913	64,080	684,782	569,858	1,213,316	1,007,506
	Exports	16,615	47,037	172,074	222,283	216,263	127,921
——, Syria and Palestine	Imports	108,971	103,819	134,747	130,526	150,150	84,779
	Exports	383,253	976,137	773,420	711,559	774,416	638,437
Egypt	Imports	3,355,928	3,674,682	5,753,518	7,853,876	6,026,191	8,572,311
	Exports	1,367,248	1,571,606	1,630,833	1,955,446	2,141,075	2,341,693
Morocco	Imports	231,593	379,631	452,940	344,301	291,085	283,562
	Exports	92,556	160,288	162,321	190,097	120,344	114,868
United States and California	Imports	29,795,302	25,741,752	36,047,773	33,647,227	34,257,515	34,294,042
	Exports	22,333,403	18,062,603	22,616,877	20,076,895	15,793,701	24,417,892
Mexico	Imports	220,605	230,791	222,193	342,383	317,568	380,509
	Exports	463,884	614,873	929,640	611,643	450,606	647,358
Central America	Imports	141,279	235,248	222,411	320,010	176,726	286,884
	Exports	185,166	277,335	282,634	323,764	399,396	232,378
Haiti and San Domingo	Imports	117,316	71,940	153,361	121,835	64,900	112,400
	Exports	198,099	161,208	187,942	271,994	114,699	204,395
New Granada	Imports	376,065	440,492	486,453	478,765	495,528	562,124
	Exports	282,853	608,717	515,624	573,025	545,328	781,243
Venezuela	Imports	41,996	47,012	36,860	29,305	39,141	21,036
	Exports	307,033	386,515	363,200	384,801	320,704	326,848
Ecuador	Imports	28,907	57,457	49,125	62,037	133,198	3,501
	Exports	13,611	9,616	23,470	24,169	28,075	23,474
Brazil	Imports	2,083,589	2,273,819	2,229,048	3,502,324	2,275,497	2,828,770
	Exports	3,011,822	3,441,278	4,264,516	5,762,682	4,161,887	3,840,904
Uruguay (Monte Video)	Imports	386,996	430,292	576,247	742,769	532,370	711,105
	Exports	471,240	302,528	404,614	532,968	529,786	714,000
Argentine Confederation	Imports	1,285,186	1,052,033	981,193	1,573,538	1,194,977	1,668,792
	Exports	1,299,690	768,825	1,042,221	1,342,419	1,036,204	987,743

he various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Cont.*

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	COUNTRIES (*Cont.*)
£	£	£	£	£	
3,991,730	4,458,373	3,766,437	4,844,324	5,879,638	Imports } Spain and Balearic
2,623,291	3,386,434	3,778,398	4,481,047	—	Exports } Islands.
118,715	174,347	164,754	147,404	127,437	Imports } ——, Canary Is-
141,670	132,460	152,766	141,333	—	Exports } lands.
24,054	25,607	14,030	22,325	26,248	Imports } ——, Fernando Po.
24,574	15,049	17,802	32,314	—	Exports }
3,288,116	4,271,793	4,231,083	4,276,049	6,305,735	Imports } ——, Cuba and
1,609,696	1,460,269	1,966,300	2,225,383	—	Exports } Porto Rico.
606,798	846,369	708,866	1,392,198	854,435	Imports } ——, Philippine
679,320	791,988	468,890	576,080	—	Exports } Islands.
265,713	260,344	263,198	281,191	227,512	Imports } Italy:
2,297,132	2,733,164	2,741,072	3,018,052	—	Exports } Sardinia.
575,064	560,917	441,088	558,471	388,722	Imports } Tuscany.
1,198,257	1,264,998	1,086,654	1,234,468	—	Exports }
1,867,904	1,540,453	1,865,239	1,448,218	1,522,463	Imports } Two Sicilies.
1,479,960	2,340,274	1,831,074	2,641,879	—	Exports }
39,843	118,350	48,786	70,328	42,410	Imports } Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna.
302,371	454,113	508,283	444,823	—	Exports } Papal Ports on the Mediterranean.
986,364	1,246,046	1,179,844	879,457	881,308	Imports } Austria.
1,488,098	1,795,659	1,301,042	1,509,670	—	Exports }
677,341	789,544	797,568	980,435	*910,924	Imports } Greece.
374,211	324,196	314,197	388,891	—	Exports }
3,180,365	3,636,892	4,261,009	5,301,920	5,663,139	Imports } Turkey.
4,588,108	3,103,975	3,863,527	6,007,444	—	Exports }
2,252,245	1,123,290	633,524	634,738	381,607	Imports } ——, Wallachia and
201,273	196,438	220,431	182,803	—	Exports } Moldavia.
72,880	77,425	126,242	121,873	261,569	Imports } ——, Syria and
668,458	884,544	603,513	1,054,910	—	Exports } Palestine.
10,347,642	8,398,493	12,225,783	16,495,582	19,602,235	Imports } Egypt.
2,598,912	2,398,479	2,550,052	4,511,383	—	Exports }
280,424	498,688	434,071	427,834	272,243	Imports } Morocco.
214,510	187,726	212,148	235,236	—	Exports }
44,727,202	49,389,584	27,715,157	19,572,010	17,923,577	Imports } United States and
22,907,681	11,025,683	19,173,907	19,696,785	—	Exports } California.
491,221	347,529	619,508	2,294,337	3,129,334	Imports } Mexico.
538,949	652,862	816,870	1,748,782	—	Exports }
224,896	313,869	492,340	485,918	427,394	Imports } Central America.
196,091	176,517	172,246	146,447	—	Exports }
123,067	137,471	151,719	276,610	251,210	Imports } Haiti and San Do-
417,072	310,555	479,842	545,192	—	Exports } mingo.
555,190	433,060	811,304	774,311	1,684,508	Imports } New Granada.
854,500	837,426	826,083	1,615,636	—	Exports }
24,940	24,556	9,397	23,767	180,954	Imports } Venezuela.
327,357	434,086	229,991	411,940	—	Exports }
107,033	81,802	95,023	68,608	26,965	Imports } Ecuador.
76,271	156,916	1,076	10,060	—	Exports }
2,269,180	2,631,480	4,414,187	4,491,000	7,019,992	Imports } Brazil.
4,571,308	4,690,875	3,860,342	4,082,641	—	Exports }
867,328	639,717	992,328	1,220,629	1,099,271	Imports } Uruguay (Monte
944,002	602,087	467,668	549,042	—	Exports } Video).
1,097,755	1,471,649	1,133,071	1,239,651	1,183,181	Imports } Argentine Confe-
1,820,935	1,403,227	869,292	1,348,122	—	Exports } deration.

* Including the Ionian Islands ceded to Greece 2d June 1864.

REAL VALUE of TOTAL IMPORTS from, and of TOTAL EXPORTS to,

COUNTRIES (*Cont.*)		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN—*cont.*							
Chili	Imports	1,380,563	1,925,271	1,700,776	1,932,682	1,900,322	1,969,547
	Exports	1,465,444	1,387,073	1,460,938	1,568,853	1,156,556	1,510,176
Peru	Imports	3,138,527	3,484,288	3,048,694	4,412,599	4,822,253	1,645,002
	Exports	971,525	1,345,438	1,072,164	1,200,419	1,181,150	896,030
China (including Hong Kong*)	Imports	9,125,040	8,746,590	9,421,648	11,448,639	7,073,509	9,014,310
	Exports	1,027,116	1,303,996	2,286,734	2,505,174	2,966,452	4,586,236
Western Coast of Africa†	Imports	1,528,896	1,516,729	1,657,375	1,822,162	1,563,085	1,517,177
	Exports	820,941	1,059,658	890,216	1,017,575	841,755	906,091
Other Countries	Imports	848,549	1,335,094	770,886	936,223	753,537	970,728
	Exports	234,899	214,752	240,166	324,120	269,245	563,892
TOTAL of FOREIGN COUNTRIES	Imports	118,239,554	109,959,539	129,517,568	141,661,245	125,969,434	139,708,200
	Exports	79,446,217	88,235,224	103,362,596	106,497,772	97,774,106	108,053,725
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:							
Channel Islands	Imports	330,121	244,501	294,678	377,738	414,698	478,055
	Exports	618,318	601,122	713,975	709,435	659,690	745,446
Gibraltar	Imports	65,961	70,621	52,695	48,139	48,750	44,268
	Exports	830,579	906,185	960,395	720,415	923,375	795,739
Malta	Imports	303,278	201,075	215,202	161,312	88,690	165,858
	Exports	472,318	702,313	616,273	511,957	523,738	707,465
Ionian Isles, ceded to Greece 2d June 1864	Imports	164,913	184,632	307,975	208,571	322,589	199,640
	Exports	146,850	231,246	401,045	278,149	389,941	313,440
North American Colonies	Imports	7,192,134	4,693,065	6,854,324	6,399,110	4,679,486	5,474,025
	Exports	6,281,303	3,089,170	4,378,507	4,668,360	3,448,336	3,965,942
Belize	Imports	567,234	492,781	435,110	424,364	337,820	283,671
	Exports	143,976	173,521	212,114	166,102	144,589	122,515
West India Islands and Guiana	Imports	5,613,538	5,470,212	5,575,362	7,214,566	6,342,327	5,397,969
	Exports	2,069,143	1,982,601	2,095,444	2,600,795	2,477,127	2,425,275
Australia	Imports	4,301,868	4,500,200	5,736,043	5,925,305	5,291,287	5,834,641
	Exports	13,405,986	7,221,625	11,672,389	13,175,125	11,612,696	12,495,285
British India‡	Imports	10,672,862	12,668,732	17,262,851	18,650,223	14,989,030	15,244,869
	Exports	9,620,710	10,353,475	11,024,518	12,191,960	17,394,400	20,782,853
Singapore	Imports	794,105	615,738	806,499	940,181	763,489	1,108,235
	Exports	540,418	691,299	891,582	921,728	989,188	1,456,696
Ceylon	Imports	1,506,646	1,474,251	1,304,174	1,503,897	1,679,852	1,654,391
	Exports	413,504	325,897	411,095	549,054	570,404	697,825
Mauritius	Imports	1,677,533	1,723,807	2,427,007	2,288,188	1,534,952	1,639,656
	Exports	401,146	317,945	437,157	682,200	654,001	582,107
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	Imports	691,352	949,640	1,502,828	1,793,717	1,723,445	1,684,646
	Exports	985,266	836,750	1,417,465	1,949,224	1,812,881	2,045,425
Possessions on the Gold Coast	Imports	71,253	113,287	75,531	86,509	31,829	42,763
	Exports	134,885	128,306	118,751	114,364	105,906	75,103
——— on the River Gambia	Imports	28,002	29,326	19,522	23,273	31,368	22,555
	Exports	75,307	76,062	65,205	78,511	70,759	59,747
Sierra Leone	Imports	153,559	141,167	99,982	107,062	145,050	98,728
	Exports	130,814	177,000	198,456	258,119	142,204	184,963
Other Possessions	Imports	15,140	3,323	8,383	31,041	189,736	97,185
	Exports	74,521	69,964	91,236	101,031	89,438	183,424
Ports of the Crimea	Imports	- -	6,953	48,420	—	—	—
	Exports	29,831	571,595	152,150	—	—	—
TOTAL of BRITISH POSSESSIONS	Imports	34,149,499	33,583,311	43,026,586	46,183,196	38,614,398	39,474,155
	Exports	36,374,875	28,456,076	35,857,757	39,676,529	42,008,673	47,639,250
TOTAL of FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS	Imports	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154	187,844,441	164,583,832	179,182,355
	Exports	115,821,092	116,691,300	139,220,353	146,174,301	139,782,779	155,692,975

* The Imports from Hong Kong were not entered at the Custom

† Exclusive of French and Spanish Possessions separately stated.

e various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Cont.*

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	COUNTRIES (*Cont.*)
£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN—*cont.*
2,586,217	2,416,895	2,863,434	2,288,862	3,038,601	Imports } Chili.
1,737,929	1,380,533	979,344	1,474,040	—	Exports }
2,581,142	3,169,552	2,394,092	3,565,328	2,655,431	Imports } Peru.
1,428,172	1,221,018	836,365	1,055,065	—	Exports }
9,323,764	9,070,445	12,137,095	14,186,310	15,673,930	Imports } China (including
5,451,557	4,940,446	3,237,336	4,098,785	—	Exports } Hong Kong).*
1,776,565	1,489,826	1,705,769	1,389,953	1,037,925	Imports } Western Coast of
1,145,434	1,076,452	1,175,506	813,109	—	Exports } Africa.†
1,292,847	1,452,448	1,550,935	2,150,970	2,278,043	Imports } Other Countries.
354,068	555,955	372,497	715,636	—	Exports }
167,571,386	164,946,878	160,588,446	165,524,180	184,019,087	Imports } TOTAL of FOREIGN
120,524,414	116,271,905	121,909,398	143,490,651	—	Exports } COUNTRIES.
					BRITISH POSSESSIONS:
696,462	638,772	645,801	648,508	836,455	Imports } Channel Islands.
848,595	822,024	996,869	1,012,872	—	Exports }
152,511	133,834	97,559	69,130	117,059	Imports } Gibraltar.
1,244,233	1,169,142	1,144,698	1,471,451	—	Exports }
195,390	143,437	110,819	158,563	128,013	Imports } Malta.
799,056	628,891	517,901	726,179	—	Exports }
267,731	213,157	339,254	192,879	18,870	Imports } Ionian Islands,
376,464	325,982	337,139	458,031	—	Exports } ceded to Greece 2d June 1864.
6,826,962	8,667,920	8,499,393	8,165,613	6,850,744	Imports } North American
3,986,810	4,156,352	4,781,353	5,526,932	—	Exports } Colonies.
309,029	296,117	299,746	297,873	372,223	Imports } Belize.
153,666	207,138	118,504	175,451	—	Exports }
5,995,041	5,860,458	6,285,027	8,603,238	11,076,260	Imports } West India Islands
2,638,394	2,677,770	3,335,629	4,215,363	—	Exports } and Guiana.
6,469,243	6,901,487	7,109,809	7,160,666	10,039,329	Imports } Australia.
10,599,217	11,530,804	12,847,325	13,644,204	—	Exports }
15,106,597	21,968,752	34,133,551	48,434,740	52,287,869	Imports } British India.‡
17,684,598	17,053,355	15,346,426	20,817,409	—	Exports }
1,054,041	1,913,425	2,375,813	1,830,522	2,056,817	Imports } Singapore.
1,718,670	1,056,458	1,093,164	1,516,426	—	Exports }
2,274,648	2,251,019	2,488,262	3,699,425	3,173,820	Imports } Ceylon.
711,582	508,349	607,215	1,140,183	—	Exports }
1,684,264	1,914,042	967,714	1,986,270	1,589,769	Imports } Mauritius.
564,787	589,750	542,120	549,329	—	Exports }
1,713,502	1,421,647	1,517,851	1,919,843	1,975,773	Imports } Cape of Good Hope
2,162,781	2,101,616	2,034,568	1,626,345	—	Exports } and Natal.
51,577	74,466	91,836	89,288	198,806	Imports } Possessions on the
106,069	157,893	140,149	101,503	—	Exports } Gold Coast.
26,300	47,015	45,246	37,252	41,720	Imports } —— on the River
41,994	81,901	90,730	101,870	—	Exports } Gambia.
63,261	72,732	97,692	64,666	54,860	Imports } Sierra Leone.
238,793	203,305	190,682	220,904	—	Exports }
72,928	19,866	23,157	36,364	26,450	Imports } Other Possessions.
121,278	89,863	134,264	107,306	—	Exports }
—	—	—	—	—	Imports } Ports of the Crimea.
—	—	—	—	—	Exports }
42,959,487	52,538,146	65,128,530	83,394,840	90,844,837	Imports } TOTAL of BRITISH
43,996,937	43,360,593	44,258,736	53,411,758	—	Exports } POSSESSIONS.
210,530,873	217,485,024	225,716,976	248,919,020	274,863,924	Imports } TOTAL of FOREIGN
164,521,351	159,632,498	166,168,134	196,902,409	—	Exports } COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

House separately from the Imports from China before 1861.

‡ Exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon.

No. 10.—Quantities of the Principal Articles

Articles.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Animals:— Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	*No.*	66,462	86,520	93,061	125,253	114,338	97,527	83,306	92,963
Sheep and Lambs	„	143,498	201,859	230,037	259,420	183,436	162,642	145,059	177,207
Bacon and Hams	*Cwts.*	352,461	192,118	81,436	205,667	423,510	241,494	372,793	366,934
Beef	„	135,414	117,384	124,693	183,285	192,274	230,755	187,838	151,174
Bones, except Whalefins	*Tons*	27,198	31,956	48,884	37,785	56,422	65,055	70,949	63,951
Brimstone	*Cwts.*	665,269	769,133	759,486	921,868	1,514,023	917,740	1,410,607	987,811
Bristles	*Lbs.*	2,305,685	2,238,710	1,953,488	3,237,059	1,807,765	2,531,007	2,876,838	2,644,002
Butter	*Cwts.*	330,579	353,718	285,497	403,289	482,514	447,266	513,392	441,606
Caoutchouc	„	7,617	15,269	19,607	17,326	27,588	44,703	28,765	22,000
Cheese	„	347,803	338,659	289,458	396,404	388,714	384,192	406,323	393,323
Clocks and Watches	*Value £*	174,206	183,636	236,325	328,032	414,100	338,968	359,275	356,369
Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust	*Cwts.*	22,451	23,254	22,328	10,195	19,440	27,957	18,626	23,608
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	4,478,252	6,773,960	6,269,434	8,283,694	5,258,367	7,376,053	7,343,475	7,256,045
Coffee:— From British Possessions	*Lbs.*	36,814,036	35,972,163	42,523,968	38,305,969	48,935,753	46,895,791	42,143,939	40,612,054
From Foreign Countries	„	13,989,116	17,138,497	12,411,542	17,328,764	17,564,605	17,165,688	14,848,177	18,280,672
Total of Coffee	„	50,803,152	53,110,660	54,935,510	55,634,733	66,500,358	64,061,479	56,992,116	58,892,726
Copper Ore and Regulus	*Tons*	45,862	42,126	43,044	50,393	57,292	66,600	82,803	95,094
——, Unwrought, and part Wrought	*Cwts.*	97,621	100,874	103,636	104,007	64,365	160,880	76,257	128,700
Corn,* Wheat	*Cwts.*	16,202,312	16,518,701	13,261,161	21,300,197	14,868,650	11,560,042	17,648,943	14,897,814
——, Barley	„	3,699,653	2,962,729	2,234,071	2,943,100	1,974,900	1,246,822	2,612,186	6,076,679
——, Oats	„	3,174,801	3,295,955	2,720,539	2,828,125	2,791,110	2,842,749	3,153,832	4,703,322
——, Maize	„	5,473,161	7,747,011	6,305,472	6,619,213	5,784,420	5,208,570	7,619,199	4,931,927
——, Flour of Wheat	„	3,819,440	5,314,414	3,865,173	4,621,506	3,646,505	1,904,224	3,970,100	2,178,148
Cotton, Raw	„	5,924,793	6,762,319	8,301,629	7,993,560	7,922,617	7,962,071	9,141,842	8,654,633
Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:— Cutch and Gambier	*Tons*	5,757	7,220	5,479	4,389	6,462	7,683	8,536	11,047
Indigo	*Cwts.*	70,482	89,944	83,565	66,409	70,173	59,760	81,314	68,243
Madder	„	100,223	92,925	84,385	111,563	102,723	100,251	121,666	109,069
Madder Root	„	161,637	202,091	179,812	215,017	183,666	175,046	199,750	293,989
Shumac	*Tons*	12,929	12,025	9,758	10,836	11,524	13,082	18,658	18,909
Valonia	„	12,526	10,639	13,870	17,179	19,886	10,838	22,733	24,023
Eggs	*No.*	105,689,060	115,526,245	108,281,233	123,450,678	121,946,801	99,732,800	117,230,600	126,818,600
Fish of Foreign taking (exclusive of Eels)	*Cwts.*	80,169	89,460	107,493	200,455	167,788	204,923	233,006	264,826
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	„	1,822,918	1,194,184	1,408,714	1,883,374	1,303,235	1,293,435	1,687,041	1,866,250
Fruits:— Currants	*Cwts.*	429,607	721,119	347,088	267,265	120,253	163,729	351,725	398,849
Raisins	„	275,689	261,815	348,275	446,997	286,857	301,284	266,593	326,852
Oranges and Lemons	*Bush.*	(Entered under various denominations of Quantities.)				814,065	806,152	695,593	926,689
Glass of all Kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass)	*Cwts.*	(Entered under various denominations of Quantities.)				54,040	45,899	56,065	77,240
Guano	*Tons*	116,925	243,014	129,889	123,166	235,111	305,061	191,501	288,362
Gutta Percha	*Cwts.*	11,180	10,778	13,652	21,792	24,696	28,535	15,557	17,420
Hair:— Goats' Hair or Wool	*Lbs.*	2,805,705	2,124,600	2,564,330	3,251,806	1,335,319	2,928,411	2,912,838	3,255,010
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool	*Val.£*	160,251	191,712	237,558	245,245	191,786	248,007	267,949	283,200

* The Imports of the several kinds of Corn between 1850 and 1863 are stated in cwts.

IPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM.

1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.		ARTICLES.
								Animals:—
89,001	85,677	104,569	107,096	97,887	150,898	231,734	*No.*	Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves.
184,482	250,580	320,219	312,923	299,472	430,788	496,243	„	Sheep and Lambs.
196,685	107,251	326,106	515,953	1,345,694	1,877,813	1,069,490	*Cwts.*	Bacon and Hams.
168,558	219,589	262,194	152,635	189,761	288,369	346,821	„	Beef.
85,293	84,820	62,321	66,509	67,230	77,494	68,869	*Tons*	Bones, except Whalefins.
1,156,476	1,164,099	1,007,503	865,646	1,067,387	847,722	795,702	*Cwts.*	Brimstone.
2,055,596	2,495,932	2,534,217	2,036,880	2,278,413	2,517,185	2,346,135	*Lbs.*	Bristles.
387,566	425,663	840,112	992,772	1,037,371	986,708	1,054,617	*Cwts.*	Butter.
25,135	21,311	43,039	57,834	59,703	65,649	71,027	„	Caoutchouc.
364,087	406,547	583,283	706,395	703,909	756,285	834,844	„	Cheese.
345,924	374,632	566,194	551,161	464,009	512,572	509,675	*Val.* £	Clocks and Watches.
22,764	28,268	23,430	30,896	24,394	27,689	24,232	*Cwts.*	Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
10,338,404	6,006,759	9,009,860	9,032,541	9,912,508	9,592,965	7,920,712	*Lbs.*	Cocoa.
								Coffee:—
50,587,123	51,708,903	70,800,862	67,585,304	72,888,794	98,030,244	90,108,367	*Lbs.*	From British Possessions.
10,110,142	13,644,127	11,996,884	15,947,221	21,153,089	19,323,973	19,261,846	„	From Foreign Countries.
60,697,265	65,353,030	82,767,746	83,532,525	94,041,883	117,354,217	109,370,213	„	Total of Coffee.
97,099	84,455	97,317	94,480	117,438	102,099	93,304	*Tons*	Copper Ore and Regulus.
128,280	218,060	235,060	315,760	268,020	243,240	498,780	*Cwts.*	——, Unwrought, and part Wrought.
18,380,782	17,337,329	25,484,151	29,955,532	41,033,503	24,364,171	23,196,714	*Cwts.*	Corn,* Wheat.
5,933,543	6,170,910	7,545,932	5,001,432	6,624,800	7,383,528	4,921,362	„	——, Barley.
5,104,773	4,613,358	6,300,115	5,114,398	4,426,994	6,495,585	5,562,959	„	——, Oats.
7,503,536	5,632,727	7,936,123	13,244,366	11,694,818	12,736,594	6,285,938	„	——, Maize.
3,856,127	3,328,324	5,086,220	6,152,938	7,207,113	5,218,977	4,512,391	„	——, Flour of Wheat.
9,235,198	10,946,331	12,419,096	11,223,078	4,678,333	5,978,422	7,975,935	„	Cotton, Raw.
								Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:—
11,205	13,462	11,718	11,726	11,092	12,842	14,406	*Tons*	Cutch and Gambier.
66,198	63,237	77,321	83,109	69,589	85,395	76,214	*Cwts.*	Indigo.
64,910	87,645	58,669	53,533	64,195	91,740	94,295	„	Madder.
256,670	267,917	224,626	246,366	235,678	263,941	201,871	„	Madder Root.
11,904	14,044	13,993	19,526	13,819	12,807	12,292	*Tons*	Shumac.
19,572	27,579	18,856	19,950	29,720	35,541	22,673	„	Valonia.
134,685,000	148,631,000	167,695,400	203,313,360	232,321,200	266,929,680	335,298,240	*No.*	Eggs.
204,982	246,302	433,515	325,580	291,089	238,713	416,894	*Cwts.*	Fish, of Foreign taking (exclusive of Eels).
1,283,905	1,432,037	1,464,810	1,333,679	1,798,351	1,458,962	1,842,947	„	Flax, Dressed and Undressed.
								Fruits:—
582,380	557,861	755,415	832,757	873,529	920,442	764,492	*Cwts.*	Currants.
357,485	429,059	242,770	390,084	278,750	421,796	307,462	„	Raisins.
972,653	1,103,296	1,154,410	1,295,336	1,025,278	1,346,585	1,276,643	*Bush.*	Oranges and Lemons.
115,497	149,699	141,468	151,336	202,620	250,271	327,135	*Cwts.*	Glass of all Kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass).
353,541	84,122	141,435	178,423	141,636	233,574	131,358	*Tons*	Guano.
19,641	18,593	21,321	19,749	18,284	21,655	35,636	*Cwts.*	Gutta Percha.
								Hair:—
3,790,262	2,501,834	2,821,480	3,334,748	4,047,870	3,434,705	4,737,330	*Lbs.*	Goats' Hair or Wool.
249,433	287,827	491,114	363,941	397,454	281,577	244,283	*Val.* £	Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool

*In order that they may correspond with the entry by weight adopted in 1864.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLE

ARTICLES—*Cont.*		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Undressed	*Cwts.*	1,048,635	1,293,412	1,068,155	962,294	729,564	728,381	771,533	782,27
—, Jute, Undressed	*Cwts.*				275,578	481,733	539,297	731,093	618,83
Hides, Tanned and Untanned	„	608,856	692,978	569,034	815,368	638,523	654,778	686,696	1,016,78
Hops	„	6,479	462	309	42,344	119,040	24,662	15,987	18,71
Iron in Bars, Unwrought	*Tons*	34,066	40,279	33,376	44,776	41,745	37,407	51,935	50,16
Lard	*Cwts.*	229,614	120,409	63,340	118,851	274,595	118,109	136,650	182,86
Lead, Pig and Sheet	*Tons*	11,876	14,591	13,257	17,564	11,858	7,246	10,254	12,76
Leather Gloves	*Pairs*	3,260,101	2,853,071	2,655,729	3,476,341	3,781,624	3,610,299	3,989,574	4,189,25
Oil, Fish	*Tuns*	21,360	22,219	20,019	20,937	18,832	17,357	18,294	21,17
—, Palm	*Cwts.*	447,797	608,550	523,813	636,628	752,618	810,394	786,701	854,79
—, Cocoa	„	98,040	55,994	101,863	164,196	208,827	252,550	130,690	207,23
—, Olive	*Tuns*	20,784	11,503	8,898	10,102	12,888	25,449	21,415	18,86
—, Seed	„	4,690	4,122	9,225	12,589	13,405	7,365	8,287	13,11
—, Turpentine	*Cwts.*	14,246	16,341	12,643	37,575	80,832	81,977	71,584	108,33
Oil Seed Cake	*Tons*	65,145	55,076	53,939	64,475	76,230	80,659	83,256	99,20
Pork	*Cwts.*	211,254	154,800	95,555	152,731	160,898	204,326	156,266	88,75
Potatoes	„	1,348,883	636,771	773,619	1,133,609	16,446	58,261	109,838	955,05
Rags and other Materials for making Paper	*Tons*	8,130	10,639	7,696	9,687	11,415	9,414	10,284	12,19
Rice	*Cwts.*	785,451	744,847	987,813	1,504,629	1,342,748	2,238,158	3,692,001	3,432,15
—— in the Husk	*Qrs.*	37,150	31,481	23,670	19,477	18,956	18,673	32,694	20,90
Rosin	*Cwts.*	286,768	197,865	273,245	448,395	651,289	711,926	554,539	593,57
Saltpetre	„	271,139	253,817	297,505	297,234	478,706	188,073	387,639	454,1
——— Cubic Nitre	„	257,873	211,190	268,084	343,780	414,638	318,011	309,722	354,56
Seeds:—									
Clover	„	93,649	144,567	124,629	214,695	141,114	173,698	169,449	171,5
Flax and Linseed	*Qrs.*	608,984	630,471	799,402	1,035,335	828,513	756,951	1,180,180	1,051,1
Rape	„	107,029	82,394	146,230	86,815	103,155	162,353	264,920	220,4
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	4,942,407	4,608,336	5,832,551	6,480,724	7,535,407	6,618,862	7,383,672	12,077,9
——, Thrown	„	469,527	412,636	426,463	828,493	1,021,832	929,897	853,015	640,9
Silk Manufactures:—									
Of Europe—Broad Stuffs	„	343,769	221,863	204,169	273,922	273,830	276,326	270,097	231,8
Ribbons	„	343,682	219,887	249,662	323,517	398,719	353,771	463,780	375,8
Of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties	*Pieces*	717,444	444,731	511,043	476,389	496,459	480,675	601,461	370,2
Silver Ore	*Tons*	—	—	— *	2,567	7,967	8,507	6,567	5,7
Skins:—									
Sheep, Undressed	*No.*	389,557	392,292	317,443	429,428	779,373	464,492	1,064,409	1,189,8
——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	„	95,237	343,912	318,785	428,148	621,423	513,478	778,725	840,2
Lamb, Undressed	„	1,893,730	1,521,138	1,377,608	2,385,120	1,926,148	769,452	1,215,087	1,600,3
——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	„	25,283	78,971	55,541	130,159	83,217	58,579	26,512	55,2
Seal, in the Hair, Undressed	„	779,924	769,756	811,530	850,550	661,552	601,002	681,234	803,4
Goat, Undressed	„	479,541	675,988	592,042	427,958	585,143	261,401	632,755	491,2
——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	„	78,994	113,967	147,833	233,126	326,782	242,517	585,798	667,0

* Not distinguished in the Ret

'ORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	ARTICLES—*Cont.*
886,631	1,059,119	768,033	769,355	915,807	1,018,497	953,086	*Cwts.* Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Undressed.
738,085	1,061,288	816,787	904,092	963,774	1,223,033	2,024,537	„ —, Jute, Undressed.
762,977	905,992	891,224	876,513	983,484	1,069,271	1,012,311	„ Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
13,000	2,220	68,918	149,176	133,791	147,281	98,656	„ Hops.
25,464	42,713	54,061	35,489	49,662	46,635	53,918	*Tons* Iron in Bars, Unwrought.
121,367	93,597	198,030	324,691	530,090	530,512	217,275	*Cwts.* Lard.
14,139	23,620	22,171	23,109	23,693	28,604	30,616	*Tons* Lead, Pig and Sheet.
,637,178	4,590,261	5,318,397	6,126,360	6,876,720	8,093,580	10,099,266	*Pairs* Leather Gloves.
19,445	20,606	17,029	19,176	18,383	14,266	14,701	*Tuns* Oil, Fish.
778,230	635,794	804,326	740,332	865,890	790,224	666,582	*Cwts.* —, Palm.
197,788	184,758	194,309	274,992	170,485	320,180	375,208	„ —, Cocoa.
25,121	19,786	20,859	17,325	21,095	19,866	16,705	*Tuns* —, Olive.
9,170	10,617	12,995	8,873	11,201	12,697	11,769	„ —, Seed.
93,823	118,961	130,010	100,296	66,632	91,703	104,359	*Cwts.* —, Turpentine.
80,629	95,208	108,826	113,725	101,156	88,566	105,570	*Tons* Oil Seed Cake.
89,765	163,330	173,325	136,416	227,758	170,751	228,015	*Cwts.* Pork.
,721,953	588,910	560,762	385,446	1,354,636	1,249,360	742,384	„ Potatoes.
11,379	14,598	16,155	20,485	23,942	45,582	67,817	*Tons* Rags and other Materials for making Paper.
3,692,023	1,450,092	1,535,575	3,305,632	3,919,189	3,070,292	3,189,691	*Cwts.* Rice.
25,877	10,001	516	8,037	1,782	152	6,640	*Qrs.* —— in the Husk.
701,430	886,789	612,705	598,080	339,011	385,388	353,824	*Cwts.* Rosin.
334,218	445,237	329,206	313,803	443,248	404,765	343,582	„ Saltpetre.
484,988	519,722	745,559	512,860	794,318	539,558	670,448	„ ———— Cubic Nitre.
							Seeds :—
150,377	138,100	264,902	198,120	169,974	272,626	226,278	„ Clover.
1,017,844	1,270,911	1,330,623	1,160,270	1,088,472	1,104,578	1,434,973	*Qrs.* Flax and Linseed.
216,927	412,174	269,403	240,635	189,307	313,577	235,578	„ Rape.
6,277,576	9,920,891	9,178,647	8,710,681	10,372,123	9,221,145	5,655,401	*Lbs.* Silk, Raw,
358,269	327,462	224,335	124,574	62,227	59,383	73,160	„ ——, Thrown.
							Silk Manufactures :—
309,926	347,434	539,947	1,140,267	1,475,715	1,504,848	1,812,588	„ Of Europe—Broad Stuffs.
383,619	479,106	530,796	854,223	793,209	849,835	798,132	„ Ribbons.
207,081	343,034	233,910	130,769	199,422	169,668	86,890	*Pieces* Of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffatics.
3,949	6,451	5,931	4,412	6,565	5,621	5,482	*Tons* Silver Ore.
							Skins :—
1,494,562	1,559,617	1,784,965	1,506,891	1,508,179	1,658,052	2,436,287	*No.* Sheep, Undressed.
954,914	981,023	1,472,953	1,048,003	1,279,458	1,435,129	1,503,338	„ ——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
1,269,663	1,639,907	1,186,090	1,080,147	1,094,538	1,845,420	1,383,569	„ Lamb, Undressed.
45,755	23,667	8,502	6,050	73,724	29,743	56,359	„ ——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
719,926	565,813	561,666	494,079	480,526	555,334	342,833	„ Seal, in the Hair, Undressed.
568,854	571,348	595,550	466,736	722,575	577,508	607,195	„ Goat, Undressed.
672,516	858,274	1,512,721	1,151,067	1,674,288	1,765,156	1,854,251	„ ——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.

reviously to 6th June 1853.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES—*Cont.*		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Spices:—									
Cassia Lignea	*Lbs.*	1,050,008	267,462	496,833	220,586	513,754	797,873	1,408,021	454,5
Cinnamon	,,	700,095	530,826	541,853	721,676	778,194	761,484	781,231	745,31
Cloves	,,	749,646	253,438	313,950	472,997	1,252,526	864,339	1,502,315	900,07
Nutmegs	,,	315,126	358,320	357,939	300,563	438,312	335,623	462,600	462,97
Pepper	,,	8,082,319	3,996,295	6,631,700	5,496,885	9,428,882	6,489,005	10,810,398	5,463,7
Spirits:—									
Rum	*Gals.*	4,194,683	4,745,244	5,490,224	4,206,248	8,625,907	8,714,337	7,169,005	6,515,6
Brandy	,,	3,237,464	2,930,967	3,959,452	5,005,911	2,963,027	1,943,908	2,540,438	2,899,9
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	,,	720,625	298,771	219,929	434,940	359,882	315,788	317,799	1,083,5
Sugar, Raw:—									
Of or from British Possessions	*Cwts.*	4,941,012	5,636,230	5,828,196	5,306,890	5,892,612	5,022,898	5,695,363	5,325,9
Of or from Foreign Countries	,,	1,350,523	2,296,304	1,068,565	1,977,400	3,219,752	2,301,235	2,065,877	3,064,7
Total of Sugar, Raw	,,	6,291,535	7,932,534	6,896,761	7,284,290	9,112,364	7,324,133	7,761,240	8,390,6
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy	,,	357,870	448,541	303,918	335,095	405,514	424,423	187,211	329,1
——, Molasses	,,	904,950	791,783	543,519	912,307	1,023,172	879,651	942,645	1,005,7
Tallow	,,	1,240,645	1,221,066	1,049,703	1,175,754	749,721	952,322	1,122,736	1,210,3
Tea	*Lbs.*	50,512,384	71,466,421	66,360,535	70,735,135	85,792,032	83,259,657	86,200,414	64,493,9
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse	*Cwts.*	9,396	6,356	9,515	10,388	9,299	8,376	9,866	9,8
Timber and Wood:—									
Not Sawn or Split:									
Of Foreign Countries	*Loads*	249,774	445,912	340,644	588,083	523,972	450,714	509,432	555,8
Of British Possessions	,,	618,405	656,157	583,326	592,052	692,237	457,800	571,791	622,8
Total of Wood, not Sawn or Split	,,	868,179	1,102,069	923,970	1,180,135	1,216,920	908,514	1,081,223	1,178,6
,, Sawn or Split:									
Of Foreign Countries	,,	359,073	498,294	550,866	738,099	520,402	434,078	706,616	596,8
Of British Possessions	,,	435,105	511,414	567,484	607,294	742,059	500,501	645,640	719,4
Total of Wood, Sawn or Split	,,	794,178	1,009,708	1,118,350	1,345,393	1,262,461	934,579	1,352,256	1,316,2
Staves	,,	82,587	92,555	87,864	123,886	109,998	67,747	82,182	112,8
Mahogany	*Tons*	33,650	27,545	41,090	27,495	37,676	37,954	39,751	41,0
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	*Cwts.*	33,711	51,747	47,443	49,740	45,021	32,247	69,282	54,1
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff	*Lbs.*	1,557,518	2,331,862	2,948,515	4,312,087	2,709,872	2,651,544	1,855,031	1,699,1
——, Unmanufactured	,,	35,166,358	31,049,654	33,185,035	40,670,032	32,492,848	36,820,846	44,809,634	42,048,8
Wine	*Gals.*	9,304,312	9,008,151	6,793,304	11,029,568	10,875,855	8,946,766	9,481,880	10,886,8
Wool,—Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca	*Lbs.*	74,326,778	83,311,975	93,761,458	119,396,449	106,121,995	99,300,446	116,211,392	129,749,8
Woollen Rags, torn up, to be used as Wool	*Tons*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woollen Manufactures not made up	*Value*	£ 535,461	598,522	655,050	982,007	1,120,562	946,988	1,298,073	1,267,6
Yeast, Dried	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	† 26,547	55,391	60,569	70,807	77,5

* Not distinguished previously to 1st January 1861, but generally entered, it is believed, under th

ORTED into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.		ARTICLES—*Cont.*
								Spices:—
819,198	989,729	580,560	283,869	580,141	1,086,985	885,936	*Lbs.*	Cassia Lignea.
651,057	726,828	782,486	760,740	867,622	913,455	645,514	,,	Cinnamon.
,832,670	727,519	981,308	595,526	838,811	3,813,210	1,328,446	,,	Cloves.
421,785	451,561	532,208	574,164	511,023	551,577	809,095	,,	Nutmegs.
,357,508	8,719,266	12,810,040	14,684,389	18,115,975	16,810,469	18,287,547	,,	Pepper.
								Spirits:—
,311,219	7,078,586	7,319,673	8,114,823	7,765,099	7,194,738	5,499,894	*Gals.*	Rum.
,064,663	4,030,175	2,342,543	2,097,934	2,375,835	3,132,293	4,907,770	,,	Brandy.
,245,106	1,461,986	1,802,243	666,245	417,481	858,999	1,328,766	,,	Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
								Sugar Raw :—
5,381,884	5,249,381	5,321,385	5,964,835	4,982,950	5,572,672	5,187,997	*Cwts.*	Of or from British Possessions.
3,628,912	3,849,163	3,495,892	4,434,570	4,901,241	5,151,850	5,579,541	,,	Of or from Foreign Countries.
9,010,796	9,098,544	8,817,277	10,399,405	9,884,191	10,724,522	10,767,538	,,	Total of Sugar, Raw.
386,839	262,461	345,011	245,854	324,462	297,589	945,663	,,	Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy.
775,657	549,391	606,503	1,294,572	1,126,455	708,485	579,513	,,	——, Molasses.
1,235,789	1,074,336	1,430,108	1,309,574	1,103,247	1,160,219	1,014,566	,,	Tallow.
5,432,535	75,077,451	88,946,532	96,577,383	114,787,361	136,806,321	124,359,243	*Lbs.*	Tea.
12,279	10,821	10,854	11,163	11,605	9,290	11,497	*Cwts.*	Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse.
								Timber and Wood:—
								Not Sawn or Split:
488,745	626,293	690,956	705,102	818,071	777,599	786,027	*Loads*	Of Foreign Countries.
483,081	515,666	584,153	629,419	504,931	669,229	694,371	,,	Of British Possessions.
971,826	1,141,959	1,275,109	1,334,521	1,323,002	1,476,828	1,480,398	,,	Total of Wood, not Sawn or Split.
								,, Sawn or Split:
642,450	739,875	768,424	876,298	962,884	1,121,566	1,205,045	,,	Of Foreign Countries.
612,980	732,792	684,382	850,319	600,142	781,342	781,035	,,	Of British Possessions.
1,255,430	1,472,667	1,452,806	1,726,617	1,563,026	1,902,908	1,986,080	,,	Total of Wood, Sawn or Split.
105,509	115,616	76,869	48,518	51,899	58,587	62,804	,,	Staves.
33,481	35,701	44,710	53,108	53,798	47,998	41,013	*Tons*	Mahogany.
59,115	54,006	58,220	73,062	87,873	54,559	98,098	*Cwts.*	Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
2,573,925	2,064,686	2,727,255	2,110,430	2,323,912	3,803,729	6,522,408	*Lbs.*	Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
59,643,780	48,606,579	48,936,471	50,761,116	39,982,123	51,318,280	60,092,768	,,	——, Unmanufactured.
5,791,636	8,195,513	12,475,001	11,052,436	11,960,676	14,185,195	15,451,622	*Gals.*	Wine.
26,738,723	133,284,634	148,396,577	147,172,841	171,943,472	177,377,664	206,473,045	*Lbs.*	Wool,—Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca.
—	—	—	*7,602	8,972	9,866	10,037	*Tons*	Woollen Rags, torn up, to be used as Wool.
817,112	865,673	1,097,071	987,731	1,174,583	1,596,081	1,669,347	*Value £*	Woollen Manufactures, not made up.
82,425	78,606	84,652	92,199	102,202	104,233	115,304	*Cwts.*	Yeast, Dried.

denomination of "Wool." † Not distinguished in the Entries previously to 6th June 1853.

No. 11.—Computed Real Value of the Principal and

Articles.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals: Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	1,163,016	1,333,763	1,152,013	1,290,676	962,090	1,175,712
—— Sheep and Lambs	271,605	282,814	262,203	415,960	410,631	445,208
Bacon and Hams	892,462	617,423	1,077,908	1,053,729	480,330	289,148
Beef	377,809	482,802	356,500	374,847	326,819	451,443
Bones, except Whalefins	296,215	409,847	363,613	396,496	466,760	421,207
Brimstone	392,704	233,940	377,845	400,278	493,049	475,116
Bristles	260,287	313,228	357,181	349,489	262,068	322,258
Butter	2,171,194	2,049,522	2,635,182	2,061,280	1,842,855	2,080,143
Caoutchouc	250,362	261,352	163,421	128,458	132,877	212,602
Cheese	906,078	1,027,774	1,094,280	975,862	850,397	1,039,180
Clocks and Watches	414,100	338,968	359,275	356,369	345,924	374,632
Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust	424,281	609,837	393,715	493,912	470,854	532,060
Cocoa	73,124	142,644	167,878	267,853	259,739	142,415
Coffee, from British Possessions	1,197,690	1,316,278	1,162,791	1,265,699	1,508,449	1,598,417
—— —— Foreign Countries	377,495	375,343	335,317	454,766	233,803	357,175
Total of Coffee	1,575,185	1,691,621	1,498,108	1,720,465	1,742,252	1,955,592
Copper Ore and Regulus	1,236,132	1,433,693	1,929,683	2,157,558	2,138,880	1,812,023
—— Unwrought, and part Wrought	388,090	975,196	423,627	733,953	644,854	1,124,979
Corn, Wheat	11,693,737	9,679,578	12,716,349	9,563,099	9,050,467	8,713,532
—— Barley	836,798	575,458	1,170,309	2,824,310	2,136,725	2,274,000
—— Oats	1,377,226	1,336,029	1,376,217	1,979,213	1,965,915	1,739,917
—— Maize	2,748,606	2,640,250	2,829,794	2,038,000	2,642,704	1,884,049
—— Other kinds	1,102,499	963,199	858,144	1,009,644	1,162,924	1,036,794
—— Flour, of Wheat	3,970,549	2,304,106	4,077,728	1,963,622	3,189,636	2,392,295
—— —— of other kinds	30,868	10,080	10,881	2,679	4,270	1,476
Total of Corn	21,760,283	17,508,700	23,039,422	19,380,567	20,152,641	18,042,063
Cotton, Raw	20,175,395	20,848,515	26,448,224	29,288,827	30,106,968	34,559,636
Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:— Cutch and Gambier	203,767	157,039	198,674	303,585	204,240	282,867
—— Indigo	1,670,117	1,629,055	2,453,633	2,185,452	2,292,257	1,928,726
—— Madder	224,302	220,062	290,643	289,243	159,756	216,521
—— Madder Root	411,369	381,745	520,537	766,361	590,861	631,514
—— Shumac	157,397	163,348	210,824	209,673	127,218	155,960
—— Valonia	258,518	147,707	300,793	336,397	268,989	397,054
Eggs	228,650	236,865	278,422	317,046	303,617	336,662
Fish, of Foreign taking, exclusive of Eels	146,065	164,036	205,427	269,349	208,973	241,889
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	3,384,216	3,317,122	3,633,194	3,524,767	3,020,879	3,769,058
Fruit, Currants	130,672	529,093	971,782	739,676	765,195	835,886
—— Raisins	452,532	444,069	607,598	739,607	521,847	762,983
—— Oranges and Lemons	367,074	439,349	426,745	561,303	525,970	599,558

THER ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	ARTICLES.
£	£	£	£	£	
1,533,330	1,558,065	1,301,602	1,931,814	3,208,851	Animals: { Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves.
553,963	616,020	569,315	669,573	873,905	——— Sheep and Lambs.
961,485	1,341,192	2,477,005	2,750,397	2,292,739	Bacon and Hams.
418,049	262,168	339,508	428,802	520,032	Beef.
306,765	332,267	369,001	431,779	408,205	Bones, except Whalefins.
495,574	340,064	385,913	282,019	296,654	Brimstone.
351,398	251,191	275,305	314,284	303,041	Bristles.
4,078,017	4,902,394	4,923,100	4,537,157	5,652,704	Butter.
470,518	435,923	483,934	512,399	502,645	Caoutchouc.
1,597,569	1,636,799	1,550,171	1,886,887	2,176,248	Cheese.
566,194	551,161	464,009	512,572	507,513	Clocks and Watches.
410,356	451,209	331,749	426,232	416,021	Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
274,541	241,480	267,562	249,294	219,855	Cocoa.
2,200,474	2,195,703	2,660,826	3,547,687	3,024,186	Coffee, from British Possessions.
342,833	433,073	642,042	607,342	581,966	——— —— Foreign Countries.
2,543,307	2,628,776	3,302,868	4,155,029	3,606,152	Total of Coffee.
2,211,558	2,008,246	2,631,056	2,000,473	2,054,674	Copper Ore and Regulus.
1,138,701	1,413,652	1,204,687	1,100,915	2,206,525	{ ——— Unwrought and part Wrought.
16,554,083	19,051,464	23,203,800	12,015,006	10,674,654	Corn, Wheat.
3,356,903	2,130,664	2,516,754	2,823,544	1,624,291	—— Barley.
2,624,158	2,049,072	1,671,335	2,215,676	1,827,990	—— Oats.
3,165,804	4,879,540	3,820,778	4,042,908	1,977,955	—— Maize.
1,607,130	1,802,021	1,163,753	1,329,617	941,130	—— Other kinds.
4,320,558	4,945,635	5,387,084	3,522,931	2,832,200	—— Flour, of Wheat.
43,282	60,243	8,690	6,257	2,941	—— ——— of other kinds.
31,671,918	34,918,639	37,772,194	25,955,939	19,881,161	Total of Corn.
35,756,889	38,653,398	31,093,045	56,277,953	78,203,729	Cotton, Raw.
220,381	219,301	242,256	292,773	359,873	Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:— Cutch and Gambier.
2,528,888	2,977,079	2,445,934	2,398,964	2,248,112	—— Indigo.
146,870	131,468	147,902	204,854	197,436	—— Madder.
546,757	512,813	465,538	531,418	406,745	—— Madder Root.
168,851	232,571	152,016	140,875	168,592	—— Shumac.
272,258	299,816	462,196	495,005	328,570	—— Valonia.
478,658	550,557	593,813	673,638	835,028	Eggs.
368,182	340,747	270,155	302,403	396,394	{ Fish, of Foreign taking, exclusive of Eels.
3,836,770	3,423,137	5,205,992	4,271,059	5,323,053	Flax, Dressed and Undressed.
852,863	917,408	871,807	981,137	719,680	Fruit, Currants.
400,807	557,687	355,731	580,548	477,812	——— Raisins.
590,333	669,058	631,396	758,854	683,552	——— Oranges and Lemons.

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER

ARTICLES—*Continued.*	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Glass of all kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass)	92,040	83,315	116,716	119,503	146,958	230,533
Guano	2,530,272	3,137,160	2,136,431	3,613,074	4,084,170	769,333
Gutta Percha	115,248	75,900	62,228	95,810	127,908	156,113
Hair, Goats' Hair or Wool	127,968	289,790	315,557	393,314	572,361	378,688
—— Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool	191,786	248,007	267,349	233,200	249,433	287,827
Hemp, Undressed, except Jute	1,817,905	1,471,649	1,319,907	1,216,664	1,222,393	1,469,360
—— Jute, Undressed	553,993	447,167	612,290	646,356	619,668	790,383
Hides, Tanned and Untanned	1,899,130	2,085,556	2,814,743	4,493,490	2,493,604	3,385,279
Hops	1,133,649	171,955	39,967	54,965	36,618	4,991
Iron, in Bars, Unwrought	528,074	542,401	775,908	668,184	320,268	543,279
Lard	707,082	310,036	423,443	599,867	324,181	257,941
Lead, Pig, and Sheet	254,947	161,828	237,380	288,058	294,265	504,396
Leather Gloves	243,338	227,001	300,272	350,516	365,963	497,793
Oil, Fish	1,076,692	1,117,286	1,165,410	1,112,923	921,259	1,108,052
—— Palm	1,731,021	1,762,607	1,691,407	1,868,484	1,513,109	1,545,089
—— Cocoa Nut	511,626	555,610	274,449	490,289	375,870	380,875
—— Olive	745,828	1,411,950	1,124,755	1,044,054	1,201,561	1,001,041
—— Seed	622,182	416,753	407,210	587,156	371,721	392,660
—— Turpentine	179,851	142,776	120,797	205,838	187,035	216,961
Oil Seed Cakes	697,504	814,655	716,001	826,760	665,292	728,064
Pork	379,135	489,935	384,963	233,565	202,453	383,015
Potatoes	17,467	10,196	19,222	175,094	337,821	101,038
Rags and other Materials for making Paper	255,910	219,323	230,116	272,848	246,133	323,529
Rice	946,852	1,635,574	1,987,039	1,963,856	1,663,519	806,899
—— in the Husk	36,466	30,511	44,608	35,261	23,727	11,824
Rosin	184,532	243,242	249,542	333,888	314,715	343,468
Saltpetre	658,221	269,571	678,368	905,068	645,025	830,202
—— Cubic Nitre	357,625	262,359	263,264	355,835	386,893	387,434
Seeds, Clover	365,893	590,573	655,203	613,416	433,512	468,417
—— Flax and Linseed	2,545,107	2,544,708	3,195,634	3,061,684	2,710,078	3,041,707
—— Rape	300,523	579,178	784,122	653,305	571,931	925,059
Silk, Raw	5,321,432	4,584,733	7,289,730	13,143,839	5,661,387	10,069,903
—— Thrown	1,132,925	908,571	1,206,415	1,084,728	449,189	526,773
Silk Manufactures:—						
Of Europe, Broad Stuffs	491,334	509,183	500,577	423,024	653,340	809,540
—— Ribbons	1,136,140	975,003	1,229,793	963,269	986,533	1,185,138
Of India; viz. Bandannas, Coralis, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties	296,039	313,285	401,645	265,314	132,665	241,640
Silver Ore	521,330	564,580	354,970	299,511	209,154	342,637
Skins, Sheep, Undressed	40,404	27,733	109,362	133,721	117,113	161,259
—— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	25,578	23,478	37,567	48,246	33,405	37,279
Lamb, Undressed	96,307	34,091	72,015	69,131	73,081	129,966
—— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	7,117	4,591	2,462	4,620	3,054	2,135
Seal in the Hair, Undressed	185,717	201,720	278,450	273,654	274,658	194,967
Goat, Undressed	39,006	22,745	66,133	47,546	62,146	69,500
—— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	10,212	21,326	52,826	63,580	57,065	90,386
Spices, Cassia Lignea	26,376	28,179	46,575	20,575	35,705	32,780
—— Cinnamon	51,723	50,307	56,815	54,762	40,742	46,937
—— Cloves	52,189	34,801	32,569	18,393	25,746	12,237
—— Nutmegs	55,109	38,151	54,602	51,738	39,695	39,176
—— Pepper	194,204	134,236	224,746	110,824	221,691	161,463

RTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	ARTICLES—*Continued.*
£	£	£	£	£	
243,021	341,974	400,752	429,686	547,499	Glass of all kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass).
1,557,895	2,022,283	1,635,322	2,658,856	1,457,088	Guano.
161,170	130,602	195,399	224,961	275,000	Gutta Percha.
424,801	456,542	676,649	502,728	650,191	Hair, Goats' Hair or Wool.
491,114	363,941	397,454	281,577	244,283	—— Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool.
1,147,193	1,090,838	1,541,547	1,817,622	1,609,820	Hemp, Undressed, except Jute.
660,913	709,961	930,634	1,525,996	2,192,498	—— Jute, Undressed.
3,314,321	2,903,309	3,204,669	3,229,939	3,152,547	Hides, Tanned and Untanned
568,901	657,763	723,034	626,660	549,863	Hops.
659,620	395,060	545,747	527,848	625,283	Iron, in Bars, Unwrought.
587,079	864,144	1,121,059	1,022,558	490,425	Lard.
468,435	440,092	460,536	559,057	611,273	Lead, Pig and Sheet.
576,354	663,692	744,982	876,805	1,094,032	Leather Gloves.
878,868	1,014,585	1,014,981	826,343	853,991	Oil, Fish.
1,796,465	1,579,953	1,724,310	1,419,536	1,121,370	—— Palm.
458,143	645,778	445,621	753,321	716,175	—— Cocoa Nut.
1,247,902	984,985	1,211,306	1,138,336	958,397	—— Olive.
546,174	360,520	529,953	559,342	502,548	—— Seed.
218,988	237,471	300,544	353,096	362,645	—— Turpentine.
910,840	970,682	829,192	676,165	828,969	Oil Seed Cakes.
405,950	345,594	409,018	313,407	528,935	Pork.
136,576	112,374	333,842	241,129	142,986	Potatoes.
323,044	346,006	388,690	592,785	693,393	Rags, and other Materials for making Paper.
1,026,518	2,130,393	2,401,748	1,866,510	1,810,022	Rice.
656	16,421	3,092	262	3,491	—— in the Husk.
182,328	391,331	330,805	538,015	559,810	Rosin.
663,729	509,698	768,815	741,814	554,212	Saltpetre.
502,086	334,162	540,353	383,579	509,955	—— Cubic Nitre.
824,784	523,785	450,091	718,951	615,910	Seeds, Clover.
3,391,938	3,108,055	3,210,869	3,372,432	3,947,221	—— Flax and Linseed.
770,373	711,144	595,651	929,210	635,221	—— Rape.
9,936,087	7,705,277	9,824,148	9,380,758	6,336,903	Silk, Raw.
336,991	201,885	100,249	93,939	123,281	—— Thrown.
1,303,612	2,919,276	3,768,553	3,683,752	4,493,507	Silk Manufactures:— Of Europe, Broad Stuffs.
1,332,905	2,331,363	2,080,626	1,954,774	1,839,809	—— Ribbons.
162,620	105,765	159,058	128,215	69,332	Of India; viz. Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussoro Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties.
382,806	289,373	331,564	272,826	251,568	Silver Ore.
177,152	169,131	140,456	153,944	184,061	Skins, Sheep, Undressed.
56,266	37,914	54,018	65,182	71,169	—— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
72,458	63,576	54,689	81,461	61,959	Lamb, Undressed.
707	459	5,885	2,445	4,417	—— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
229,680	115,753	107,316	107,803	56,570	Seal, in the Hair, Undressed.
68,676	53,165	75,827	74,449	71,645	Goat, Undressed.
122,321	79,039	146,325	162,934	163,990	—— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
22,142	11,247	20,180	41,263	34,096	Spices, Cassia Lignea.
52,585	55,244	64,770	73,377	62,108	—— Cinnamon.
16,582	9,952	14,486	52,134	22,972	—— Cloves.
42,157	33,440	32,223	27,160	48,864	—— Nutmegs.
236,600	248,689	305,828	260,907	257,779	—— Pepper.

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER

ARTICLES—*Continued.*	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits, Rum	1,490,661	1,188,142	882,866	927,022	836,604	801,056
——— Brandy	1,225,332	933,998	1,279,315	1,836,654	399,009	1,420,942
——— Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	75,054	66,601	90,515	157,823	122,578	149,339
Sugar, Raw, of or from British Possessions	6,189,903	6,522,422	8,437,503	9,562,348	7,362,337	6,796,316
——— Foreign Countries	3,425,899	3,119,416	2,992,289	5,181,330	4,960,041	4,992,510
Total of Sugar, Raw	9,615,802	9,641,838	11,429,792	14,743,678	12,322,378	11,788,826
Sugar, Refined and Candy	579,180	722,325	337,496	756,655	753,681	472,430
——— Molasses	580,468	611,654	736,930	907,040	391,787	275,156
Tallow	2,348,311	2,647,173	2,926,275	3,285,048	3,042,381	2,933,066
Tea	5,540,735	5,225,411	5,248,934	4,677,470	5,206,618	5,812,545
Teeth, Elephant's, Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse	230,420	219,964	343,517	421,318	410,608	336,147
Timber and Wood:— Not Sawn or Split, of Foreign Countries	1,991,417	1,645,108	1,620,673	1,736,466	1,341,391	1,882,274
——— of British Possessions	2,993,925	1,922,762	2,430,114	1,995,196	1,435,417	1,804,006
Total of Timber, not Sawn or Split	4,985,342	3,567,870	4,050,787	3,731,662	2,776,808	3,686,280
„ Sawn or Split, of Foreign Countries	2,341,725	1,964,202	2,363,728	1,819,901	1,789,889	2,233,546
——— of British Possessions	2,671,413	1,376,378	2,114,470	2,012,646	1,447,311	2,198,156
Total of Timber, Sawn or Split	5,013,138	3,340,580	4,478,198	3,832,547	3,187,200	4,476,702
„ Staves	676,757	559,935	642,575	885,598	780,106	862,445
„ Mahogany	401,852	362,310	419,936	424,030	347,224	399,431
Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	267,312	190,257	469,963	349,162	351,924	370,976
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff	279,755	237,721	243,490	287,483	300,516	253,841
——— Unmanufactured	1,068,694	1,303,004	1,980,672	1,895,104	2,250,323	1,563,330
Wine	3,616,369	3,072,747	3,740,767	4,080,744	2,040,552	2,781,040
Wool—Sheep and Lambs (including Alpaca and Llama Wool)	6,499,004	6,527,325	8,664,420	9,681,541	8,972,218	9,826,882
Woollen Rags torn up, to be used as Wool	Not distinguished previously to 1st Jan. 1861, but generally entered, it is believed, under the denomination of "Wool."					
Woollen Manufactures not made up	1,120,562	946,988	1,298,073	1,267,608	817,112	865,678
Yeast, dried	152,324	143,851	171,374	180,378	111,539	172,215
All Other Articles	14,467,471	12,816,712	15,478,756	16,888,088	15,397,763	17,894,882
TOTAL	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154	187,844,441	164,583,832	179,182,855

Note.—The Computed Real Value of

ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	ARTICLES—*Continued.*
£	£	£	£	£	
757,981	790,010	660,920	581,039	489,172	Spirits, Rum.
1,088,177	930,538	1,031,182	1,124,824	1,505,382	——— Brandy.
219,969	93,475	76,087	122,744	280,495	——— Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
7,110,203	7,062,478	5,630,561	6,135,644	7,073,581	Sugar, Raw, of or from British Possessions.
4,727,658	5,100,830	5,298,845	5,394,598	7,330,569	——————— Foreign Countries.
11,837,861	12,163,308	10,929,406	11,530,242	14,404,150	Total of Sugar, Raw.
590,096	425,922	547,573	500,307	1,668,768	Sugar, Refined and Candy.
378,112	661,156	541,645	336,628	380,085	——— Molasses.
4,014,280	3,311,717	2,508,319	2,438,613	2,077,726	Tallow.
6,911,943	6,850,562	9,175,940	10,666,017	9,438,760	Tea.
332,166	297,491	262,962	256,059	361,384	Teeth, Elephant's, Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse.
					Timber and Wood:—
2,238,021	2,270,444	2,557,213	2,333,436	2,569,585	Not Sawn or Split, of Foreign Countries.
2,190,310	2,340,442	1,903,910	2,654,799	2,380,350	——————— of British Possessions.
4,428,331	4,610,886	4,461,123	4,988,235	4,949,935	Total of Timber, not Sawn or Split.
2,660,173	2,905,414	3,210,275	3,599,738	3,695,742	„ Sawn or Split of Foreign Countries.
2,193,615	2,414,635	1,621,553	2,166,265	2,014,599	——————— of British Possessions.
4,853,788	5,320,049	4,831,828	5,766,003	6,010,341	Total of Timber, Sawn or Split.
605,196	346,708	408,815	456,243	588,076	„ Staves.
503,451	568,916	497,304	411,555	386,164	„ Mahogany.
387,307	435,277	508,919	327,234	497,328	Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
283,201	277,479	363,321	543,032	798,285	Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars, and Snuff.
1,494,517	1,919,815	1,999,401	2,482,978	2,650,009	——————— Unmanufactured.
4,200,929	3,862,233	3,649,067	4,497,343	5,002,884	Wine.
11,031,479	9,717,686	11,773,943	11,884,572	15,503,483	Wool—Sheep and Lambs (including Alpaca and Llama Wool).
- -	283,794	334,958	405,487	494,611	Woollen Rags, torn up, to be used as Wool.
1,097,071	987,731	1,174,583	1,596,081	1,669,347	Woollen Manufactures not made up.
184,079	186,337	204,404	209,837	231,748	Yeast, dried.
19,880,663	20,275,962	22,835,650	25,413,052	27,001,207	All Other Articles.
210,530,873	217,485,024	225,716,976	248,919,020	274,863,924	TOTAL.

Imports was not ascertained before 1854.

No. 12.—Average Prices, as Fixed for the Computed

Principal Articles.	Principal Countries whence Imported.	Average Prices (exclusive of Duty). 1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Animals: Oxen and Bulls	Denmark and Holland - *Each*	12 0 0	17 0 0	17 10 0	18 15 0	14 11 6
Sheep - -	Holland - - - „	1 10 0	1 15 6	1 17 0	2 8 6	2 6 0
Bacon and Hams: Bacon	Hanse Towns - - - *per Cwt.*	2 16 0	3 7 6	3 10 6	3 8 10	2 16 6
	United States - - „	2 0 0	2 7 9	2 15 0	2 14 6	2 6 0
Hams	Hanse Towns - - - „	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 9 6	3 8 9	2 19 0
	United States - - „					
Beef, Salted -	Hanse Towns - - - „	2 4 0	2 3 8	2 1 0	2 7 3	1 19 2
	United States - - „	1 18 0	2 1 6	1 17 6	2 11 0	1 18 9
Butter -	Hanse Towns - - - „	4 18 0	4 15 4	5 12 6	5 1 4	5 1 6
	Holland and Belgium - „	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 3 8	4 14 9	4 19 2
	France - - - „	4 4 0	3 18 9	4 5 0	3 19 8	3 9 11
	United States - - „	3 8 4	3 10 0	3 12 6	4 0 0	3 13 6
Cheese -	Holland - - - „	2 6 0	2 13 7	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 6 11
	United States - - „	2 11 9	2 12 10	2 13 0	2 7 3	2 5 3
Cochineal -	Canary Islands - - „	22 8 0	21 18 0	21 14 0	22 17 6	21 8 9
Cocoa, in the Nut	Brazil - - - *per Lb.*	0 0 $2\frac{7}{8}$	0 0 $4\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $8\frac{5}{16}$	0 0 $5\frac{9}{16}$
	British West India Islands: Grenada - - - „	0 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $4\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $5\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $5\frac{1}{16}$
	Trinidad - - - „	0 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $4\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $5\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $9\frac{5}{16}$	0 0 $6\frac{11}{16}$
Coffee -	Brazil - - - *per Cwt.*	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 6 9	2 8 8	2 2 6
	British India - - - „	2 18 9	3 3 0	3 11 8	3 15 3	3 11 7
	Ceylon - - - „	2 14 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	3 9 5	3 6 4
	British West Indies - - „	3 0 6	3 3 0	3 4 4	3 9 3	3 6 6
Copper Ore -	Cuba - - - *per Ton*	17 0 0	16 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	13 3 0
	Chili - - - - „	24 0 0	21 6 0	23 0 0	17 0 0	18 10 3
	Australia - - - „	24 0 0	22 7 9	29 0 0	19 10 0	20 4 0
„ Regulus	Chili - - - - „	45 0 0	51 0 0	51 10 0	47 12 0	43 11 6
Corn, Grain, & Meal: Wheat	Russia - - - *per Qr.*	3 6 8	2 19 8	3 1 0	2 11 3	2 2 4
	Prussia - - - „	3 13 6	4 0 0	3 13 0	3 0 10	2 6 9
	Egypt - - - „	2 3 4	2 10 0	2 2 6	1 19 9	1 9 5
	United States - - „	3 11 3	4 3 9	3 10 0	2 18 9	2 8 1
Barley	Russia, Ports on Black Sea - „	1 6 6	1 4 4	1 8 0	1 5 0	1 3 9
	Denmark and Prussia - „	1 12 6	1 13 8	1 13 0	1 15 4	1 8 0
	Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia „	1 6 6	1 4 4	1 8 0	1 5 4	1 1 6
Oats -	Russia - - - - „	1 4 0	1 5 6	1 4 0	1 3 0	1 0 8
	Sweden - - - - „	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 3 0	1 2 0
Peas -	Denmark and Prussia - „	2 6 8	2 7 10	2 2 6	1 18 3	2 0 7
	British North America - „	2 9 6	2 10 6	2 2 6	1 18 8	1 16 0
Beans -	Egypt - - - - „	2 0 9	1 18 6	1 12 6	1 15 6	1 13 2
Maise	Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia „	2 0 0	2 4 3	1 12 0	1 13 8	1 9 7
	United States - - „	2 1 0	2 3 9	1 12 0	1 15 4	1 11 6
Wheat Meal and Flour	France - - - *per Cwt.*	1 2 2	1 4 6	1 4 0	1 0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 18 $7\frac{1}{2}$
	Spain - - - „	1 3 2	1 4 6	1 4 0	1 1 0	0 18 8
	United States - - „				0 17 7	0 15 1
	British North America - „	1 1 6	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 16 8	0 14 $6\frac{1}{2}$

AL VALUE, of some of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).					PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.		PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
7 8 9	18 3 6	17 11 0	16 19 0	15 19 0	*Each*	Denmark and Holland	ANIMALS: Oxen and Bulls.
2 2 4	2 3 0	2 5 0	2 2 7	1 15 0	„	Holland	Sheep.
2 17 7	3 4 2	3 6 4	2 19 9	2 14 5	*per Cwt.*	Hanse Towns	BACON AND HAMS Bacon.
2 7 6	2 13 5	2 8 2	1 15 1	1 6 11	„	United States	
2 16 7	3 8 9	3 3 9 / 2 7 0	3 2 6	3 3 8	„	Hanse Towns	Hams.
			1 15 5	1 13 2	„	United States	
2 2 7	1 16 9	1 13 10	1 16 10	1 16 6	„	Hanse Towns	BEEF, Salted.
2 0 11	1 11 4	1 12 6	1 15 7	1 8 8	„	United States	
5 6 3	5 3 2	5 3 4	5 6 1	5 0 0	„	Hanse Towns	BUTTER.
4 19 2	5 0 0	5 1 1	5 0 0	4 14 4	„	Holland and Belgium	
4 2 10	4 9 2	4 18 4	4 13 6	4 10 6	„	France	
3 11 0	4 4 8	4 10 4	4 5 11	4 0 11	„	United States	
2 11 0	2 13 10	2 6 8	2 6 2	2 11 9	„	Holland	CHEESE.
2 11 1	2 16 10	2 5 10	2 2 1	2 8 3	„	United States	
20 5 8	18 10 0	15 6 10	14 18 6	17 7 1	„	Canary Islands	COCHINEAL.
0 0 5⅛	0 0 6	0 0 6¼	0 0 5¾	0 0 5	*per Lb.*	Brazil	COCOA, in the Nut.
0 0 5⅜	0 0 6 11/16	0 0 5 11/16	0 0 6	0 0 5 5/16	„	British West India Islands: Grenada	
0 0 6	0 0 8 3/16	0 0 7	0 0 7¼	0 0 6¾	„	Trinidad	
2 10 9	2 18 6	2 15 6	3 6 4	3 9 2	*per Cwt.*	Brazil	COFFEE.
3 13 6	3 18 2	3 16 2	3 18 8	4 0 6	„	British India	
3 8 7	3 8 6	3 12 4	4 2 10	4 1 4	„	Ceylon	
3 9 4	3 10 4	3 11 2	3 17 2	3 18 5	„	British West Indies	
14 7 2	14 13 9	13 3 9	11 18 6	11 15 6	*per Ton*	Cuba	COPPER: Ore.
19 4 3	18 11 10	17 14 3	17 4 7	16 16 7	„	Chili	
18 10 6	20 10 11	20 6 9	20 16 0	21 16 0	„	Australia	
44 13 11	42 16 1	40 13 3	38 15 6	38 4 1	„	Chili	„ Regulus.
2 2 4	2 14 7	2 13 9	2 7 2	1 19 0	*per Qr.*	Russia	CORN, GRAIN, and MEAL: Wheat.
2 8 8	2 19 4	3 0 2	2 15 4	2 9 9	„	Prussia	
1 11 3	2 4 8	1 19 9	1 14 8	1 13 8	„	Egypt	
2 3 10	2 17 8	2 15 2	2 10 3	2 3 9	„	United States	
1 2 7	1 8 8	1 7 7	1 4 11	1 4 1	„	Russia, Ports on Black Sea	Barley.
1 8 6	1 13 0	1 12 6	1 9 1	1 8 8	„	Denmark and Prussia	
1 0 4	1 8 6	1 7 6	1 4 10	1 2 10	„	Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia	
0 19 9	1 1 11	1 1 8	1 1 11	0 19 3	„	Russia	Oats.
1 1 11	1 3 8	1 2 5	1 0 4	0 18 8	„	Sweden	
1 17 6	1 19 11	1 17 6	1 15 9	1 15 2	„	Denmark and Prussia	Peas.
1 15 0	1 19 6	1 13 9	1 17 2	1 12 3	„	British North America	
1 13 9	1 15 0	1 14 6	1 10 1	1 10 1	„	Egypt	Beans.
1 8 8	1 14 6	1 12 0	1 8 9	1 7 5	„	Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia	Maise.
1 8 1	1 13 3	1 11 3	1 7 9	1 6 10	„	United States	
0 14 6	0 18 2	0 18 8	0 17 6	0 15 6¾	*per Cwt.*	France	Wheat Meal and Flour.
0 14 2	0 18 2	0 18 0	0 18 4	0 15 4¾	„	Spain	
0 14 0	0 16 2	0 15 5	0 14 4	0 12 7½	„	United States	
0 13 9	0 16 6	0 15 3	0 14 3	0 12 0¾	„	British North America	

Average Prices, as Fixed for the Computed Real Value

Principal Articles —*Continued.*	Principal Countries whence Imported.	Average Prices (exclusive of Duty). 1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cotton, Raw	Egypt - - - *per Cwt.*	2 18 4	2 19 6	3 2 0	4 8 9	3 17 2
	United States - - „	2 13 7	2 15 5	3 0 8	3 13 9	3 6 11
	Brazil - - „	3 2 10	2 19 6	3 2 6	3 15 0	3 13 5
	British India - - „	1 11 6	1 15 0	2 4 4	2 8 10	2 10 1
Eggs - - -	France - - - *per* 120	0 4 6	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 6 0	0 5 5
Flax, Rough or Undressed - -	Russia and Prussia - *per Cwt.*	2 11 3	2 11 0	2 4 0	1 15 8	2 6 3
	Holland - - „	2 15 0	3 6 0	2 7 4	2 13 4	2 17 3
	Belgium - - „	3 4 6	2 18 3	2 13 6	2 18 6	2 19 9
Fruit: Currants, Dried -	Greece - - - „	0 10 0	3 1 3	2 15 4	1 17 6	1 6 8
Oranges and Lemons	Azores - - *per Bushel*	0 9 3	0 10 10	0 13 0	0 12 10	0 11 5
Raisins - - -	Spain - - - *per Cwt.*	1 12 6	1 13 0	2 7 8	2 4 8	1 7 3
Guano - - -	Peru - - - *per Ton*	11 0 0	11 4 6	11 12 0	13 0 0	12 10 8
Hemp, Rough or Undressed - -	Russia - - *per Cwt.*	2 19 2	2 3 0	1 15 0	1 12 2	1 8 8
	Austrian Italy - - „	2 9 6	2 3 0	1 17 3	1 14 6	1 14 2
	Philippine Islands - „	2 18 0	2 5 0	2 3 4	1 12 5	1 7 8
	British India - - „	1 5 0	0 19 6	0 17 6	1 0 10	0 18 6
„ Jute, undressed	British India - - „	1 3 0	0 16 7	0 16 9	1 0 11	0 16 10
Hides, Untanned: Dry - -	British India - - „	2 16 0	3 7 8	4 6 4	4 15 9	3 5 2
Wet - -	Argentine Confed^{a} & Uruguay - - „	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 14 8	4 0 6	3 3 0
	Brazil - - - „				3 16 9	3 1 2
	Australia - - „	1 17 4	2 4 4	2 16 0	2 15 10	1 12 5
Hops - - -	Hanse Towns - - „	10 0 0	6 18 0	2 10 0	2 18 9	2 16 9
	Holland and Belgium „		8 15 0			
	United States - - „	7 0 0	6 3 0			
Indigo - - -	British India - - „	23 16 0	27 8 0	30 11 4	33 1 0	35 18 0
Lard - - -	United States - - „	2 11 6	2 12 6	3 2 3	3 6 9	2 14 11
Leather Gloves -	France - - - *per Pair*	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 6	0 1 8	0 2 0
Madder Root -	Italy: Naples - - *per Cwt.*	1 15 0	1 11 6	2 4 9	2 11 0	1 17 6
	Turkey Proper - „	2 15 0	2 12 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 2
„ Garancine -	Holland and France - „	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0
Nitre, Cubic - -	South America - - „	0 17 3	0 16 6	0 17 0	1 0 0	0 16 0
Oil, Cocoa Nut -	British India - - „	2 9 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 7 0	1 18 2
„ Olive - -	Italy: Two Sicilies - *per Tun*	57 2 6	55 2 6	51 10 0	54 1 9	46 11 11
	Morocco - - „	53 8 9	51 16 6	48 10 0	51 16 10	44 15 10
„ Palm - -	West Coast of Africa - *per Cwt.*	2 6 0	2 3 6	2 3 0	2 3 9	1 18 10
„ Rape Seed - -	Prussia, Holland, and France - - *per Tun*	47 11 9	57 10 0	51 10 0	47 7 0	43 17 0
„ Train or Blubber -	British North America „	40 12 0	46 7 0	47 0 0	42 4 9	34 16 8
„ Spermaceti or Head Matter -	United States - - „	107 15 0	125 7 0	106 10 0	80 4 0	86 3 9
Oil Seed Cakes: (Linseed only from 1861) - -	Russia, Denmark, & Prussia - - *per Ton*	9 3 0	10 2 0	8 1 0	8 6 6	8 5 0
	France - - - „					
	United States - - „					

f some of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).					PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —*Continued.*
1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
3 13 10	3 15 6	4 4 9	7 1 4	10 11 8	*per Cwt.* Egypt - - -	COTTON, RAW.
3 5 10	3 0 4	3 12 5	10 2 4	10 5 8	„ United States - -	
3 14 2	3 12 10	4 9 5	8 0 11	10 5 11	„ Brazil - - -	
2 5 10	1 17 0	2 17 5	6 5 9	8 18 11	„ British India - -	
0 5 5	0 6 11	0 6 5	0 6 1	0 6 0¼	*per* 120. France - - -	EGGS.
2 12 4	2 10 3	2 8 5	2 16 0	2 13 7	*per Cwt.* Russia and Prussia -	FLAX, Rough or Undressed.
3 5 11	3 4 0	3 6 11	3 13 4	4 3 0	„ Holland - -	
3 9 0	3 10 3	3 11 5	3 12 11	4 2 8	„ Belgium - -	
1 10 9	1 2 6	1 2 5	1 0 0	1 1 4	„ Greece - - -	FRUIT: Currants, Dried.
0 11 9	0 10 6	0 11 3	0 13 3	0 12 6	*per Bushel.* Azores - -	Oranges & Lemons.
1 17 2	1 13 10	1 8 6	1 4 11	1 1 3	*per Cwt.* Spain - - -	Raisins.
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 13 6	12 8 3	*per Ton.* Peru - - -	GUANO.
1 7 10	1 10 0	1 10 7	1 15 6	2 0 5	*per Cwt.* Russia - - -	HEMP, Rough or Undressed.
1 18 0	1 16 10	1 19 0	2 2 2	2 2 0	„ Austrian Italy -	
1 4 8	1 3 10	1 1 8	1 6 0	1 6 10	„ Philippine Islands -	
0 19 3	1 0 0	1 2 8	1 4 1	1 8 2	„ British India - -	
0 14 11	0 16 2	0 15 9	0 19 4	1 4 11	„ British India - -	„ Jute, undressed.
3 14 5	3 15 6	3 11 7	3 10 0	3 9 4	„ British India - -	HIDES, UNTANNED: Dry.
3 15 3	3 12 6	3 0 4	2 18 4	2 11 4	„ Argentine Confed^{n} & Uruguay.	Wet.
3 15 3	3 12 0	3 0 6	2 18 5	2 11 9	„ Brazil - - -	
2 7 8	2 6 11	2 0 9	1 16 0	1 15 10	„ Australia - -	
2 5 0	10 14 2	4 3 10	6 1 6	4 15 1	„ Hanse Towns - -	HOPS.
	8 16 0	4 2 6	4 18 5	4 1 0	„ Holland and Belgium -	
	6 19 6	4 17 2	5 0 5	3 18 3	„ United States - -	
31 8 9	33 13 4	37 8 7	36 11 3	28 4 7	„ British India - -	INDIGO.
2 16 7	2 19 3	2 13 0	2 2 1	1 18 3	„ United States - -	LARD.
0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	*per Pair.* France - - -	LEATHER GLOVES.
2 0 5	2 3 10	1 19 6	1 14 1	1 12 0	*per Cwt.* Italy: Naples - -	MADDER ROOT.
2 10 5	2 10 9	2 5 1	2 5 1	2 8 11	„ Turkey Proper -	
7 2 4	6 7 3	6 15 4	6 11 10	6 18 9	„ Holland and France -	„ Garancine.
0 14 11	0 13 6	0 13 0	0 13 7	0 14 3	„ South America -	NITRE, CUBIC.
2 1 8	2 7 6	2 7 3	2 13 3	2 7 5	„ British India - -	OIL, Cocoa Nut.
50 8 9	59 7 6	59 2 7	57 5 6	58 10 6	*per Tun.* Italy: Two Silicies -	„ Olive.
45 7 8	55 11 0	49 6 9	53 17 10	51 12 0	„ Morocco - -	
2 5 1	2 4 8	2 2 8	1 19 10	1 15 10	*per Cwt.* West Coast of Africa -	„ Palm.
38 9 2	42 4 0	43 1 4	48 11 10	44 8 3	*per Tun.* Prussia, Holland, and France -	„ Rape Seed.
33 8 4	35 4 10	36 7 7	44 5 2	47 18 11	„ British North America	„ Train or Blubber.
95 4 3	101 2 7	95 18 0	89 3 10	80 15 0	„ United States - -	„ Spermaceti or Head Matter.
		8 5 0	8 5 8	7 9 1	*per Ton* Russia, Denmark, & Prussia - -	OIL SEED CAKES: (Linseed only from 1861.)
7 13 0	8 7 5	9 12 0	9 7 5	8 17 9	„ France - - -	
		10 5 0	10 3 8	9 10 2	„ United States - -	

AVERAGE PRICES, as FIXED for the COMPUTED REAL VALUE,

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —*Continued.*	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of Duty).				
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PORK, Salted (except Hams)	Hanse Towns *per Cwt.*	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 13 6	2 14 6	2 9 2
	United States „	2 5 0	2 4 6	2 5 6	2 7 6	2 1 4
POTATOES	Holland „	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 4 4
	France „				0 3 8	0 3 10
RICE, not Rough nor in the Husk	British India „	0 14 0	0 14 6	0 10 6	0 11 3	0 8 10
	United States „	1 0 0	1 9 0	1 5 6	1 4 6	1 1 6
SALTPETRE	British India „	1 7 6	1 8 8	1 15 0	1 19 8	1 18 8
SEEDS, Clover	Hamburg, France, & United States „	2 12 3	3 8 0	3 17 4	3 11 6	2 17 8
„ Linseed	Russia (Baltic) *per Qr.*	3 1 3	3 3 0	2 9 8	2 15 5	2 10 8
	„ Black Sea „		3 7 0	3 1 9	2 18 7	2 12 0
	British India „		3 11 6	2 18 0	3 2 0	2 15 1
„ Rape	Prussia „	3 3 6	4 1 10	3 12 9	3 3 0	3 6 1
	British India „	2 15 9	3 9 8	2 18 6	3 1 0	2 13 4
SILK: Knubs or Husks and Waste	France, Italy, India, & China *per Cwt.*	4 4 0	5 12 0	16 16 0	18 11 0	13 8 0
„ Raw	France *per Lb.*	1 1 6	1 2 9	1 12 6	1 15 10	1 7 11
	British India „	0 11 9	0 12 9	0 18 10	0 19 8	0 17 8
	China „	0 14 6	0 13 7	0 19 7	0 19 9	0 16 3
	Japan „	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
SILK MANU. OF EUROPE: Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin, Plain, Striped, Figured, or Brocaded	France „	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 13 4	2 0 1
Ribbons of Silk or Satin	France „	3 0 0	3 1 4	3 1 6	3 1 3	2 17 0
of Velvet	Belgium „	1 19 9	1 17 0	1 15 8	1 15 6	2 1 10
SPELTER or ZINC, in Cakes	Prussia & Hanse Towns *per Ton*	23 10 0	23 12 4	25 17 0	29 14 9	24 2 9
SPICES, Pepper	India *per Lb.*	0 0 5	0 0 5¼	0 0 5	0 0 4⅞	0 0 4⅝
SPIRITS: Rum	India and Mauritius *per prf. Gal.*	0 2 8	0 2 5	0 2 2	0 2 5½	0 1 8⅝
	British W. I. Is. & Guiana „	0 3 8	0 3 4	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 3 1⅞
Brandy	France „	0 8 4	0 9 9½	0 10 2	0 12 10¾	0 7 7
SUGAR: Refined	Holland and Belgium *per Cwt.*	1 9 0	1 14 3	1 16 0	2 5 8	1 19 7
Unrefined, White Clayed or equal in quality thereto	Cuba „	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	2 2 6	1 12 11
	Mauritius „	1 7 9	1 6 6	1 13 0	2 3 5	1 13 1
	India „	1 8 0	1 11 4	1 15 6	2 1 4	1 11 11
„ Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed Sugar	Cuba „	1 2 9	1 6 6	1 11 0	1 18 0	1 10 9
	Porto Rico „				1 17 4	1 11 0
	Mauritius „	1 2 9	1 5 8	1 9 6	1 19 3	1 9 4
	India „	1 5 0	1 9 8	1 12 6	1 17 6	1 10 3
	British West Indies „	1 2 6	1 7 4	1 11 0	1 19 6	1 10 1
„ Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed	Philippine Islands „	0 18 6	1 1 2	1 8 6	1 10 7	1 1 8
	Cuba „	1 0 0	1 5 3	1 9 8	1 14 9	1 5 5
	Brazil „	0 18 6	1 4 0	1 5 8	1 12 6	1 4 1
	Mauritius „	0 17 6	1 4 4	1 8 0	1 13 10	1 3 11
	India „	0 18 0	1 2 8	1 8 0	1 9 6	1 2 3
	British West Indies „	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 8 6	1 15 2	1 5 9

of some of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).					PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —*Continued.*
1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2 10 11	2 8 4	2 11 6	2 10 8	2 7 9	*per Cwt.* Hanse Towns	PORK, Salted (except Hams).
2 1 4	2 3 5	2 5 3	1 13 0	1 11 5	„ United States	
0 3 11	0 4 1	0 6 3	0 7 2	0 6 4	„ Holland	POTATOES.
0 3 2	0 4 11	0 5 4	0 4 1	0 3 5	„ France	
0 10 9	0 13 0	0 12 8	0 11 10	0 11 11	„ British India	RICE, not Rough nor in the Husk.
1 1 1	1 3 4	1 1 9	1 16 0	1 16 1	„ United States	
1 17 4	2 0 4	1 12 6	1 14 8	1 16 9	„ British India	SALTPETRE.
3 7 10	3 2 3	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 12 9	„ Hamburg, France, and United States	SEEDS, Clover.
2 2 1	2 8 3	2 11 2	2 14 9	2 16 2	*per Qr.* Russia (Baltic)	„ Linseed.
2 8 0	2 11 4	2 12 7	2 15 11	2 19 6	„ „ Black Sea	
2 9 9	2 12 9	2 15 10	3 4 7	3 4 7	„ British India	
2 9 10	2 19 7	2 17 0	3 5 7	2 19 2	„ Prussia	„ Rape.
2 4 8	2 16 11	2 19 6	3 7 4	2 19 6	„ British India	
14 16 6	17 10 8	15 14 8	14 15 9	11 4 0	*per Cwt.* France, Italy, India, and China	SILK: Knubs or Husks and Waste.
1 11 11	1 14 7	1 8 3	1 7 5	1 5 4	*per Lb.* France	„ Raw.
0 19 1	1 0 2	0 16 10	0 18 8	0 18 8	„ British India	
0 19 2	1 0 11	0 17 1	0 18 7	0 19 2	„ China	
0 19 3	1 0 6	0 19 0	1 1 1	1 0 9	„ Japan	
2 5 4	2 5 7	2 10 3	2 10 5	2 8 5	„ France	SILK MANU. OF EUROPE: Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin, Plain, Striped, Figured or Brocaded.
2 13 2	2 14 2	2 18 0	2 16 0	2 8 0	„ France	Ribbons of Silk or Satin
2 6 6	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 2 0	„ Belgium	Ribbons of Velvet
20 13 10	20 3 8	17 12 6	18 2 2	18 7 4	*per Ton.* Prussia & Hanse Towns	SPELTER or ZINC, in Cakes.
0 0 $4\frac{7}{16}$	0 0 $4\frac{7}{16}$	0 0 $4\frac{1}{16}$	0 0 4	0 0 $3\frac{11}{16}$	*per Lb.* India	SPICES, Pepper.
0 1 $8\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 5	0 1 $4\frac{3}{4}$	*per prf. Gal.* India and Mauritius	SPIRITS: Rum.
0 3 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 $11\frac{1}{8}$	0 2 $6\frac{3}{8}$	0 2 2	0 1 $11\frac{3}{4}$	„ British W. I. Is. & Guiana	
0 6 $11\frac{5}{8}$	0 9 $6\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 1	0 9 1	0 7 $6\frac{1}{4}$	„ France	Brandy.
1 16 4	1 14 3	1 15 0	1 14 0	1 14 5	*per Cwt.* Holland and Belgium	SUGAR: Refined.
1 10 4	1 11 3	1 10 10	1 7 11	1 6 2	„ Cuba	Unrefined, White Clayed or equal in quality thereto.
1 10 4	1 10 9	1 9 9	1 9 7	1 7 0	„ Mauritius	
1 9 8	1 11 4	1 8 11	1 8 0	1 12 10	„ India	
1 9 5	1 9 7	1 4 9	1 2 9	1 2 0	„ Cuba	„ Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed Sugar.
1 9 9	1 9 7	1 6 0	1 5 3	1 4 5	„ Porto Rico	
1 8 1	1 8 0	1 6 5	1 6 9	1 4 4	„ Mauritius	
1 7 9	1 7 1	1 8 5	1 6 9	1 6 5	„ India	
1 8 3	1 8 10	1 5 0	1 3 4	1 2 11	„ British West Indies	
1 2 8	1 4 8	1 0 9	0 19 4	1 0 2	„ Philippine Islands	„ Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed.
1 4 8	1 6 7	1 1 11	1 1 6	1 0 7	„ Cuba	
1 2 7	1 3 10	1 0 6	0 19 5	0 19 5	„ Brazil	
1 4 0	1 4 3	1 0 9	1 0 2	1 0 1	„ Mauritius	
0 19 6	1 1 3	0 19 0	0 17 9	1 0 2	„ India	
1 5 3	1 6 2	1 2 7	1 1 8	1 0 10	„ British West Indies	

AVERAGE PRICES, as FIXED for the COMPUTED REAL VALUE,

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —*Continued.*	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).				
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
SUGAR—*Cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Molasses	Cuba - - - *per Cwt.*	0 11 0	0 13 8	0 15 6	0 19 4	0 9 9
	British West Indies - „	0 11 9	0 14 7	0 16 0	0 17 9	0 10 6
TALLOW	Russia - - - „	3 3 0	2 17 0	2 12 6	2 13 9	2 9 0
	Australia - - „	3 0 0	2 13 0	2 12 6	2 13 3	2 9 3
	Argentine Confederation „	3 3 0	2 12 0	2 9 6	2 15 3	2 10 1
	United States - - „	3 3 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 18 1	2 11 8
TEA	China - - - *per Lb.*	0 1 3½	0 1 3 3/16	0 1 2½	0 1 5⅛	0 1 4½
	India (Assam) - - „			0 2 4¾	0 2 1⅝	0 2 0
	Japan - - - „	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOBACCO, Unmanufactd:						
„ Stemmed or Stripped	United States - - „	0 0 8¼	0 0 8⅜	0 1 0⅜	0 1 0⅝	0 0 10
„ Unstemmed	Holland - - „	0 0 9½	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8⅜	0 0 7½
	United States - „	0 0 5½	0 0 6½	0 0 8¾	0 0 9⅛	0 0 7½
„ Manufactured: Cigars	Cuba - - - „	0 10 6	0 11 6½	0 11 0	0 11 5¼	0 11 1
WINE:						
Red — Of British Possessions	South Africa - - *per Gall.*	0 3 6	0 3 4	0 3 11	0 5 6	0 4 3
	Australia - - „	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 8
Red — Foreign	France - - - „	0 12 4	0 13 4	0 14 9	0 12 4	0 10 4
	Portugal - - „	0 6 2	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 8 6	0 6 7
White — Of British Possessions	South Africa - - „	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 3 6	0 3 10	0 2 11
	Australia - - „		0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 10
White — Foreign	Holland - - „	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 17 0	0 17 0
	France - - - „	0 12 4	0 16 8	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 14 9
	Spain - - - „	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 7 3
	Italy: Sicily - - „	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 4 3	0 5 3	0 4 6
WOOD and TIMBER:						
Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn	Russia and Prussia - *per Load*	3 16 0	3 13 0	3 2 0	3 0 9	2 14 0
	Sweden - - „					
	British North America „	4 6 6	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 4 0	2 19 5
	United States - - „	3 16 0	3 13 0	4 14 4	3 13 2	3 9 0
Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split	Russia - - - „	4 10 0	4 10 6	3 6 9	2 19 2	2 14 2
	Sweden and Norway - „				3 2 0	2 14 2
	British North America „	3 12 0	2 15 0	3 5 6	2 16 0	2 7 3
	United States - - „	4 10 0	4 10 6	4 0 0	2 15 0	2 17 4
Staves	Prussia - - - „	8 0 0	8 19 0	9 0 0	8 18 6	9 5 5
	United States - - „					7 12 0
	British North America „	7 0 0	7 8 6	6 0 0	6 7 6	5 4 6
WOOL:						
Alpaca	South America - *per Lb.*	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 8½	0 2 11⅝	0 2 4
Sheep and Lambs'	Russia - - - „	0 0 8½	0 0 8	0 0 9⅜	0 0 9⅝	0 0 8
	Hanse Towns - - „	0 1 9	0 1 8¾	0 1 10⅞	0 2 0⅝	0 2 0
	Argentine Confederation „	0 0 9½	0 0 10	0 1 0½	0 1 3½	0 1 0
	British Possessions in S. Africa „	0 1 2½	0 1 2⅝	0 1 5¼	0 1 6⅜	0 1 4
	British India - - „	0 0 6½	0 0 8¼	0 0 9	0 0 8⅜	0 0 6
	Australia - - „	0 1 6	0 1 6⅝	0 1 9	0 1 10½	0 1 8

some of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY). 1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —*Continued.*
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
0 10 0	0 12 3	0 9 11	0 9 5	0 9 2	*per Cwt.* Cuba	SUGAR—*Cont.* Molasses.
0 10 2	0 12 8	0 11 2	0 9 11	0 10 4	„ British West Indies	Molasses.
2 14 9	2 16 2	2 10 9	2 5 9	2 2 4	„ Russia	TALLOW.
2 14 1	2 16 5	2 7 8	2 4 1	2 0 10	„ Australia	TALLOW.
2 14 1	2 15 2	2 10 3	2 6 0	2 1 9	„ Argentine Confederation	TALLOW.
2 15 9	2 16 4	2 11 2	2 5 4	2 1 9	„ United States	TALLOW.
0 1 6½	0 1 6⅝	0 1 5	0 1 8 3/16	0 1 6⅝	*per Lb.* China	TEA.
0 2 0	0 1 9	0 1 9⅜	0 1 9	0 1 11⅞	„ India (Assam)	TEA.
0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 5	0 1 7	0 1 5⅝	„ Japan	TEA.
0 0 8 3/16	0 0 7 5/16	0 0 11⅜	0 1 3	0 1 3¼	„ United States	TOBACCO, Unmanufactd: „ Stemmed or Stripped.
0 0 6⅜	0 0 6 1/16	0 0 7 5/16	0 0 9½	0 0 10⅛	„ Holland	„ Unstemmed.
0 0 6⅛	0 0 6¼	0 0 8	0 0 10½	0 0 9⅞	„ United States	„ Unstemmed.
0 11 0	0 11 7	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	„ Cuba	„ Manufactured: Cigars.
0 4 3	0 3 5	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 1	*per Gall.* South Africa	WINE: Of British' Possessions — Red.
0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	„ Australia	WINE: Of British' Possessions — Red.
0 8 6	0 6 1	0 7 3	0 4 8	0 4 4	„ France	WINE: Foreign — Red.
0 6 8	0 7 1	0 7 4	0 6 5	0 5 8	„ Portugal	WINE: Foreign — Red.
0 3 0	0 2 5	0 2 1	0 2 8	0 2 0	„ South Africa	WINE: Of British Possessions — White.
0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	„ Australia	WINE: Of British Possessions — White.
0 17 6	0 16 0	0 9 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	„ Holland	WINE: Foreign — White.
0 15 0	0 15 2	0 12 7	0 10 2	0 10 0	„ France	WINE: Foreign — White.
0 6 10	0 6 10	0 7 1	0 6 8	0 7 9	„ Spain	WINE: Foreign — White.
0 4 1	0 4 11	0 5 0	0 4 4	0 3 3	„ Italy: Sicily	WINE: Foreign — White.
		Fir. | Oak.	Fir. | Oak.	Fir. | Oak.		WOOD and TIMBER:
2 18 4	3 3 0	3 6 5 | 5 4 10 2 11 5 | 4 9 0	3 5 11 | 5 0 0 2 12 9 | 4 9 0	3 3 5 | 4 7 9 2 9 9 | 3 19 0	*per Load* Russia and Prussia „ Sweden	Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn.
3 10 0	3 15 0	3 12 9 | 5 2 5	3 13 2 | 5 7 3	3 11 7 | 6 2 11	„ British North America	Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn.
3 14 6	4 3 2	4 6 5 | 5 8 4	5 12 9 | 5 9 0	5 19 0 | 5 11 9	„ United States	Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn.
		Fir.	Fir.	Fir.		
3 1 10	3 9 0	3 11 6	3 10 0	3 10 2	„ Russia	Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split.
3 1 7	3 8 8	3 1 5	2 19 3	2 18 5	„ Sweden and Norway	Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split.
2 19 10	3 4 1	2 16 7	2 13 11	2 15 4	„ British North America	Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split.
3 3 6	4 4 10	4 0 6	5 14 8	5 2 4	„ United States	Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split.
10 3 0	10 1 7	8 18 6	8 11 0	8 13 8	„ Prussia	Staves.
7 0 0	6 12 3	6 8 5	6 12 10	6 9 10	„ United States	Staves.
4 15 6	5 19 6	6 6 5	7 11 11	7 18 6	„ British North America	Staves.
0 2 2⅜	0 2 3	0 2 3⅜	0 2 11½	0 2 5⅝	*per Lb.* South America	WOOL: Alpaca.
0 0 10	0 0 9⅞	0 0 10 5/16	0 0 11½	0 1 0	„ Russia	Sheep and Lambs'.
0 1 11⅜	0 1 11⅞	0 1 9	0 1 11	0 1 9	„ Hanse Towns	Sheep and Lambs'.
0 1 2⅜	0 1 3½	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 9 5/16	„ Argentine Confederation	Sheep and Lambs'.
0 1 5⅞	0 1 5¼	0 1 1 5/16	0 1 2½	0 1 2¾	„ British Possessions in S. Africa	Sheep and Lambs'.
0 0 7¾	0 0 8¼	0 0 7¾	0 0 10	0 0 11⅝	„ British India	Sheep and Lambs'.
0 1 8⅞	0 1 9⅞	0 1 7¾	0 1 7¼	0 1 6¾	„ Australia	Sheep and Lambs'.

No. 13.—Quantities of the Principal Articles (paying Duty)

Articles.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Cocoa - - - *Lbs.*	3,080,641	2,978,344	3,328,527	3,997,198	4,452,529	4,388,023	3,634,185
Coffee :—							
Of or from British Possessions - "	28,850,035	27,940,715	27,667,608	28,054,552	30,808,226	29,394,056	28,405,023
" Foreign Countries "	2,316,823	4,563,830	7,310,824	8,928,570	6,542,698	6,370,508	6,590,921
Total of Coffee - "	31,166,858	32,504,545	34,978,432	36,983,122	37,350,924	35,764,564	34,995,944
Corn :—							
Wheat - - - *Cwts.*	16,286,777	16,371,498	13,216,983	20,913,000	14,501,244	11,418,853	17,208,211
Barley - - - "	3,056,696	2,951,357	2,228,571	2,942,993	1,960,450	1,211,425	2,581,800
Oats - - - "	3,161,334	3,277,887	2,700,467	2,782,505	2,770,897	2,764,083	3,144,495
Maize - - - "	5,471,889	7,740,201	6,303,853	6,612,664	5,697,081	5,199,964	7,527,673
Wheatflour - - *Cwts.*	3,805,785	5,241,734	3,798,561	4,500,788	3,585,488	1,785,391	3,873,763
Fruit :—							
Currants - - - "	405,077	454,276	362,337	185,718	170,153	153,565	228,986
Raisins - - - "	217,808	208,509	228,402	251,055	236,814	249,549	268,505
Spices : Pepper - - *Lbs.*	3,170,883	3,302,151	3,522,433	3,451,180	3,716,657	3,639,569	3,70[illegible]
Spirits :—							
Rum - - - *Galls.*	2,902,064	2,880,425	2,899,684	3,282,457	3,226,594	3,228,575	3,[illegible]
Brandy - - - "	1,860,809	1,859,273	1,924,395	1,869,343	1,862,189	1,525,578	1,[illegible]
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - - "	40,539	38,112	38,188	40,816	39,861	39,594	[illegible]
Sugar, Raw :—							
Of or from British Possessions - *Cwts.*	5,188,067	4,874,[illegible]	6,216,341	5,740,854	5,580,407	4,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
" Foreign Countries "	908,395	1,370,041	682,526	1,531,979	2,450,297	2,321,434	1,618,750
Total of Sugar, Raw - "	6,091,462	6,233,547	6,898,867	7,272,833	8,028,758	7,[illegible]	6,813,470
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy - - "	116,835	838,079	278,991	214,756	303,849	285,[illegible]	258,645
—— Molasses - - "	917,185	772,890	799,287	844,034	927,266	920,940	[illegible]
Tea - - - - *Lbs.*	51,172,302	53,949,059	54,713,034	58,884,087	61,953,041	63,429,286	[illegible]
Timber, not Sawn or Split :—							
Of Foreign Countries - *Loads*	278,217	400,133	382,090	402,089	381,796	472,785	[illegible]
Of British Possessions - "	618,759	652,344	582,982	595,231	692,006	602,842	570,180
Total of Timber, not Sawn or Split - "	891,976	1,061,477	974,982	1,087,320	1,273,802	[illegible]	1,075,819
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff - *Lbs.*	196,448	200,387	199,711	216,727	236,199	247,927	[illegible]
—— Unmanufactured - "	27,387,960	27,705,687	28,218,857	29,848,508	30,185,642	30,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wine - - - *Galls.*	6,437,222	6,279,759	6,846,061	6,813,880	6,776,086	6,296,439	7,004,958

Note.—The Quantities of the several Articles *Retained* for actual consumption in the United Kingdom are ascertained
Quantities *Entered* for Home

RETAINED for HOME CONSUMPTION in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1 862.	1863.	1864.		ARTICLES.
2,647,470	2,860,034	3,013,859	3,230,978	3,407,672	3,622,433	3,712,231	3,862,653	*Lbs.*	Cocoa.
									Coffee :—
27,357,789	28,796,282	29,987,686	31,712,249	32,309,731	31,573,320	29,487,491	28,967,288	„	Of or from British Possessions.
6,995,334	6,412,650	4,341,190	3,785,711	2,892,309	2,878,446	3,275,604	2,394,687	„	„ Foreign Countries.
34,353,123	35,208,932	34,328,876	35,497,960	35,202,040	34,451,766	32,763,095	31,361,975	„	Total of Coffee.
									Corn :—
14,607,705	18,359,744	17,292,258	25,462,506	28,935,274	40,987,171	24,235,800	23,118,616	*Cwts.*	Wheat.
6,040,829	5,932,378	5,987,700	7,541,511	5,001,253	6,624,496	7,374,261	4,899,886	„	Barley.
4,681,402	5,078,221	4,542,711	6,297,118	5,111,054	4,422,759	6,471,102	5,532,077	„	Oats.
4,617,249	7,489,311	5,515,071	7,932,999	13,212,583	11,665,226	12,648,531	6,244,252	„	Maize.
2,095,570	3,839,750	3,313,676	5,078,487	5,861,429	7,173,542	5,167,851	4,462,391	„	Wheatflour.
									Fruit :—
254,905	383,702	481,326	640,731	625,729	700,630	766,441	741,024	„	Currants.
184,095	257,030	302,346	282,348	280,821	278,495	310,288	292,016	„	Raisins.
3,647,468	4,026,533	4,232,624	3,741,830	3,787,972	4,029,363	4,410,644	4,548,001	*Lbs.*	Spices : Pepper.
									Spirits :—
3,396,537	3,427,039	3,575,139	3,728,801	3,451,384	3,319,754	3,419,044	3,728,621	*Galls.*	Rum.
1,289,615	1,107,298	1,305,969	1,461,552	1,598,270	1,698,399	1,914,400	2,312,270	„	Brandy.
45,824	47,976	51,540	331,570	143,416	175,489	240,814	256,235	„	Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
									Sugar, Raw :—
4,505,418	5,373,129	5,129,058	5,010,934	5,389,295	4,652,776	4,928,412	4,261,510	*Cwts.*	Of or from British Possessions.
2,616,172	3,117,127	3,512,862	3,495,948	3,548,007	4,458,846	4,274,111	4,676,288	„	„ Foreign Countries.
7,121,590	8,490,256	8,641,920	8,506,882	8,937,302	9,111,621	9,202,523	8,937,798	„	Total of Sugar, Raw.
297,928	256,240	242,379	265,114	243,678	268,197	250,271	799,567	„	Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy.
596,501	814,404	678,763	557,402	1,079,232	1,112,928	741,867	503,337	„	—— Molasses.
69,132,101	73,195,685	76,303,661	76,816,394	77,927,750	78,793,977	85,183,280	88,599,235	*Lbs.*	Tea.
									Timber, not Sawn or Split:—
514,606	485,775	551,835	837,137	686,306	801,077	753,091	772,430	*Loads*	Of Foreign Countries.
621,667	480,055	511,330	578,227	612,594	502,131	696,306	690,226	„	Of British Possessions.
1,136,273	965,830	1,063,165	1,415,364	1,298,900	1,303,208	1,449,397	1,462,656	„	Total of Timber, not Sawn or Split.
252,646	259,296	297,826	304,797	301,317	332,364	580,269	761,491	*Lbs.*	Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
32,424,182	33,669,333	34,341,326	34,923,097	34,527,124	35,093,446	36,750,664	37,190,437	„	—— Unmanufactured.
6,601,690	6,268,685	6,775,992	6,718,585	10,693,071	9,764,155	10,420,761	11,397,948	*Galls.*	Wine.

by deducting the quantities Over-Entered, and those Exported subsequently to the payment of the Duties, from the onsumption in the first instance.

No. 14.—Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom (stated in Cwts. according to present system of Entry).

Countries.	Wheat—Grain.															Countries.
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Russia, North^{n} Ports	298,172	152,589	116,779	1,191,874	91,182	—	2,026,340	1,286,593	694,551	885,339	948,501	677,127	669,730	670,683	1,307,278	Russia, North^{n} Ports.
——— South^{n} Ports	2,467,742	2,877,156	3,062,029	3,548,697	2,105,120	—	1,264,649	1,774,366	1,958,389	2,951,654	4,689,798	3,835,871	5,081,288	3,863,622	3,811,956	——— South^{n} Ports.
Denmark, and the Duchies	701,090	730,981	948,276	1,269,298	1,076,621	1,359,570	767,936	1,245,686	1,299,060	1,318,300	1,147,683	988,680	629,798	555,338	1,001,535	Denmark, and the Duchies.
Prussia	3,608,501	3,016,758	1,958,398	4,960,375	2,915,649	2,323,200	964,951	3,754,014	2,712,571	3,344,090	4,981,305	4,453,510	6,285,431	4,410,497	4,935,328	Prussia.
Hanse Towns	929,119	421,434	192,014	881,664	1,366,673	974,211	595,079	1,003,492	672,945	366,908	757,961	927,966	679,038	316,390	494,407	Hanse Towns.
Germany (Other Parts)	687,505	709,510	563,957	803,474	671,329	864,712	311,506	630,682	600,366	545,250	803,335	563,026	410,401	386,689	679,698	Germany (Other Parts).
France	2,579,876	2,210,433	900,254	421,352	620,005	113,356	43,364	161,105	3,545,754	4,752,245	2,394,608	783,913	974,285	147,481	587,105	France.
Spain	9,057	87	871	129,051	279,032	874,103	215,449	16,233	22,520	3,545	193,267	712,417	9	4	1,824	Spain.
Wallachia & Moldavia	303,485	712,287	373,269	984,286	517,851	42,597	540,241	105,634	578,747	131,317	422,067	591,491	474,972	132,526	127,908	Wallachia & Moldavia.
Turkish Dom^{s}, not otherwise specified	283,929	760,777	228,436	1,080,374	707,607	365,855	645,753	70,841	324,688	191,291	288,596	411,277	1,284,439	282,993	355,086	Turkish Dom^{s}, not otherwise specified.
Egypt	1,071,352	2,310,494	1,701,899	1,550,913	1,312,588	1,894,711	2,316,613	885,023	2,013,457	1,634,529	854,815	1,472,514	3,289,156	2,319,590	366,868	Egypt.
British N. America	38,021	93,747	149,647	366,474	78,650	63,137	484,549	497,445	436,891	29,124	794,829	2,381,275	3,732,959	2,093,997	1,225,523	British N. America.
United States	436,362	877,223	2,095,466	3,090,455	1,809,630	1,078,593	5,542,983	2,819,934	2,576,791	159,926	6,497,335	10,866,891	16,140,670	8,704,401	7,895,015	United States.
Other Countries	2,788,101	1,645,225	969,866	1,121,910	1,316,713	1,605,997	1,929,530	646,766	944,052	1,023,811	710,051	1,289,574	1,381,327	479,960	407,183	Other Countries.
Total	16,292,312	16,518,701	13,261,161	21,300,197	14,868,650	11,560,042	17,648,943	14,897,814	18,380,782	17,337,329	25,484,151	29,955,532	41,033,503	24,364,171	23,196,714	Total.

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

Countries.	Wheat—Meal and Flour.															Countries.
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Russia, North^{n} Ports	964	1,704	570	948	3	4	23,608	6,703	754	184	15,440	21,854	3,769	3,703	8,141	Russia, North^{n} Ports.
—— South^{n} Ports	176	89	- -	- -	1,778	18	625	205	- -	185	1,898	134	48	- -	- -	—— South^{n} Ports.
Denmark and the Duchies	1,459	281	3	7,038	13,486	15,100	3,014	4,368	5,877	10,873	27,678	20,357	13,563	30,069	37,786	Denmark and the Duchies.
Prussia	10,217	1	1,241	3,999	7,743	13,167	255	12,821	10,595	969	7,945	7,250	2,483	10,724	33,557	Prussia.
Hanse Towns	27,569	13,065	18,115	71,586	85,255	103,675	130,014	139,990	167,113	234,898	270,980	279,609	256,972	306,217	330,770	Hanse Towns.
Germany (Other Parts)	- -	2	1	- -	2,157	66	190	1,150	1,680	8,351	10,850	12,468	3,245	8,675	4,230	Germany (Other Parts).
France	1,925,175	2,391,666	880,833	854,730	219,783	88,196	69,841	327,114	1,628,248	2,698,186	1,751,043	460,775	790,040	1,367,938	1,813,855	France.
Spain	332	334	21,422	258,416	481,987	847,558	460,823	17,003	584	5,526	284,126	467,872	253,498	9,111	125	Spain.
Wallachia & Moldavia	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	61	-	1	- -	3	—	—	Wallachia & Moldavia.
Turkish Dom^{s}. not otherwise specified	6	3	1	7,090	254	931	10,959	39	-	- -	- -	- -	121	4	—	Turkish Dom^{s}. not otherwise specified.
Egypt	- -	- -	6,727	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	27	6	3,008	1,573	12,338	2,437	475	Egypt.
British N. America	250,672	378,166	264,247	292,076	115,030	10,928	304,115	179,077	212,758	113,358	412,658	805,339	1,108,591	883,352	485,099	British N. America.
United States	1,527,158	2,482,964	2,619,135	3,043,107	2,570,970	684,126	2,892,518	1,464,867	1,764,795	216,462	2,254,232	3,794,865	4,499,534	2,531,822	1,745,933	United States.
Other Countries	75,712	46,139	52,876	82,506	148,059	140,455	74,138	24,811	63,635	39,326	46,361	280,842	262,908	64,925	52,420	Other Countries.
Total	3,819,440	5,314,414	3,865,173	4,621,506	3,646,505	1,904,224	3,970,100	2,178,148	3,856,127	3,328,324	5,086,220	6,152,938	7,207,113	5,218,977	4,512,391	Total.

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

Countries.	Wheat—Total of Grain and Flour in equivalent Weight of Grain. (1 cwt. of wheat flour = 1¼ cwt. of wheat in grain.)															Countries.
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Russia, North^n Ports	299,377	154,719	117,491	1,693,059	91,186	5	2,655,450	1,291,372	635,494	885,569	967,201	704,444	674,441	675,312	1,317,454	Russia, North^n Ports.
—— South^n Ports	2,467,962	2,877,267	3,062,929	3,548,697	2,167,343	32	1,265,430	1,771,642	1,958,289	2,951,985	4,692,179	3,836,939	5,081,348	3,863,622	3,811,956	—— South^n Ports.
Denmark, and the Duchies	702,914	731,332	948,280	1,278,695	1,695,178	1,378,445	771,764	1,251,146	1,366,466	1,331,591	1,182,280	1,014,126	646,752	592,924	1,048,767	Denmark, and the Duchies.
Prussia	3,621,272	3,016,759	1,959,949	4,965,374	2,925,328	2,339,659	965,276	3,770,946	2,725,815	3,345,301	4,991,236	4,462,573	6,288,535	4,423,962	4,977,274	Prussia.
Hanse Towns	963,520	437,763	214,658	971,146	1,473,242	1,163,805	737,596	1,178,479	884,836	690,331	1,096,686	1,277,477	1,660,253	699,161	907,869	Hanse Towns.
Germany (Other Parts)	687,505	769,512	563,958	803,474	674,025	864,794	311,744	632,119	602,466	555,689	816,897	578,611	414,457	397,533	684,986	Germany (Other Parts).
France	4,926,345	5,200,616	2,061,295	1,489,764	894,734	223,661	130,663	369,598	5,581,664	3,124,978	4,583,412	1,339,882	1,961,835	1,857,403	2,854,424	France.
Spain	9,472	504	27,643	452,071	881,516	1,933,350	791,478	37,187	23,259	10,452	548,424	1,297,257	316,882	11,333	1,980	Spain.
Wallachia & Moldavia	303,185	712,287	373,272	984,286	517,851	42,397	546,241	105,634	578,823	131,317	422,668	591,491	474,976	132,526	127,908	Wallachia & Moldavia.
Turkish Dom^ns, not otherwise specified	283,398	760,781	228,437	1,089,257	767,924	367,619	659,452	76,899	324,688	191,291	283,596	411,277	1,284,596	282,998	355,086	Turkish Dom^ns, not otherwise specified.
Egypt	1,671,352	2,316,494	1,710,308	1,550,925	1,212,588	1,394,711	2,316,613	885,024	2,913,491	1,634,536	858,575	1,474,480	3,304,579	2,322,636	367,462	Egypt.
British N. America	351,361	566,455	479,956	731,569	222,437	76,797	364,633	721,291	762,838	170,821	1,319,652	3,387,949	5,118,698	3,198,187	1,831,897	British N. America.
United States	2,345,311	3,526,925	3,364,385	6,894,339	5,023,342	1,937,759	9,158,626	4,651,012	1,782,785	430,564	9,315,125	15,610,472	21,765,987	11,869,179	10,077,431	United States.
Other Countries	2,882,778	1,762,869	1,935,961	1,225,942	1,501,787	1,781,567	2,922,262	677,780	1,923,596	1,672,969	768,904	1,646,627	1,769,561	561,116	472,769	Other Countries.
Total	26,976,612	23,161,718	18,692,627	27,077,079	19,426,781	13,949,522	22,611,561	17,626,439	23,260,941	21,497,734	31,841,926	37,646,705	56,042,394	30,887,892	28,837,263	Total.

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

Countries.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Countries.
	Barley.															
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Denmark - -	1,987,036	1,550,329	910,246	1,097,611	1,109,414	1,067,489	944,057	1,488,331	1,217,093	1,674,939	1,518,500	988,889	1,141,275	1,256,896	1,289,202	Denmark.
Prussia - -	954,046	521,050	193,596	32,414	26,476	4,611	263,882	1,898,519	547,886	489,400	834,011	615,846	882,696	1,177,504	706,911	Prussia.
Hanse Towns -	418,836	59,464	132,459	126,943	7,822	11,756	558,654	976,039	120,896	403,793	756,775	466,104	878,611	612,003	212,116	Hanse Towns.
France - -	117,829	201,293	857,994	343,768	6,464	6,836	9,568	22,254	860,479	826,414	490,179	287,782	1,038,550	1,759,728	600,451	France.
Turkey Proper -	22,303	1,036	57,511	448,211	256,044	22,900	400,168	201,457	750,260	268,443	462,114	670,889	1,127,743	1,189,686	1,043,649	Turkey Proper.
Egypt - -	38,714	294,725	193,743	151,235	94,100	46,036	63,889	250,561	169,789	188,271	80,696	313,672	491,750	426,525	32,599	Egypt.
Other Countries -	161,889	334,832	388,543	742,918	474,600	87,200	376,968	1,239,518	2,267,189	2,319,650	3,408,657	1,758,850	1,574,175	961,186	1,036,434	Other Countries.
Total - -	3,699,653	2,962,729	2,234,071	2,943,100	1,974,900	1,246,822	2,612,186	6,076,679	5,933,543	6,170,910	7,545,932	5,001,432	6,624,800	7,383,528	4,921,362	Total.
	Oats.															
Russia - -	763,406	1,342,003	840,779	1,017,662	393,635	- -	913,038	2,130,681	2,743,136	2,480,112	2,694,758	1,415,567	886,187	1,058,860	2,222,879	Russia.
Sweden - -	377,941	324,593	154,641	334,342	508,761	944,801	550,388	709,802	1,176,684	1,218,489	1,524,515	1,511,056	1,492,711	2,266,759	2,048,900	Sweden.
Denmark, and the Duchies - -	752,724	539,091	679,536	789,004	668,292	952,635	455,012	678,092	495,445	561,074	526,727	822,831	846,046	1,581,253	660,919	Denmark, and the Duchies.
Prussia - -	242,701	98,376	67,906	11,217	64,452	77,366	63,869	320,240	276,672	57,115	631,287	424,496	163,141	511,027	131,779	Prussia.
Holland - -	440,520	211,733	217,731	226,672	470,594	237,498	379,142	303,760	89,042	84,103	259,138	316,115	496,119	355,668	298,442	Holland.
France - -	8,047	386,749	155,249	30,453	4,493	3	- -	9,548	6,353	71,310	58,938	7,026	32,662	267,751	49,116	France.
Other Countries -	589,462	393,390	604,697	418,775	680,883	630,446	592,383	551,199	317,441	110,855	609,757	617,507	510,128	454,267	150,924	Other Countries.
Total - -	3,174,801	3,295,935	2,720,539	2,828,125	2,791,110	2,842,749	3,153,832	4,703,322	5,104,773	4,613,358	6,300,115	5,114,398	4,426,994	6,495,585	5,562,959	Total.

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

Countries.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Countries.
	Maize.															
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Russia - -	84,519	420,754	1,002,068	773,803	228,870	- -	263,083	1,343,271	1,331,554	1,085,477	1,111,976	528,952	935,070	987,236	1,401,343	Russia.
Wallachia & Moldavia - -	621,548	1,948,251	2,685,917	1,601,957	118,226	57,291	843,026	879,364	1,849,701	2,381,876	2,811,660	1,330,384	536,751	1,466,173	629,210	Wallachia & Moldavia.
Turkish Dominions	871,834	1,258,234	504,223	1,438,560	238,774	282,921	269,190	439,234	696,846	798,394	1,116,938	2,404,367	1,704,617	4,314,257	3,682,585	Turkish Dominions.
Egypt - -	307,748	547,251	306,814	158,563	331,256	327,296	39,253	68,040	295,637	312,493	137,700	266,049	235,693	431,494	9,238	Egypt.
United States -	2,306,378	1,268,473	717,716	1,002,103	4,121,142	2,882,760	4,289,447	1,769,546	1,692,583	14,417	1,844,289	7,385,717	6,511,718	4,548,386	294,263	United States.
Other Countries -	1,281,134	2,304,048	995,734	1,644,227	746,152	1,658,302	1,915,200	432,472	1,637,215	1,040,070	913,560	1,328,897	1,770,969	989,048	269,299	Other Countries.
Total - -	5,473,161	7,747,011	6,305,472	6,619,213	5,784,420	5,208,570	7,619,199	4,931,927	7,503,536	5,632,727	7,936,123	13,244,366	11,694,818	12,736,594	6,285,938	Total.
	Rye.															
Total -	388,749	102,018	41,292	317,040	24,517	9,769	115,921	315,056	428,873	336,201	401,207	224,298	7,018	92,858	476,381	Total.
	Buckwheat.															
Total - -	1,054	5,275	28,871	25,261	1,025	1,214	325	671	13,022	57,900	54,547	2,550	19,571	82,932	4,833	Total.

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

Countries.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Countries.
	Bere or Bigg.															
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Total - -	2,039	6,925	- -	3,443	2,164	8,015	3,482	9,868	3,125	543	14,061	1,857	7,675	1,943	25,451	Total.
	Peas.															
Russia - -	357,512	166,972	89,222	53,681	69,484	111,748	38,192	504,126	277,299	144,508	513,049	671,872	392,306	822,028	589,329	Prussia.
British N. America	61,294	37,746	65,961	84,942	49,640	32,940	152,649	92,470	197,582	173,579	546,809	834,012	450,450	371,862	256,078	British N. America.
Other Countries -	392,814	242,577	323,590	316,138	372,172	365,967	196,528	122,949	236,007	384,030	354,046	293,211	181,936	167,729	268,676	Other Countries.
Total - -	811,620	447,295	478,773	454,761	491,296	510,655	387,369	719,545	710,888	702,117	1,413,904	1,799,095	1,024,722	1,361,619	1,114,083	Total.
	Beans.															
Egypt - -	972,973	916,834	1,102,234	882,339	781,796	943,920	1,047,784	561,703	849,926	723,086	948,369	1,606,329	1,466,160	1,368,373	281,241	Egypt.
Other Countries -	909,999	446,983	487,389	615,930	871,058	534,429	466,007	748,761	915,921	753,240	936,634	795,947	570,977	709,539	628,029	Other Countries.
Total - -	1,882,972	1,363,817	1,589,623	1,498,269	1,652,854	1,478,349	1,513,791	1,310,464	1,765,847	1,476,326	1,885,003	2,402,276	2,037,137	2,077,912	909,270	Total.

No. 15.—Quantities of Raw Cotton Imported into the United King

Years.	The United States.	Bahamas and Bermudas.	Mexico.	British West India Islands (exclusive of Bahamas) and British Guiana.	New Granada and Venezuela.	Brazil.	The Mediterranean, exclusive of Egypt.	Egy
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs
1850	493,153,112	3,360	—	225,553	180,880	30,299,982	162,006	18,769
1851	596,638,962	8,512	1,568	438,017	134,736	19,339,104	2,234,509	14,716
1852	765,630,544	96,992	—	606,704	335,440	26,506,144	2,235,072	45,823
1853	658,451,796	—	—	350,428	159,936	24,190,628	285,591	28,067
1854	722,151,346	5,376	—	403,734	229,040	19,703,600	149,883	23,353
1855	681,629,424	114,688	—	353,764	237,216	24,577,952	281,465	32,622
1856	780,040,016	—	—	462,784	134,512	21,830,704	217,840	34,39[illegible]
1857	654,758,048	1,113,392	336	330,176	215,376	29,910,832	349,888	24,532
1858	833,237,776	—	—	367,808	74,144	18,617,872	15,792	38,232
1859	961,707,264	—	—	592,256	6,496	22,478,960	439,040	37,667
1860	1,115,890,608	585,984	—	464,800	225,120	17,286,864	82,544	43,954
1861	819,500,528	10,864	—	485,520	154,896	17,290,336	587,104	40,892
1862	13,524,224	5,403,328	3,131,520	722,736	1,170,736	23,339,008	6,225,856	59,01[illegible]
1863	6,394,080	29,771,392	19,278,112	2,556,848	2,623,600	22,603,168	13,806,576	93,55[illegible]
1864	14,148,064	42,117,264	25,539,024	1,223,264	6,500,368	38,017,504	21,595,840	125,49[illegible]

No 16.—Quantities of Wool (Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca) Imported into the Un

Years.	Spain.	Germany, viz., Mecklenburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Hanse Towns.	Other Countries of Europe.	British Possessions in South Africa.	British Possessions in the East Indies[1]	Brit. Settler in Austr
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lb
1850	440,751	9,166,731	8,703,252	5,709,529	3,473,252	39,03[illegible]
1851	383,150	8,219,236	14,263,156	5,816,591	4,549,520	41,8[illegible]
1852	233,413	12,765,253	13,382,140	6,388,796	7,880,784	43,1[illegible]
1853	154,146	11,584,800	26,861,166	7,221,448	12,400,869	47,07[illegible]
1854	424,300	11,448,518	14,481,483	8,223,598	14,965,191	47,48[illegible]
1855	68,750	6,128,626	8,119,408	11,075,965	14,283,535	49,14[illegible]
1856	55,090	8,687,781	14,480,869	14,305,188	15,386,578	52,0[illegible]
1857	397,238	6,088,002	23,802,520	14,287,828	19,370,741	49,2[illegible]
1858	110,510	10,595,186	17,926,859	16,597,504	17,333,507	51,1[illegible]
1859	153,874	12,036,125	27,145,518	14,269,343	14,363,403	53,7[illegible]
1860	1,000,227	9,292,942	28,570,342	16,574,345	20,214,173	59,1[illegible]
1861	630,554	3,344,928	20,432,505	18,676,286	19,161,004	68,5[illegible]
1862	395,699	8,378,329	34,755,393	18,930,886	17,959,404	71,3[illegible]
1863	256,115	8,621,087	25,454,798	20,166,617	20,670,111	77,1[illegible]
1864	712,141	9,208,550	32,187,681	19,880,805	20,425,855	99,0[illegible]

VARIOUS COUNTRIES, and TOTAL EXPORTED, and EXCESS of IMPORTS.

ritish essions the Indies.	China.	Japan.	Other Countries.	TOTAL IMPORTED.	TOTAL EXPORTED.	EXCESS OF IMPORTS.	YEARS.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
3,872,742	—	—	1,909,818	663,576,861	102,469,717	561,107,144	1850
2,626,976	—	—	1,241,349	757,379,749	111,980,394	645,399,355	1851
4,922,432	—	—	3,625,552	929,782,448	111,884,321	817,898,127	1852
1,848,160	18,592	—	1,905,634	895,278,749	148,569,721	746,709,028	1853
0,836,009	1,344	—	1,499,697	887,333,149	123,326,112	764,007,037	1854
5,179,216	900,704	—	5,854,835	891,751,952	124,368,160	767,383,792	1855
0,496,624	2,688	—	6,302,128	1,023,886,304	146,660,864	877,225,440	1856
0,338,144	2,352	—	7,768,096	969,318,896	131,927,600	837,391,296	1857
2,722,576	—	—	11,073,888	1,034,342,176	149,609,600	884,732,576	1858
2,330,880	—	—	10,767,120	1,225,989,072	175,143,136	1,050,845,936	1859
4,141,168	3,920	—	8,303,680	1,390,938,752	250,339,040	1,140,599,712	1860
9,040,448	—	—	9,022,944	1,256,984,736	298,287,920	958,696,816	1861
2,654,528	1,766,616	224	17,022,656	523,973,296	214,714,528	309,258,768	1862
4,420,784	30,856,336	711,424	13,008,576	669,583,264	241,352,496	428,230,768	1863
6,527,392	86,157,008	9,404,304	16,581,040	893,304,720	244,702,304	648,602,416	1864

GDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES, and TOTAL EXPORTED, and EXCESS of IMPORTS.

South America.	Other Countries.	TOTAL IMPORTED.	TOTAL EXPORTED (Foreign and Colonial only).	EXCESS OF IMPORTS.	YEARS.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
5,296,648	2,518,394	74,326,778	14,388,674	59,938,104	1850
4,850,048	3,420,157	83,311,975	13,729,987	69,581,988	1851
6,252,689	3,661,082	93,761,458	11,316,933	82,444,525	1852
9,740,032	4,357,978	119,396,449	11,725,369	107,671,080	1853
6,134,334	2,954,921	106,121,995	24,509,263	81,612,732	1854
7,106,708	3,375,148	99,300,446	29,453,466	69,846,980	1855
8,076,317	3,167,430	116,211,392	26,679,793	89,531,599	1856
9,306,886	7,287,028	129,749,898	36,487,219	93,262,679	1857
10,046,381	3,024,216	126,738,723	26,701,542	100,037,181	1858
9,759,779	1,856,050	133,284,634	29,106,750	104,177,884	1859
8,950,629	4,627,303	148,396,577	30,761,867	117,634,710	1860
12,351,777	4,069,565	147,172,841	54,377,104	92,795.737	1861
12,664,945	7,518,774	171,943,472	48,076,499	123,866,973	1862
18,248,181	6,787,309	177,377,664	63,927,961	113,449,703	1863
19,302,932	5,718,122	206,473,045	55,933,739	150,539,306	1864

No. 17.—Total Declared Real Value of British an

1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
71,367,885	74,448,722	78,076,854	98,933,781	97,184,726	95,688,085	115,826,948	122,066,107

No. 18.—Declared Real Value of British and Irish Produce Exported fro

Countries.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Foreign:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia - Northern Ports	1,297,660	1,157,543	994,330	1,106,766	4,798	- -	1,446,54
Russia - Southern Ports	157,111	132,161	105,587	121,638	49,503	- -	148,69
Sweden and Norway	62,947	447,133	439,010	556,183	736,808	1,032,784	1,118,18
Denmark	454,304	445,500	452,436	569,733	759,718	759,658	1,034,91
— Danish West Indies	592,528	577,807	537,882	511,520	569,478	568,321	618,94
Prussia	424,480	503,531	581,884	579,588	798,434	1,100,021	933,71
Hanover	231,987	227,288	365,843	472,179	238,504	337,354	1,021,48
Hanse Towns	6,755,545	6,920,078	6,872,753	7,093,314	7,413,715	8,350,228	10,134,81
Holland	3,542,632	3,542,673	4,109,976	4,452,955	4,573,034	4,558,210	5,728,25
— Java, Sumatra, &c.	507,499	759,698	619,185	558,212	636,844	529,815	764,28
Belgium	1,136,237	984,501	1,076,499	1,371,817	1,406,932	1,707,693	1,689,97
France	2,401,956	2,028,463	2,731,286	2,636,330	3,175,290	6,012,658	6,452,65
— Algeria	15,069	6,917	6,800	11,262	12,367	21,248	20,23
— French Possˢ in Senegambia	2,545	4,361	2,633	1,725	8,125	11,270	5,42
— French Possessions in India	1,746	443	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Portugal	1,029,204	1,048,356	1,104,213	1,210,411	1,370,603	1,350,791	1,155,75
— Azores and Madeira	89,185	101,576	105,304	124,971	118,706	124,922	83,00
Spain and the Balearic Islands	864,997	1,015,493	1,253,957	1,360,719	1,270,464	1,158,800	1,734,48
— Canary Islands	61,754	49,827	39,641	107,638	82,115	110,015	118,24
— Fernando Po	3,668	31,535	18,018	49,478	46,115	38,816	13,49
— Cuba	849,278	1,164,177	1,033,396	1,124,864	1,038,159	1,059,606	1,317,06
— Porto Rico	45,205	63,353	35,069	12,187	35,702	18,139	81,77
— Philippine Islands	193,269	202,585	115,303	386,552	350,245	398,037	621,94
Italy, Sardinia	774,512	706,108	924,225	1,114,447	1,054,513	853,916	1,143,68
— Tuscany	769,409	869,131	693,749	639,794	505,852	620,307	736,53
— Two Sicilies	1,026,456	1,266,211	911,658	639,544	563,033	921,220	1,202,18
— Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna. Papal Ports on the Mediterranean	222,559	266,633	188,231	207,491	149,865	147,013	311,11
Austrian Territories	607,755	812,942	674,423	637,353	635,931	717,713	968,14
Greece	202,228	220,592	152,527	135,315	80,130	222,460	261,77
Turkey	2,515,821	1,937,011	2,079,913	2,029,305	2,758,605	5,639,898	4,416,02
— Wallachia and Moldavia	294,604	284,348	269,533	179,510	16,402	45,337	142,96
— Syria and Palestine	03,254	359,871	511,096	306,580	366,993	946,604	757,77
Egypt	648,801	968,729	955,701	787,111	1,253,353	1,454,371	1,587,68
Morocco	31,799	40,783	110,126	75,257	75,076	133,697	131,04
United States and California	14,891,961	14,362,976	16,567,737	23,658,427	21,410,369	17,318,086	21,918,10
Mexico	451,820	577,901	366,020	791,940	430,936	585,898	887,80
Central America	251,073	319,814	260,699	186,968	175,616	266,191	275,51
Haiti and San Domingo	274,918	239,146	251,409	133,804	195,053	160,128	184,66
New Granada	330,810	319,889	502,128	450,804	270,722	588,935	488,38
Venezuela	301,094	349,701	273,738	248,190	300,899	378,491	353,59

SH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
16,608,756	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,814	123,992,264	146,602,342	160,436,302

UNITED KINGDOM to various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	COUNTRIES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN:
328,287	2,724,609	3,491,808	2,885,576	2,661,487	1,743,462	2,423,834	2,583,736	Russia - Northern Ports.
270,532	367,890	546,888	382,903	379,961	327,456	271,442	271,162	Russia - Southern Ports.
001,403	723,432	1,042,441	1,044,717	1,087,463	1,109,072	1,163,966	1,503,708	Sweden and Norway.
386,760	595,309	723,933	731,162	912,807	941,771	1,004,904	1,290,609	Denmark.
388,045	568,379	652,252	658,457	706,981	728,295	710,516	747,261	— Danish West Indies.
741,044	1,956,199	1,492,088	1,884,403	2,493,976	2,045,079	1,917,345	1,136,416	Prussia.
637,741	1,640,189	998,477	1,107,570	1,029,293	758,334	568,337	689,904	Hanover.
595,962	9,031,877	9,178,399	10,364,237	9,298,463	9,740,336	10,806,092	13,373,131	Hanse Towns.
384,394	5,473,312	5,375,468	6,114,862	6,434,919	6,046,242	6,324,696	6,895,463	Holland.
744,492	832,045	1,135,071	1,413,624	1,091,511	776,564	650,424	796,582	— Java, Sumatra, &c.
727,204	1,815,257	1,479,270	1,610,144	1,925,852	1,828,622	2,107,332	2,305,521	Belgium.
213,358	4,863,131	4,754,354	5,249,980	8,895,588	9,209,367	8,673,309	8,200,760	France.
19,406	21,033	21,977	43,754	20,955	46,253	13,732	12,207	— Algeria.
10,187	13,353	10,740	862	3,638	7,669	3,517	7,234	— French Poss[s] in Senegambia.
3,060	831	- -	1,416	—	—	—	—	— French Possessions in India.
458,321	1,432,238	1,306,105	1,698,931	1,987,450	1,533,365	2,225,777	2,084,073	Portugal.
110,766	115,969	91,606	147,609	147,866	137,539	149,212	178,987	— Azores and Madeira.
012,528	2,071,219	1,945,482	2,471,447	2,919,501	2,862,261	3,508,556	3,088,123	Spain and the Balearic Islands.
108,010	107,907	135,267	131,210	122,691	137,837	124,265	144,960	— Canary Islands.
10,816	10,765	5,422	20,166	8,371	14,574	28,617	15,611	— Fernando Po.
714,095	1,797,219	1,526,525	1,418,475	1,273,078	1,664,754	1,898,816	2,716,297	— Cuba.
151,572	79,853	149,071	111,537	90,385	190,128	232,271	281,423	— Porto Rico.
534,234	541,475	685,490	674,235	784,564	458,404	556,863	765,764	— Phillippine Islands.
350,210	1,174,580	1,404,982	1,864,338	2,198,948	2,143,772	2,114,380	1,908,295	Italy, Sardinia.
807,069	933,921	801,705	1,034,435	1,062,881	935,426	1,073,669	953,243	— Tuscany.
088,982	1,569,166	1,162,335	1,321,339	2,071,521	1,528,904	2,309,273	2,458,100	— Two Sicilies.
318,797	409,543	260,077	294,175	447,719	495,218	430,658	353,896	— Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna. Papal Ports on the Mediterranean.
112,559	1,298,199	789,881	993,669	967,901	787,058	1,001,929	931,786	Austrian Territories.
200,666	249,462	262,074	343,500	286,393	248,223	341,991	*744,975	Greece.
107,401	4,255,612	3,750,996	4,408,910	2,987,800	3,487,761	5,714,550	5,968,619	Turkey.
201,466	175,986	111,031	172,872	162,606	168,548	157,880	159,452	— Wallachia and Moldavia.
703,375	760,497	622,457	655,323	876,035	588,556	1,026,562	1,365,949	— Syria and Palestine.
899,289	1,985,829	2,175,651	2,479,737	2,278,848	2,405,982	4,406,295	6,070,221	Egypt.
148,809	84,076	96,399	171,424	148,306	155,135	174,551	162,331	Morocco.
985,939	14,491,448	22,553,405	21,667,065	9,064,504	14,327,870	15,344,392	16,704,080	United States and California.
567,311	411,831	597,899	462,604	583,657	757,823	1,678,572	1,808,743	Mexico.
313,371	393,179	226,720	182,282	172,431	166,376	140,609	251,387	Central America.
269,025	112,746	198,791	412,939	304,982	473,400	528,614	450,700	Haiti and San Domingo.
550,730	505,749	729,468	810,970	826,186	783,105	1,558,188	2,029,344	New Granada.
377,711	316,738	317,716	323,656	426,858	224,825	402,261	486,330	Venezuela.

* Including the Ionian Islands, ceded to Greece 2d June 1864.

DECLARED REAL VALUE of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from tl

COUNTRIES—*Cont.*	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
FOREIGN—*Cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ecuador	33,289	54,099	3,163	31,747	11,971	8,854	22,87
Brazil	2,544,837	3,518,684	3,464,394	3,186,407	2,891,840	3,312,728	4,084,53
Uruguay (Monte Video)	60,480	218,078	615,453	529,883	462,210	294,938	391,32
Argentine Confederation	848,800	458,329	837,513	551,035	1,267,125	742,442	998,32
Chili	156,266	1,181,837	1,167,494	1,264,942	1,421,855	1,330,385	1,396,44
Peru	845,639	1,208,253	1,024,007	1,246,730	949,289	1,285,160	1,046,01
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	975,954	1,528,869	1,918,244	1,373,689	532,639	888,679	1,415,47
Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	433,960	373,642	313,748	617,764	646,868	839,831	666,37
Other Countries	120,089	191,312	154,647	158,978	209,724	183,542	213,9
Total of Foreign Countries	51,938,994	54,049,888	57,792,581	65,601,057	63,332,528	69,135,210	82,526,5
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:							
Channel Islands	506,415	613,724	564,453	470,107	480,339	468,078	533,81
Gibraltar	388,141	481,286	510,889	670,840	754,357	829,354	866,47
Malta	314,386	301,443	256,867	297,906	413,285	625,823	541,0
Ionian Islands	135,912	223,096	138,642	116,567	128,975	211,886	351,3
North American Colonies: British Columbia / Hudson's Bay Co. Settlements	102,225	72,827	90,322	85,858	102,784	82,963	110,0
Newfoundland	343,120	334,730	299,719	324,529	358,847	381,152	420,9
Canada	1,993,511	2,451,534	1,820,222	3,244,290	3,957,085	1,515,823	2,418,2
New Brunswick	411,151	442,198	435,633	770,275	863,704	370,560	572,5
Prince Edward Island	56,867	57,109	49,338	75,246	100,678	78,688	76,2
Nova Scotia	328,177	455,309	370,130	398,346	597,778	456,145	522,3
Total of North American Colonies	3,235,051	3,813,707	3,065,364	4,898,544	5,980,876	2,885,331	4,120,8
Honduras (British Settlements)	183,352	232,633	122,806	105,493	137,706	168,566	205,0
West India Islands and Guiana	2,030,229	2,201,032	1,908,552	1,801,146	1,870,674	1,811,390	1,873,3
Australia:							
West Australia	36,981	34,726	55,647	100,917	58,431	73,241	60,2
South Australia	417,809	375,035	276,545	1,182,885	1,146,113	621,788	809,2
Victoria	589,278	604,403	1,615,135	7,062,387	5,741,315	2,789,776	5,495,7
New South Wales / Queensland	1,005,452	1,201,261	1,632,137	4,527,775	3,648,072	1,928,735	2,584,8
Tasmania	440,566	420,922	493,772	1,408,927	1,051,406	616,957	624,8
New Zealand	112,167	171,009	148,969	230,809	286,015	248,469	337,6
Total of Australia	2,602,253	2,807,356	4,222,205	14,513,700	11,931,352	6,278,966	9,912,2
Hong Kong	598,191	632,399	585,355	375,908	468,077	389,265	800,6
India	7,242,194	7,022,296	6,483,627	7,324,147	9,127,556	9,949,154	10,546,
Singapore	562,139	608,886	637,981	595,566	516,137	672,964	872,3
Ceylon	218,332	175,414	231,299	265,982	382,276	305,576	388,
Mauritius	368,726	232,955	229,693	385,879	383,210	303,173	420,
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	796,600	752,393	1,064,283	1,212,630	921,957	791,313	1,344,3
Possessions on the Gold Coast	87,871	107,653	47,566	55,862	117,419	111,182	93,
Possessions on the River Gambia	43,700	47,197	50,784	52,106	55,365	47,641	46,5
Sierra Leone	70,230	94,546	103,609	126,192	93,042	147,271	165,
Other Possessions	45,169	50,818	60,298	64,149	63,024	62,544	79,0
Ports of the Crimea	- -	- -	- -	- -	26,571	493,398	139,1
Total of British Possessions	19,428,891	20,398,834	20,284,273	33,332,724	33,852,198	26,552,875	38,300,
Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions	71,367,885	74,448,722	78,076,854	98,933,781	97,184,726	95,688,085	113,826,

NITED KINGDOM to various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	COUNTRIES—*Cont.*
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN—*Cont.*
23,731	26,963	22,261	74,149	154,173	1,076	9,864	2,361	Ecuador.
5,541,710	3,984,817	3,685,718	4,446,776	4,552,165	3,735,781	3,964,261	6,258,906	Brazil.
515,902	522,670	693,622	922,733	581,638	453,790	534,973	993,259	Uruguay (Monte Video).
1,287,006	1,008,819	958,677	1,782,447	1,383,529	854,213	1,330,959	1,758,085	Argentine Confederation.
1,520,678	1,117,580	1,474,606	1,702,800	1,362,451	954,542	1,431,814	1,691,410	Chili.
1,171,864	1,163,155	857,568	1,381,357	1,194,873	824,585	1,027,343	1,334,875	Peru.
1,728,885	1,730,778	2,525,997	2,872,045	3,114,694	2,024,118	2,416,705	3,093,865	China (exclusive of Hong Kong).
766,517	667,287	696,027	951,295	841,259	888,593	590,111	498,627	Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated.
300,199	252,177	543,336	326,275	528,279	374,851	648,845	1,225,101	Other Countries.
4,911,419	76,386,299	84,267,533	92,226,392	82,857,437	82,096,915	95,723,072	108,752,872	Total of Foreign Countries.
								BRITISH POSSESSIONS:
539,768	508,264	615,330	655,948	666,087	851,518	867,766	1,016,171	Channel Islands.
655,661	852,728	713,295	1,159,313	1,015,606	996,913	1,267,900	1,206,206	Gibraltar.
458,547	433,066	624,110	704,073	564,110	432,731	622,608	746,385	Malta.
253,202	337,905	250,949	345,055	296,570	282,349	405,118	*110,238	Ionian Islands.
98,568	158,482	54,282	37,084	231,644	199,227	302,511	171,277	North American Colonies: British Columbia.
		72,810	79,936	34,715	42,186	72,924	65,081	Hudson's Bay Co. Settlements
565,176	426,507	472,694	466,572	391,876	331,452	442,102	390,996	Newfoundland.
2,467,810	1,737,751	1,856,051	2,137,827	2,081,446	2,237,520	2,479,230	3,065,254	Canada.
548,022	323,867	504,708	403,056	334,836	385,566	486,315	717,903	New Brunswick.
85,128	39,428	56,777	73,781	75,529	72,730	107,740	146,882	Prince Edward Island.
564,331	473,810	598,914	529,094	539,907	722,329	922,660	1,053,883	Nova Scotia.
4,329,035	3,159,845	3,616,236	3,727,350	3,689,953	3,991,010	4,813,482	5,611,276	Total of North American Colonies.
156,877	136,717	115,699	142,544	201,328	108,273	161,367	205,015	Honduras (British Settlements)
2,349,041	2,252,066	2,163,649	2,416,939	2,464,654	3,005,030	3,743,681	4,120,058	West India Islands and Guiana.
65,740	82,234	118,045	98,680	90,021	105,998	85,419	97,596	Australia: West Australia.
913,117	979,973	653,148	810,983	1,085,280	895,486	1,057,885	1,116,767	South Australia.
6,649,286	5,417,601	6,467,652	5,377,740	5,528,331	5,731,566	5,802,741	5,316,933	Victoria.
3,130,709	2,919,544	2,876,353	2,429,851	2,725,148	3,511,226	2,949,373	2,742,780	New South Wales.
			53,297	74,050	193,664	316,457	451,365	Queensland.
509,242	573,175	481,343	367,644	324,114	284,934	315,221	266,926	Tasmania.
364,430	490,505	632,907	569,066	865,827	1,221,632	1,971,438	1,866,312	New Zealand.
11,632,524	10,463,032	11,229,448	9,707,261	10,692,771	11,944,506	12,498,534	11,858,679	Total of Australia.
721,097	1,145,669	1,931,576	2,445,991	1,733,963	1,113,224	1,473,222	1,610,957	Hong Kong.
11,666,714	16,782,386	19,844,920	16,965,292	16,411,756	14,617,673	20,002,241	19,895,145	India.
896,282	960,335	1,421,067	1,671,092	1,027,384	1,064,681	1,486,774	1,185,680	Singapore.
516,657	541,131	667,387	671,219	486,655	573,998	1,075,927	828,368	Ceylon.
663,554	603,103	567,159	538,303	551,727	519,868	511,813	658,258	Mauritius.
1,860,638	1,703,397	1,934,970	2,065,523	1,984,705	1,921,253	1,523,285	2,272,377	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.
91,743	94,932	65,905	97,069	144,194	126,728	80,849	82,186	Possessions on the Gold Coast.
55,576	49,398	43,206	27,774	56,872	52,537	69,037	28,200	Possessions on the River Gambia.
223,495	119,395	169,860	215,523	180,065	170,354	178,726	158,787	Sierra Leone.
84,277	79,088	169,230	108,566	76,977	122,703	96,930	89,444	Other Possessions.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ports of the Crimea.
27,154,688	40,222,457	46,143,996	43,664,835	42,215,377	41,895,349	50,879,270	51,683,430	Total of British Possessions.
32,066,107	116,608,756	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,814	123,992,264	146,602,342	160,436,302	Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

* Ceded to Greece 2d June 1864.

No. 19.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of British and Iris

Principal Articles.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Alkali Soda - - *Cwts.*	827,403	838,848	980,417	1,070,624	1,100,315	1,045,004	1,405,901	1,538,98
Arms and Ammunition: Firearms (Small) *No.*	235,144	252,569	189,776	261,002	237,679	187,023	224,696	310,76
Gunpowder - *Lbs.*	8,501,274	8,335,338	7,140,133	9,410,891	8,715,213	8,576,430	10,500,018	11,274,87
Bacon and Hams - *Cwts.*	9,962	12,727	14,546	38,368	23,935	40,012	51,023	68,35
Bags, Empty - - *Dozs.*	206,483	241,191	307,807	376,006	412,580	407,443	594,528	696,60
Beef and Pork - *Cwts.*	16,760	25,081	20,141	25,790	52,745	75,588	49,040	44,91
Beer and Ale - - *Brls.*	182,480	190,077	244,115	416,422	398,941	384,414	410,392	435,3
Books, Printed - *Cwts.*	16,350	19,732	20,579	32,781	32,350	24,844	30,095	30,5
Butter - - - „	60,639	67,028	95,039	93,724	92,269	120,093	139,548	110,9
Candles, Stearine - *Lbs.*	992,513	1,140,336	1,104,301	2,094,004	2,856,622	4,110,513	6,038,991	3,605,3
Carriages - *No.*	849	808	1,016	1,951	1,799	1,484	1,467	1,9
Cement - - *Cwts.*	156,777	222,760	303,143	413,366	453,759	703,378	695,548	1,070,2
Cheese - - - „	8,643	9,493	17,164	32,650	16,987	22,318	39,545	28,2
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - - *Tons*	3,351,880	3,468,545	3,640,194	3,935,062	4,309,255	4,976,902	5,879,779	6,737,7
Cordage and Twine - *Cwts.*	100,247	117,090	93,527	119,077	116,338	110,225	145,223	141,2
Corn: Wheat - - „	3,237	47,502	124,770	155,276	165,468	459,836	542,715	509,9
—— Wheat Flour - „	7,610	21,477	19,241	67,371	38,190	71,999	81,423	75,4
Cotton Yarn - - *Lbs.*	131,370,368	143,966,106	145,478,302	147,539,302	147,128,498	165,493,598	181,495,805	176,821,3
Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods, White or Plain *Yds.*	772,161,813	965,474,560	953,022,042	936,228,566	1,101,471,222	1,243,517,669	1,221,336,776	1,159,885,5
——, Printed, Checked, or Dyed „	586,021,128	577,687,229	571,234,872	658,364,093	591,427,900	694,216,416	813,938,193	819,385,2
Total of Piece Goods „	1,358,182,941	1,543,161,789	1,524,256,914	1,594,592,659	1,692,899,122	1,937,734,025	2,035,274,969	1,979,270,7
Stockings - *Doz. Prs.*	237,828	506,062	683,911	1,353,477	950,766	552,947	1,009,339	1,015,9
Thread for Sewing *Lbs.*	4,357,195	4,392,176	4,600,239	4,885,322	4,622,404	4,853,869	5,371,643	4,404,7
Fish: Herrings - *Brls.*	260,105	239,330	275,033	319,397	285,453	381,949	315,388	369,1
Glass: Flint - - *Cwts.*	23,870	25,900	33,165	47,548	53,072	39,295	59,559	64,2
—— Window - - „	15,517	16,459	22,168	39,158	34,522	21,537	28,500	32,0
—— Common Bottles - „	296,065	329,025	335,014	457,787	481,262	513,140	526,813	577,2
Hats of all Sorts - *Dozs.*	93,744	104,896	92,318	142,960	138,060	83,189	126,624	149,8
Horses - - - *No.*	1,823	1,526	2,485	1,902	2,346	3,616	1,708	1,3
Leather, Tanned, Unwrought *Cwts.*	32,205	25,610	31,978	23,740	29,601	31,055	33,229	33,7
——, Wrought Boots and Shoes - *Lbs.*	1,650,587	1,649,949	2,516,930	5,435,616	4,876,089	3,496,420	6,250,435	7,885,0
—— —— of other Sorts								
Linen Yarn - - *Lbs.*	18,220,688	18,841,326	23,928,592	22,893,586	17,696,567	18,177,484	25,118,349	28,847,3
Linen Manufactures: White or Plain and Damask - *Yds.*	111,968,991	120,016,642	125,316,228	126,217,483	103,810,355	111,160,223	135,871,598	122,033,1
Printed, Checked or Dyed - „	4,115,362	4,692,111	4,117,166	4,042,858	4,043,774	3,027,862	5,786,409	6,364,0
Sailcloth - - - „	6,258,163	4,398,000	3,759,233	3,904,950	3,794,528	3,851,636	4,752,181	5,442,3
Total of Piece Goods „	122,342,516	129,106,753	133,192,627	134,165,291	111,648,657	118,039,721	146,410,188	133,839,5
Thread for Sewing *Lbs.*	3,360,120	2,739,812	3,852,083	4,348,827	3,190,223	3,068,907	4,163,037	3,361,7

DUCE (Entered by Quantity), EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
1,618,289	2,029,761	2,049,582	1,420,327	2,095,249	2,137,015	2,195,578	*Cwts.* Alkali and Soda.
223,718	171,529	272,948	315,509	702,254	439,122	260,986	Arms and Ammunition: *No.* Firearms (Small).
2,840,647	10,523,260	11,078,436	11,751,095	16,277,349	15,778,263	15,466,844	*Lbs.* Gunpowder.
45,089	65,256	69,993	40,708	64,710	73,679	67,512	*Cwts.* Bacon and Hams.
769,439	671,058	623,752	642,848	802,095	894,436	943,950	*Dozs.* Bags, Empty.
32,802	57,999	40,360	16,917	20,097	24,506	27,476	*Cwts.* Beef and Pork.
533,828	614,136	534,827	378,461	464,827	491,631	490,486	*Brls.* Beer and Ale.
27,385	33,543	35,128	30,863	27,726	32,892	33,917	*Cwts.* Books, Printed.
112,296	139,768	125,352	96,969	80,594	102,607	67,537	„ Butter.
3,068,595	3,861,209	4,953,979	5,928,699	5,036,515	4,858,422	3,775,127	*Lbs.* Candles, Stearine.
2,125	2,161	1,964	2,663	3,053	3,926	4,805	*No.* Carriages.
1,116,313	1,293,201	1,584,353	1,564,896	1,612,649	2,072,285	2,396,987	*Cwts.* Cement.
23,488	34,428	28,700	31,724	32,320	41,031	36,518	„ Cheese.
6,529,483	7,006,949	7,321,832	7,855,115	8,301,852	8,275,212	8,800,420	*Tons* Coals, Cinders, and Culm.
103,876	122,052	117,835	105,847	126,018	164,847	163,246	*Cwts.* Cordage and Twine.
47,853	178,217	32,188	1,512,554	48,195	167,245	55,397	„ Corn: Wheat.
9,051	20,513	15,920	104,314	14,151	14,405	16,185	„ —— Wheat Flour.
00,016,902	192,206,643	197,343,655	177,848,353	93,225,890	74,398,264	75,738,845	*Lbs.* Cotton Yarn.
27,184,498	1,699,105,334	1,805,092,537	1,734,585,085	1,033,324,260	1,110,644,554	1,101,087,051	Cotton Manufactures: *Yds.* Piece Goods, White or Plain.
06,954,587	863,440,142	971,125,890	828,873,922	648,070,340	600,317,518	467,840,548	„ ——, Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
24,139,085	2,562,545,476	2,776,218,427	2,563,459,007	1,681,394,600	1,710,962,072	1,748,927,599	„ Total of PieceGoods.
498,133	907,705	1,055,984	698,300	887,886	711,662	611,628	*Doz. Prs.* Stockings.
4,517,730	5,436,150	6,297,554	5,100,900	4,637,273	4,431,358	4,509,589	*Lbs.* Thread for Sewing.
336,560	266,615	341,508	364,118	510,956	438,745	396,963	*Brls.* Fish: Herrings.
56,644	59,102	79,544	79,204	89,177	95,899	108,159	*Cwts.* Glass: Flint.
26,008	27,697	33,408	35,732	49,522	63,243	60,473	„ —— Window.
542,457	621,112	629,511	546,216	540,558	614,561	571,912	„ —— Common Bottles.
121,215	138,741	168,781	189,502	224,397	239,973	254,477	*Dozs.* Hats of all Sorts.
2,072	4,410	3,199	2,954	4,288	5,204	4,657	*No.* Horses.
37,484	42,351	45,951	40,216	43,079	46,886	37,647	*Cwts.* Leather, Tanned, Unwrought.
6,364,858	6,671,247	6,470,701	6,672,305	*Prs.* 5,375,747	4,449,291	4,844,659	——, Wrought, Boots and Shoes.
				Lbs. 826,004	626,485	1,060,279	——, other Sorts.
32,047,492	27,290,387	31,210,612	27,981,042	32,559,244	38,452,030	40,510,967	*Lbs.* Linen Yarn.
13,302,877	132,555,906	136,936,104	110,576,802	145,819,316	168,278,639	190,229,070	Linen Manufactures: *Yds.* White or Plain, and Damask.
5,008,075	2,833,681	3,203,382	2,165,772	6,013,164	7,016,534	12,790,652	„ Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
3,629,339	2,730,911	3,857,287	3,579,895	5,062,333	6,312,127	6,839,992	„ Sailcloth.
21,940,291	138,120,498	143,996,773	116,322,469	156,894,813	181,637,300	209,859,714	„ Total of PieceGoods.
3,176,134	2,885,789	3,229,815	2,390,461	3,909,062	4,256,630	4,030,365	*Lbs.* Thread for Sewing.

Quantities of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

Principal Articles —*Continued.*	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Metals:								
Iron, Pig and Puddled - *Tons*	141,973	201,264	240,491	333,585	293,432	291,776	357,326	422,086
—, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod	469,434	538,411	567,692	653,902	616,718	540,992	297,649	301,871
—, Railroad, of all sorts - „							461,870	457,660
—, Wire - - „	4,035	4,576	5,271	9,912	7,937	5,923	9,190	11,333
—, Cast - - „	21,093	24,128	61,865	60,979	69,338	70,138	72,394	72,837
—, Hoops, Sheets and Boiler Plates - „	120,607	120,728	128,404	166,472	176,203	147,114	98,753	106,995
—, Wrought, of all sorts -							93,891	100,761
—, Old, for re-manufacture „	15,689	18,571	16,348	16,134	12,242	20,099	25,969	36,471
—, Steel, unwrought - „	10,593	11,801	15,813	20,288	20,793	16,693	21,858	22,37
Total of Iron & Steel „	783,424	919,479	1,035,884	1,261,272	1,196,663	1,092,735	1,438,900	1,532,38
„ Copper, Unwrought: Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs - *Cwts.*	154,678	112,245	118,266	95,623	60,817	102,385	121,935	142,92
—, Wrought or partly Wrought: Bars, Rods, Sheets, Nails, &c. - „	184,495	137,692	116,072	118,833	102,220	114,844	159,846	147,99
Mixed or Yellow Metal - „	78,513	83,321	85,815	77,256	88,465	93,804	127,725	126,51
Of other Sorts „	8,468	17,853	18,568	20,935	22,063	22,133	28,617	65,41
„ Brass, of all Sorts „	26,413	20,379	17,177	17,248	18,888	16,822	19,198	21,9
„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot *Tons*	21,916	19,488	19,996	16,242	19,605	22,247	23,134	22,0
„ —— Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge - „	4,884	3,919	3,585	3,358	3,395	5,585	5,788	6,61
„ Tin, Unwrought - *Cwts.*	31,840	20,284	18,931	25,540	28,114	26,945	37,526	43,7
„ —— Plates - „	(Quantities not specified in the Entries previously to 1862.) - - - - - - - -							
„ Zinc, Wr. and Unwr. „	23,038	25,900	26,092	63,638	60,600	50,338	63,105	62,1
Oil, Seed - - *Galls.*	3,300,045	3,382,128	3,906,107	4,401,664	3,870,050	4,594,748	7,087,429	4,080,5
Paper (other than Hangings) *Cwts.*	(Not separately entered previously to 1858.) - - - - - - - -							
Salt - - - *Tons*	395,492	455,835	495,584	521,274	488,584	625,676	745,788	643,1
Silk, Thrown - - *Lbs.*	69,993	72,760	229,958	272,293	205,186	237,654	841,553	641,2
—— Twist and Yarn „	474,349	389,753	476,215	377,907	483,153	507,376	602,859	577,1
Silk Manufactures: Broad Piece Goods, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Ribbons - - *Lbs.*	1,185,723	1,181,455	1,131,477	1,376,890	1,000,379	835,314	1,163,559	1,195,6
Soap - - - *Cwts.*	124,366	132,959	152,786	185,941	202,317	204,914	207,925	180,2
Spirits, British - *Galls.*	308,914	229,650	323,719	827,912	680,564	3,840,691	4,846,793	4,829,3
Sugar, Refined - *Cwts.*	209,148	258,726	213,563	179,254	125,139	43,881	313,953	119,8
Wool, Sheep and Lambs - - *Lbs.*	12,002,773	8,573,103	13,919,277	6,734,129	12,901,294	16,191,767	14,378,774	15,144,3
Woollen and Worsted Yarn - „	13,794,225	14,670,880	14,220,192	13,964,944	15,733,200	20,408,304	27,340,208	24,654,1
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures: Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed - *Yds.*	27,355,188	25,051,740	26,406,828	27,105,624	30,516,318	21,930,384	27,352,332	30,036,6
Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes „	9,295,122	9,068,549	9,046,677	13,788,258	12,767,186	7,699,819	11,641,426	13,011,6
Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed - „	112,000,812	115,296,580	127,798,552	123,632,208	105,989,380	100,061,472	112,916,692	129,632,7
Carpets and Druggets - „	1,868,675	1,814,284	2,280,373	4,035,268	4,052,588	3,351,098	4,550,666	4,482,1

ered by Quantity), EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Cont.*)
							Metals:
363,143	316,376	342,566	388,004	444,708	466,423	465,951	*Tons* Iron, Pig and Puddled.
254,061	300,786	311,459	258,074	308,061	330,653	277,672	,, —, Bar, Angle, Bolt and Rod.
433,250	528,927	453,445	377,565	400,765	446,440	432,331	—, Railroad, of all Sorts.
10,220	12,391	13,957	11,811	14,748	20,305	18,296	,, —, Wire.
78,192	81,302	74,971	75,055	66,553	83,551	66,895	,, —, Cast.
86,708	104,058	108,503	83,885	116,694	142,606	123,132	—Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates.
88,169	90,082	101,323	97,170	98,357	106,412	107,222	—, Wrought, of all Sorts.
18,937	6,525	3,648	9,320	25,786	15,872	6,599	—, Old, for re-manufacture ,,
16,378	24,744	32,173	21,810	25,779	28,687	26,532	,, —, Steel, Unwrought.
,349,058	1,465,191	1,442,045	1,322,694	1,501,451	1,640,949	1,494,630	,, Total of Iron and Steel.
134,385	126,984	139,611	87,351	101,770	255,837	120,042	Copper, Unwrought: *Cwts.* Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs.
							—, Wrought or partly Wrought:
184,420	153,342	211,593	166,146	223,300	359,862	406,185	,, Bars, Rods, Sheets Nails, &c.
118,896	133,568	133,019	134,906	194,431	233,608	185,746	,, Mixed or Yellow Metal.
58,056	40,561	38,113	47,171	38,873	12,346	27,651	,, Of other Sorts.
26,629	25,654	36,662	30,435	38,210	47,906	42,228	,, Brass, of all Sorts.
19,555	20,571	23,797	19,295	36,140	36,052	34,792	*Tons* Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot.
5,819	6,943	5,935	5,851	7,474	6,473	6,504	,, — Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge.
46,542	56,079	54,811	56,673	82,085	88,309	90,050	*Cwts.* Tin, Unwrought.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,001,437	1,115,927	1,003,569	,, — Plates.
79,704	97,495	105,429	87,746	101,450	106,141	103,691	,, Zinc, Wr. and Unwr.
6,515,333	7,588,177	9,287,926	8,229,401	6,500,771	5,841,527	8,396,696	*Galls.* Oil, Seed.
106,557	126,454	112,514	91,958	129,440	160,618	167,805	*Cwts.* Paper (other than Hangings).
592,719	565,644	696,725	703,132	674,025	624,785	596,036	*Tons* Salt.
551,281	524,914	435,818	538,954	647,109	461,770	468,591	*Lbs.* Silk, Thrown.
440,349	360,054	461,584	452,723	620,401	462,308	522,953	,, — Twist and Yarn.
							Silk Manufactures:
				Yds. 2,603,072	2,827,701	2,796,124	Broad Piece Goods.
963,931	1,183,940	1,307,293	1,060,466	*Dozs.* 173,430	223,975	215,376	Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
				Lbs. 114,449	94,660	101,033	Ribbons.
163,007	173,740	195,183	187,317	174,887	197,278	182,399	*Cwts.* Soap.
1,325,311	1,941,051	2,058,269	4,085,617	3,751,742	4,076,357	4,199,304	*Galls.* Spirits, British.
127,260	119,996	84,722	141,659	213,507	278,757	119,534	*Cwts.* Sugar, Refined.
13,455,984	9,054,151	11,252,924	15,715,288	10,200,544	8,230,214	7,850,516	*Lbs.* Wool, Sheep and Lambs.
24,069,808	22,849,344	27,533,968	27,512,352	27,821,378	32,542,609	31,926,855	,, Woollen and Worsted Yarn.
							Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:
23,759,778	24,118,080	23,968,182	24,371,340	35,400,976	27,762,256	29,786,888	*Yds.* Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed.
10,478,787	14,526,320	12,641,689	13,403,882	17,874,264	17,311,400	18,142,717	,, Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes.
27,397,116	150,433,360	148,685,124	122,555,608	118,812,137	165,835,142	187,566,716	,, Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed.
4,506,064	4,609,919	5,076,542	4,067,351	5,378,562	6,257,992	5,988,633	,, Carpets and Druggets.

No. 20.—Declared Real Value of Principal Articles of Britis

Principal Articles.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements	47,368	58,655	59,241	77,379	116,338	112,301	154,993	190,86
Alkali—Soda	375,351	360,521	396,196	474,162	463,546	395,959	608,499	760,94
Apparel and Slops	909,498	997,628	1,246,677	2,766,696	2,266,274	1,286,374	1,816,310	2,159,20
Arms and Ammunition:								
Fire Arms (small)	236,331	219,206	184,700	272,853	211,374	163,284	288,677	447,85
Gunpowder	207,819	198,177	169,054	232,452	249,414	251,763	315,176	354,14
Of all other Kinds	53,974	50,471	45,093	45,169	87,018	88,672	106,544	118,94
Bacon and Hams	38,287	41,883	49,512	138,491	96,534	149,370	214,199	249,81
Bags, empty	154,568	147,831	150,294	187,336	265,084	233,101	347,497	408,80
Beef and Pork	29,211	44,298	37,929	61,875	132,215	210,237	122,527	108,08
Beer and Ale	558,794	577,142	754,627	1,291,357	1,314,810	1,398,885	1,455,043	1,592,26
Books, Printed	229,399	268,032	289,433	452,062	440,523	370,922	425,355	422,32
Butter	210,926	235,803	335,800	401,242	424,192	570,506	693,777	562,12
Candles, Stearine	43,173	48,800	44,504	87,946	131,785	206,242	305,137	280,46
Carriages	60,975	63,244	70,865	159,790	177,956	126,290	143,268	174,0
Cement	26,468	36,452	49,862	64,217	63,211	99,530	134,579	150,6
Cheese	30,629	32,963	57,519	119,414	64,588	88,142	160,232	113,9
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	1,284,224	1,302,473	1,372,114	1,604,591	2,127,156	2,446,341	2,826,582	3,210,6
Cordage and Twine	211,979	240,727	200 699	283,464	365,435	328,243	369,201	366,5
Corn, Wheat	1,766	19,841	57,993	97,154	122,405	418,029	427,287	337,0
—— Wheat Flour	5,521	15,359	13,834	59,356	39,452	96,070	79,279	68,0
—— Of other Kinds	35,044	45,109	83,618	235,155	383,046	493,534	343,622	320,5
Cotton Yarn	6,383,704	6,634,026	6,654,655	6,895,653	6,691,330	7,200,395	8,028,575	8,700,5
Cotton Manufactures:								
Piece Goods, White or Plain	9,935,831	11,789,581	11,596,380	12,072,039	13,129,155	14,527,055	14,736,849	14,513,3
—— —— Printed, Checked, or Dyed	10,594,604	10,259,621	10,052,078	11,829,901	10,352,351	11,596,422	13,784,710	14,273,3
—— —— Of other Kinds	1,343,362	1,405,608	1,574,974	1,915,309	1,573,021	1,455,269	1,682,607	1,586,1
Total of Cotton Manufactures	21,873,697	23,454,810	23,223,432	25,817,249	25,054,527	27,578,746	30,204,166	30,372,8
Drugs and Chemical Products, Unenumerated	363,142	352,471	380,308	538,616	495,775	492,593	500,203	493,2
Earthenware and Porcelain	999,448	1,121,104	1,151,897	1,338,370	1,306,146	1,000,738	1,334,118	1,492,1
Fish, Herrings	249,099	228,885	278,949	333,441	297,999	420,763	380,393	533,8
—— Of other Sorts	88,608	115,514	71,447	122,577	88,612	93,316	139,402	118,4
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	102,284	106,552	132,494	349,995	302,080	178,299	208,103	289,1
Glass, Flint	106,500	110,666	122,715	162,849	180,896	141,890	194,599	207,3
—— Window	20,077	22,223	32,849	58,503	57,761	33,659	35,311	44,0
—— Common Bottles	162,843	174,318	201,397	248,458	274,832	279,471	291,632	319,3
—— Plate	18,335	20,743	21,866	48,730	59,324	52,312	60,430	87,7
Haberdashery and Millinery	1,470,302	1,727,690	2,074,180	4,156,494	3,677,822	2,682,537	3,638,358	3,893,0
Hardwares and Cutlery	2,641,432	2,827,011	2,691,697	3,665,051	3,868,498	2,959,610	3,747,598	4,016,3
Hats of all Sorts	154,818	155,927	140,515	262,332	252,102	146,106	212,687	292,8
Horses	88,004	63,733	98,867	85,967	117,719	178,622	100,349	117,5
Leather, Unwrought	181,737	152,124	186,179	195,525	250,370	256,914	292,928	324,1
—— Wrought, Boots and Shoes	303,168	308,507	480,125	1,082,966	924,389	658,303	1,200,286	1,666,8
—— —— of other Sorts								
—— Saddlery and Harness	123,960	137,528	178,455	300,104	329,614	226,659	263,242	297,7
Linen Yarn	881,312	951,426	1,140,565	1,154,977	944,502	932,981	1,365,980	1,647,1
Linen Manufactures:								
White or Plain, Damask, &c.	3,250,136	3,509,150	3,612,310	4,048,179	3,446,029	3,531,362	4,070,958	3,751
Printed, Checked, or Dyed	121,801	150,013	119,646	120,899	128,509	96,654	177,528	190
Sailcloth	217,502	163,772	140,535	176,522	193,569	174,100	216,758	284
Of other Sorts	358,243	284,461	359,295	412,832	340,350	315,897	422,536	340
Total of Linen Manufactures	3,947,682	4,107,396	4,231,786	4,758,432	4,108,457	4,118,013	4,887,780	4,516
Machinery:								
Steam Engines	423,977	403,637	338,222	458,376	566,768	883,870	819,067	1,069
Of other Sorts	618,189	764,974	913,138	1,527,160	1,364,092	1,359,796	1,897,886	2,814

Irish Produce Exported from the United Kingdom.

58.	1859.	186).	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Principal Articles.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
0,261	192,661	254,481	247,667	195,039	186,360	179,947	Agricultural Implements.
3,727	1,023,222	965,348	605,278	885,245	866,715	917,262	Alkali—Soda.
3,358	2,183,331	2,156,478	2,168,186	2,558,492	2,808,968	2,583,653	Apparel and Slops.
							Arms and Ammunition:
5,543	168,297	358,847	515,361	1,573,706	856,009	344,476	Fire Arms (small).
2,324	338,119	353,101	362,245	487,179	461,776	462,208	Gunpowder.
6,674	117,436	136,448	198,735	215,682	258,397	221,103	Of all other Kinds.
9,268	256,267	288,025	171,404	213,075	253,055	250,681	Bacon and Hams.
2,459	330,029	293,593	307,583	388,724	555,282	749,454	Bags, empty.
7,420	146,407	92,768	40,631	45,977	54,656	58,213	Beef and Pork.
1,755	2,116,373	1,868,144	1,411,205	1,595,654	1,746,238	1,823,162	Beer and Ale.
0,584	478,193	494,845	445,358	415,203	456,829	465,752	Books, Printed.
1,053	713,093	637,925	466,679	374,174	471,849	327,536	Butter.
7,618	188,835	238,622	294,454	233,735	200,060	142,399	Candles, Stearine.
1,368	229,742	227,377	303,372	299,038	369,229	500,890	Carriages.
8,371	176,821	214,674	207,205	202,050	260,798	296,701	Cement.
0,718	137,478	120,068	130,577	126,766	157,529	147,676	Cheese.
5,434	3,270,013	3,316,281	3,604,790	3,750,867	3,713,798	4,161,338	Coals, Cinders, and Culm.
3,776	292,787	291,773	256,080	312,988	429,083	432,768	Cordage and Twine.
6,784	92,069	18,994	996,948	31,268	93,739	29,530	Corn, Wheat.
6,872	16,228	13,386	94,695	13,329	11,941	13,013	—— Wheat Flour.
1,328	306,202	179,005	225,025	232,614	292,833	244,673	—— Of other Kinds.
9,479	9,458,112	9,870,875	9,292,761	6,202,240	8,063,128	9,096,209	Cotton Yarn.
							Cotton Manufactures:
7,302	21,807,583	23,309,437	21,913,113	16,216,399	23,341,213	26,823,536	Piece Goods, White or Plain.
4,812	15,230,955	17,036,905	14,211,572	12,346,067	14,292,322	17,062,651	{ —————— Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
9,729	1,705,575	1,795,163	1,455,043	1,986,265	1,890,525	1,873,893	—————— Of other Kinds.
1,843	38,744,113	42,141,505	37,579,728	30,548,731	39,524,060	45,760,080	Total of Cotton Manufactures.
5,606	535,051	593,212	556,824	850,249	877,857	904,193	{ Drugs and Chemical Products, Unenumerated.
3,579	1,313,831	1,450,644	1,070,530	1,220,247	1,341,069	1,422,130	Earthenware and Porcelain.
2,939	363,198	474,805	513,468	691,530	501,032	501,954	Fish, Herrings.
3,798	95,814	101,927	134,179	189,949	268,722	249,285	—— Of other Sorts.
8,022	242,009	221,619	263,898	274,904	301,954	258,927	{ Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares.
6,231	178,220	222,380	218,512	259,142	298,658	331,285	Glass, Flint.
9,767	39,795	44,063	47,557	56,530	77,734	74,653	—— Window.
1,447	327,359	324,189	277,460	272,406	312,686	287,163	—— Common Bottles.
1,760	61,181	62,566	46,347	56,257	70,255	64,426	—— Plate.
2,832	4,290,032	4,004,431	3,434,194	3,573,622	4,359,659	4,786,899	Haberdashery and Millinery.
7,607	3,809,255	3,770,609	3,425,610	3,310,342	3,833,149	4,159,107	Hardwares and Cutlery.
9,366	259,853	317,304	344,441	406,062	444,126	461,790	Hats of all Sorts.
0,873	223,085	205,033	237,813	267,956	269,825	230,821	Horses.
3,078	351,413	403,286	361,455	405,658	440,797	377,534	Leather, Unwrought.
7,795	1,362,148	1,406,984	1,526,847	{ 1,637,350	1,405,819	1,482,631	——— Wrought, Boots and Shoes.
				{ 175,618	145,089	198,975	——— ——— of other Sorts.
2,048	295,463	318,094	307,756	343,613	341,668	345,419	——— Saddlery and Harness.
6,340	1,674,602	1,801,272	1,622,216	1,852,451	2,530,404	3,010,109	Linen Yarn.
							Linen Manufactures:
7,331	4,067,278	4,161,057	3,324,181	4,192,359	5,329,966	6,700,348	White or Plain, Damask, &c.
9,477	101,881	98,563	70,702	200,665	261,981	503,861	Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
6,882	130,867	175,238	176,248	258,078	328,912	387,326	Sailcloth.
0,666	304,561	369,945	281,210	482,834	588,114	567,010	Of other Sorts.
4,356	4,604,587	4,804,803	3,852,341	5,133,936	6,508,973	8,158,545	Total of Linen Manufactures.
							Machinery:
7,278	973,340	1,238,333	1,258,164	1,624,876	1,595,036	1,626,342	Steam Engines.
2,074	2,757,961	2,599,488	2,955,506	2,467,797	2,772,976	3,227,848	Of other Sorts.

Declared Real Value of Principal Articles of British an

Principal Articles (*Cont.*)	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Metals:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Iron, Pig and Puddled	348,074	452,119	557,586	1,056,310	1,244,853	1,072,428	1,385,118	1,609,115
—— Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod —— Railroad, of all Sorts	2,801,043	3,116,345	3,406,360	5,647,773	5,731,671	4,628,399	2,799,679 4,095,309	2,773,166 4,000,515
—— Wire	86,573	85,090	94,216	201,842	168,490	125,791	195,034	242,087
—— Cast	215,332	244,216	489,304	576,814	727,428	659,180	712,177	753,334
—— Hoops, Sheet and Boiler Plates	1,454,410	1,454,770	1,558,636	2,607,809	3,060,072	2,298,974	1,121,189	1,208,919
—— Wrought, of all Sorts							1,785,690	2,070,361
—— Old, for re-manufacture	50,876	61,843	51,314	72,741	60,309	96,700	136,090	197,261
—— Steel, Unwrought	393,748	415,987	526,860	682,133	681,852	584,170	735,823	748,579
Total of Iron and Steel	5,350,056	5,830,370	6,684,276	10,845,422	11,674,675	9,465,642	12,966,109	13,603,337
„ Copper, Unwrought:								
Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs	662,679	488,434	547,429	523,487	347,167	585,702	673,224	852,055
„ „ Wrought or partly Wrought:								
„ „ Bars, Rods, Sheets, Nails, &c.	829,372	630,140	587,970	699,130	647,886	736,528	987,512	960,543
„ „ Mixed, or Yellow Metal	310,004	321,991	368,513	400,941	501,452	529,746	677,136	712,643
„ „ Of other Sorts	49,440	95,366	108,043	125,867	154,370	152,146	189,181	454,855
„ Brass, of all Sorts	126,701	103,225	92,128	104,906	118,075	106,784	121,206	143,953
„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot	387,394	344,315	353,180	372,940	466,967	513,315	582,269	549,523
„ —— Ore, Red and White Lead and Litharge	104,883	86,186	77,526	81,086	90,552	135,184	151,935	175,225
„ Tin, Unwrought	125,691	84,712	84,534	140,859	163,144	152,737	238,936	290,72
„ —— Plates	927,202	1,020,236	1,057,926	1,181,069	1,037,958	1,110,843	1,407,906	1,500,11
„ Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought	25,338	25,483	33,365	97,328	89,673	69,986	93,395	98,39
Oil, Seed	414,621	434,901	434,959	516,328	554,557	712,399	1,079,748	664,41
Painters' Colours	248,494	257,076	249,130	324,845	366,331	314,473	435,813	443,47
Paper (other than Hangings)	(Not separately entered previously to 1858.)							
Pickles and Sauces	137,735	148,338	146,380	332,462	396,375	325,731	394,164	353,75
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	296,078	331,134	425,705	727,386	621,084	480,543	481,317	545,47
Provisions, not otherwise described	42,913	35,754	56,528	140,000	128,180	332,052	283,675	161,41
Salt	224,501	235,849	223,976	272,173	293,473	347,685	401,182	336,77
Silk, Thrown	53,273	57,803	194,524	239,296	185,220	209,936	907,480	769,8
—— Twist and Yarn	161,383	138,577	201,037	211,216	280,596	231,815	295,919	316,7
Silk Manufactures:								
Broad Piece Goods								
Handkerchiefs and Shawls	819,591	879,426	835,712	1,210,742	845,629	677,241	1,027,943	1,107,7
Ribbons								
Of other kinds	221,394	250,072	320,593	383,107	380,935	405,351	730,714	695,4
Soap	201,108	211,558	241,921	290,284	266,091	268,857	276,242	239,9
Spirits, British	58,960	47,768	66,548	208,441	167,651	848,749	998,445	752,0
Stationery, other than Paper	(Not separately entered previously to 1858.)							
Sugar, Refined	344,499	368,085	300,134	301,627	218,351	99,916	806,445	355,6
Telegraphic Wire	(Not distinguished previously to 1853.)			72,584	81,566	163,737	80,076	302,2
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	623,915	461,282	778,929	423,860	755,092	986,523	950,198	1,089,4
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	1,451,642	1,484,544	1,430,140	1,456,786	1,557,612	2,026,095	2,889,642	2,941,8
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:								
Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed	2,692,492	2,572,181	2,683,395	2,923,515	3,089,334	2,371,824	2,762,622	3,080,7
Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes	604,653	586,376	571,465	882,132	739,301	539,002	751,132	911,2
Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed	4,794,610	4,720,775	4,933,090	5,418,737	4,441,165	3,961,824	4,737,799	5,551,
Carpets and Druggets	248,019	266,706	309,417	497,753	490,179	426,130	610,848	613,
Of all other Sorts	248,916	231,145	233,567	450,045	360,780	420,094	638,027	596,
Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures	8,588,690	8,377,183	8,730,934	10,172,182	9,120,759	7,718,374	9,500,428	10,703,
Other Articles	2,626,705	2,752,134	3,029,512	4,403,441	4,917,334	4,576,107	5,049,841	5,230,
Total	71,367,885	74,448,722	78,076,854	98,933,781	97,184,726	95,688,085	115,826,948	122,066,

PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

8.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Cont.*)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
170	901,929	974,065	1,044,304	1,203,641	1,287,968	1,411,513	Metals: Iron, Pig and Puddled.
163	2,373,910	2,385,871	1,882,275	2,250,964	2,568,034	2,559,009	—— Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod.
224	4,124,208	3,408,759	2,906,359	2,817,877	3,278,304	3,260,781	—— Railroad, of all Sorts.
073	228,019	250,087	205,979	314,895	409,439	396,757	—— Wire.
979	795,819	832,638	702,824	574,142	740,310	656,085	—— Cast.
939	1,068,629	1,116,568	848,336	1,318,917	1,720,881	1,780,355	—— Hoops, Sheet and Boiler Plates.
959	1,984,988	2,184,035	1,973,612	1,937,317	2,152,754	2,237,038	—— Wrought, of all Sorts.
889	31,103	16,746	36,001	98,464	57,729	31,253	—— Old, for re-manufacture.
676	805,832	986,228	726,956	848,933	935,517	881,503	—— Steel, Unwrought.
072	12,314,437	12,154,997	10,326,646	11,365,150	13,150,936	13,214,294	Total of Iron and Steel.
622	691,627	749,879	433,410	497,915	1,188,713	588,355	„ Copper, Unwrought: Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs.
346	865,102	1,178,168	854,207	1,140,278	1,773,628	2,119,434	„ Wrought or partly Wrought: „ „ Bars, Rods, Sheets, Nails, &c.
147	639,340	625,983	585,140	812,158	953,457	801,158	„ „ Mixed or Yellow Metal.
425	256,206	233,686	275,098	234,391	75,797	169,280	„ Of other Sorts.
511	149,030	211,692	171,050	204,784	241,895	232,864	„ Brass, of all Sorts.
952	480,845	543,299	423,421	766,488	773,864	761,673	„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot.
263	187,237	157,987	146,701	172,633	158,213	165,623	„ —— Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge.
698	353,109	361,592	343,856	477,243	513,877	483,098	„ Tin, Unwrought.
151	1,522,618	1,500,812	907,947	1,212,665	1,309,673	1,264,100	„ —— Plates.
869	122,900	120,078	95,786	102,847	106,808	111,976	„ Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought.
978	928,842	1,131,357	1,066,856	995,919	999,077	1,255,961	Oil, Seed.
559	460,746	475,143	469,917	459,088	450,223	496,395	Painters' Colours.
094	513,961	450,589	361,014	441,103	548,257	550,092	Paper (other than Hangings).
910	341,438	240,392	245,305	304,593	389,534	372,376	Pickles and Sauces.
006	495,014	564,160	449,848	504,032	461,589	426,498	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches.
637	251,624	247,483	230,401	241,839	317,731	377,639	Provisions, not otherwise described.
222	253,922	358,162	370,255	318,848	286,597	281,443	Salt.
002	583,979	529,513	634,204	747,668	541,278	558,419	Silk, Thrown.
399	207,581	296,594	284,138	348,785	269,767	296,971	—— Twist and Yarn.
							Silk Manufactures:
				409,160	485,930	538,650	Broad Piece Goods.
005	1,016,324	1,048,549	952,075	234,974	297,375	313,703	Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
				151,232	118,726	120,153	Ribbons.
894	545,828	538,754	443,507	465,708	519,230	487,508	Of other Kinds.
503	225,592	249,538	231,432	227,824	255,057	231,314	Soap.
429	307,658	286,818	484,704	505,413	454,328	503,357	Spirits, British.
644	322,718	308,802	287,570	284,885	342,574	354,564	Stationery, other than Paper.
472	342,088	235,798	348,763	531,609	504,958	201,377	Sugar, Refined.
703	742,306	251,712	214,441	320,897	317,214	218,325	Telegraphic Wire.
341	640,989	877,082	1,143,358	756,310	688,300	695,302	Wool, Sheep and Lambs'.
923	3,084,061	3,843,450	3,552,976	3,852,998	5,087,293	5,422,162	Woollen and Worsted Yarn.
							Woollen and Worsted Manufactures
394	2,965,756	2,996,091	2,998,465	4,425,122	3,964,910	4,546,054	Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed.
206	952,026	848,186	1,031,455	1,388,592	1,413,399	1,504,552	Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes.
722	6,910,214	7,012,793	6,121,616	5,881,789	8,336,957	10,801,854	Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed.
773	593,110	667,370	508,652	671,215	810,783	872,598	Carpets and Druggets.
849	692,602	632,558	458,504	781,713	963,515	841,020	Of all other Sorts.
944	12,053,708	12,156,998	11,118,692	13,148,431	15,489,564	18,566,078	Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.
222	4,775,769	5,064,555	5,269,011	5,778,925	6,741,059	6,917,400	Other Articles.
756	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,814	123,992,264	146,602,342	160,436,302	TOTAL.

No. 21.—Total Computed Real Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom.

1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124	34,529,684	42,175,870	50,300,067	52,220,2

No. 22.—Computed Real Value of the Total Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures, to each Foreign Country and British Possession.

Countries.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	186
Foreign.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia, Northern Ports	9,689	—	1,712,394	1,793,290	2,100,366	2,235,903	2,083,620	2,660,284	1,480,993	2,414,
——— Southern Ports	10,049	—	63,223	82,950	60,228	68,567	94,180	64,098	181,707	177,
Sweden and Norway	356,036	382,066	443,875	279,233	320,453	381,799	526,669	663,060	468,130	682,
Denmark	230,010	260,624	352,173	120,420	188,619	209,476	184,750	229,087	187,831	213,
——— Danish West Indies	37,428	40,782	64,937	44,276	26,300	25,305	19,681	12,551	39,354	21,
Prussia	1,717,285	2,016,650	624,908	896,424	718,402	744,732	995,043	1,563,874	1,953,584	2,301
Hanover	132,769	174,741	741,246	883,660	726,498	463,004	785,202	853,423	870,031	1,015
Hanse Towns	2,720,274	3,344,416	3,260,543	3,003,379	2,545,900	3,063,660	3,415,623	3,748,378	4,375,216	6,327
Holland	2,320,877	2,611,767	2,434,278	2,499,208	2,620,385	2,783,718	3,638,100	4,554,412	4,594,861	6,339
——— Java	5,068	3,937	11,993	9,855	4,017	15,336	12,100	4,493	4,118	4
Belgium	1,948,740	2,239,514	2,323,042	2,192,132	2,513,682	2,224,276	2,354,526	2,988,507	2,721,530	2,952
France	3,216,175	4,409,223	4,038,427	5,113,465	4,379,070	4,807,602	7,451,392	8,531,683	12,556,302	14,621
——— Algeria	- -	20	- -	- -	73	3	- -	- -	873	
——— Possessions in Senegambia	1,016	110	39	313	2,492	151	15	379	3,720	1
Portugal	148,997	184,580	433,470	321,540	237,672	364,967	342,305	368,655	354,860	432
——— Azores & Madeira	10,152	7,666	11,650	12,268	18,572	14,494	19,778	16,757	22,348	20
Spain and the Balearic Islands	165,642	135,192	377,820	532,760	295,343	180,104	151,844	466,933	916,137	972
——— Canary Islands	6,805	6,927	11,770	7,268	8,941	9,447	10,460	9,769	14,929	17
——— Fernando Po	14,878	15,711	4,314	1,900	1,492	1,436	4,408	6,678	3,228	3
——— Cuba & Porto Rico	4,727	22,933	25,190	51,522	39,248	77,064	79,684	96,806	111,418	9
——— Philippine Islands	20,930	2,445	4,696	4,198	7,924	5,200	5,085	7,424	10,486	15
Italy:										
Sardinia	170,495	255,705	347,978	223,456	186,560	434,138	432,794	534,216	597,300	903
Tuscany	131,884	214,864	209,002	95,992	152,749	141,824	163,822	202,117	151,228	160
Two Sicilies	109,258	175,221	197,925	160,448	218,134	181,728	158,621	268,753	302,170	33
Adriatic Ports of Ancona, the Romagna Papal Ports on the Mediterranean	6,766	1,397	11,463	8,087	11,123	5,524	8,196	6,394	13,065	1
Austrian Territories	228,562	223,120	462,804	347,308	298,282	237,469	494,429	527,758	513,984	50
Greece	14,243	16,098	18,494	18,739	40,089	43,522	30,711	37,803	65,974	4
Turkey	317,476	419,119	291,991	155,894	320,876	291,513	179,198	116,175	375,766	29
——— Wallachia and Moldavia	213	1,700	29,110	20,817	40,277	16,890	28,401	33,832	51,888	2
——— Syria & Palestine	16,260	29,533	15,646	8,184	13,919	15,980	13,135	8,509	14,937	2
Egypt	113,895	117,235	43,151	56,157	155,246	166,042	119,175	119,631	144,970	10
Morocco	17,480	26,591	31,279	41,288	36,268	18,469	43,086	40,320	57,013	6
United States & California	923,034	744,517	698,772	1,090,956	1,302,253	1,864,487	1,240,616	1,961,179	4,846,037	43

UTED REAL VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, to each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION—*Continued.*

UNTRIES (*Cont.*)	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
EIGN—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
co - - - -	32,948	28,975	41,778	44,332	38,775	49,459	76,345	69,205	59,047	70,210
al America -	9,550	11,144	7,118	10,393	6,217	5,658	13,809	4,086	5,870	5,838
and St. Domingo -	3,046	1,080	3,275	2,969	1,953	5,604	4,133	5,573	6,442	16,578
Granada - -	12,131	19,782	27,035	22,295	39,579	51,775	43,550	11,240	42,978	57,448
uela - -	6,134	8,024	9,610	7,090	3,966	9,132	3,701	7,223	5,166	9,679
l - - - -	119,982	128,550	179,979	220,972	177,070	155,186	124,532	138,710	124,561	118,380
uay (Monte Video)	9,030	7,590	13,291	17,066	7,116	20,378	21,269	20,449	13,878	14,069
ltine Confederation	32,565	26,383	43,892	55,413	27,385	29,066	38,488	19,698	15,079	17,163
- - -	43,589	56,688	64,492	48,175	38,976	35,570	35,129	18,082	24,802	42,226
- - -	22,236	30,278	26,154	28,555	17,995	38,462	46,815	26,145	11,780	27,722
dor - - -	1,640	762	592	438	1,112	1,213	2,122	2,743	—	196
a (exclusive of ng Kong) - -	16,184	12,472	33,335	16,691	31,424	48,828	43,534	47,224	48,067	123,496
ern Coast of Africa (exclusive of British French possessions arately shown) - -	174,073	219,327	223,842	251,058	174,468	210,064	194,139	235,564	258,362	188,651
e Countries - -	25,175	31,210	26,170	24,447	17,068	20,556	27,849	26,055	26,197	56,791
to Foreign Countries	15,635,396	18,697,169	19,998,166	20,827,281	20,183,557	21,774,781	25,762,044	31,635,940	38,647,332	46,208,995
ISH POSSESSIONS.										
nel Islands - -	137,979	133,044	180,656	169,667	151,426	130,116	192,647	155,937	145,351	145,096
ltar - - -	76,222	76,831	93,916	64,754	70,647	82,444	84,920	153,536	147,785	203,551
and Gozo - -	59,033	76,490	75,176	53,410	90,672	83,355	94,983	64,781	85,170	103,571
n Islands - -	17,875	19,360	49,701	24,947	52,036	62,491	31,409	29,412	54,790	52,913
American Colonies	300,427	203,839	258,130	330,325	288,491	349,706	259,466	466,399	790,343	713,450
India Islands and iana - -	193,469	171,211	222,047	251,754	225,061	261,626	221,455	213,116	330,599	419,281
e - - -	6,270	4,955	7,114	9,225	7,872	6,816	11,122	5,810	10,231	14,084
alia - - -	1,474,634	942,659	1,759,814	1,542,601	1,149,664	1,265,837	891,956	838,033	902,819	1,145,670
; Kong - -	10,216	13,580	37,276	38,501	58,581	79,835	89,987	44,565	51,927	85,362
sh East Indies -	493,154	404,321	478,328	525,246	613,014	937,933	719,306	641,649	728,768	815,168
apore - -	24,281	18,335	18,768	25,446	28,853	35,629	47,578	29,074	28,483	29,652
n - - -	31,223	20,321	22,660	32,397	29,273	30,438	40,363	21,694	33,217	64,256
ritius - -	17,936	14,772	16,977	18,646	50,898	14,948	26,484	38,023	22,252	37,516
of Good Hope and tal - - -	63,309	45,437	73,127	88,586	109,484	110,455	97,208	116,911	113,315	103,060
ssions on the River mbia - -	19,942	28,421	18,625	22,935	21,361	16,541	14,220	25,029	38,193	32,833
a Leone - -	37,772	29,729	33,012	34,624	22,809	15,103	23,270	23,240	20,328	42,178
ssions on the Gold ast - - -	17,466	17,124	25,306	22,621	10,974	9,198	9,000	13,699	13,421	20,654
r Possessions -	11,497	7,420	12,181	16,228	10,350	14,194	12,712	12,836	11,546	62,777
in the Crimea -	3,260	78,197	12,425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
l to British Possessions - -	3,000,970	2,306,046	3,395,239	3,280,913	2,990,466	3,506,665	2,868,080	2,893,744	3,528,538	4,091,072
l of Foreign untries and British ssessions - -	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124	34,529,684	42,175,870	50,300,067

ote.—The Real Value of the Foreign and Colonial Produce exported to *each Country* in the year 1864 has not yet been computed at the Custom House.

No. 23.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign a

Articles.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Bark, Peruvian - - - *Cwts.*	4,903	3,831	10,092	13,631	14,146	16,591	9,79
Caoutchouc - - - - „	1,048	3,098	5,335	5,987	10,872	8,350	9,70
Cocoa - - - - *Lbs.*	1,443,363	1,543,456	1,925,966	2,736,827	1,573,077	1,470,725	4,935,2
Coffee, from British Possessions „	3,399,333	12,606,583	9,058,334	15,733,092	22,529,469	18,544,639	18,408,5
——— Foreign Countries „	8,770,419	10,106,276	3,879,218	10,923,800	10,059,648	10,221,889	9,194,3
Total of Coffee - - „	12,169,752	22,712,859	12,937,552	26,656,892	32,589,117	28,766,528	27,602,8
Corn, Wheat - - - *Cwts.*	19,760	161,061	67,262	395,824	368,017	141,184	390,7
——Wheatmeal or Flour - *Cwts.*	25,443	74,408	67,839	120,787	61,067	118,833	96,3
Cotton, Raw - - - „	914,908	999,825	998,967	1,326,515	1,101,126	1,110,430	1,309,4
Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods - - - - *Pieces*	147,895	194,217	170,957	151,945	220,014	173,968	106,8
——— Other Articles - - - *Value,£*	93,605	98,270	92,004	94,550	59,363	41,137	64,1
Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal - *Cwts.*	9,859	14,621	8,964	11,178	14,475	13,691	15,9
——— Indigo - „	54,108	62,047	67,184	59,588	50,551	64,167	52,8
——— Madder - „	3,841	2,282	67	- -	51	214	4
——— Madder Root „	470	700	2,739	3,116	1,126	116	4
Flax, Dressed and Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of Flax „	42,013	72,665	75,668	28,336	18,194	16,023	9,0
Fruit: Currants - - „	18,003	83,495	74,735	43,687	78,983	46,876	52,5
——— Raisins - - - „	13,325	41,081	32,316	56,798	116,515	127,477	48,5
Guano - - - - - *Tons*	22,575	30,419	36,247	40,937	50,254	47,502	64,2
Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool - - *Value, £*	136,640	160,484	214,314	213,269	164,014	209,840	222,0
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute) undressed - - - *Cwts.*	17,818	33,141	33,097	21,380	20,003	38,024	49,0
——— Jute, Undressed - „			7,083	7,477	4,115	9,389	7,8
Hides, Tanned and Untanned „	114,525	157,767	120,752	86,277	113,139	164,811	160,0
Metals: Copper, Unwrought and Part Wrought - *Tons*	834	1,286	1,047	1,640	1,753	951	1,3
——— Iron in Bars - - „	5,996	4,813	5,773	5,458	4,341	3,174	6,0
——— Spelter or Zinc - - „	3,423	4,259	5,948	9,461	5,322	2,637	2,
——— Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs - - „	190	245	433	1,073	669	280	
Oil, Palm - - - *Cwts.*	73,186	114,952	111,654	98,358	142,193	176,601	189,
——Cocoa Nut - - - „	51,546	53,662	74,751	108,966	108,539	149,277	94,
——Olive - - - *Tuns*	374	592	697	1,210	1,749	1,291	2,
Opium - - - - *Lbs.*	87,451	65,640	102,217	87,939	68,395	50,143	51,
Quicksilver - - - - „	1,014,492	876,631	783,401	1,107,131	900,270	1,606,321	1,334,
Rice, not in the Husk - *Cwts.*	248,135	396,842	450,979	625,700	804,490	754,226	1,090,
Saltpetre - - - „	40,443	38,722	45,711	63,299	39,874	68,219	98,
——— Cubic Nitre - „	33,561	32,612	13,639	27,600	13,839	45,749	11
Seeds, Flax and Linseed - *Qrs.*	14,780	12,247	34,781	49,521	79,782	131,370	43,
——— Rape - - - „	10,817	18,505	38,456	24,661	9,450	74,632	122,
Silk, Raw - - - *Lbs.*	557,310	548,887	703,320	433,872	1,096,303	2,185,555	1,438,
——Thrown - - - - „	75,190	154,852	242,102	252,769	524,817	402,264	282,
Silk Manufactures: Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussere Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties - - - *Pieces*	410,573	377,752	344,121	359,906	358,380	367,123	396,
Spices, Cinnamon - - *Lbs.*	610,495	559,103	490,664	544,084	766,521	782,354	704,
——Pepper - - - „	3,727,183	2,709,755	1,512,366	4,079,904	3,996,990	3,828,820	4,923,
Spirits: Rum - *Proof Gallons*	1,187,085	1,310,737	2,199,997	2,022,786	3,103,333	3,209,004	3,916,
——— Brandy „	877,606	938,280	1,225,074	2,378,770	1,113,586	910,423	1,533,
——— Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - „	722,565	542,565	187,197	434,786	447,546	344,758	482,
Sugar, Unrefined - - *Cwts.*	370,415	308,605	415,340	252,074	369,031	227,040	740,
——— Foreign, Refined, and Candy - - - „	90,552	53,237	37,650	51,764	87,073	43,110	60,
——— Molasses - - „	5,252	13,219	9,584	27,256	60,700	41,525	89,
Tea - - - - *Lbs.*	5,015,629	4,524,599	6,134,743	4,836,009	8,655,955	13,626,507	5,718,
Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, Sea-horse or Sea-morse - *Cwts.*	2,743	2,494	3,673	2,823	2,510	2,580	
Tobacco, Stemmed - - *Lbs.*	7,250,888	291,069	438,358	169,849	108,751	282,788	43,
——— Unstemmed - - „		12,748,323	9,673,396	9,025,727	11,209,843	8,437,096	10,466,
——— Manufactured, viz:— Cigars - - „	1,264,154	1,575,226	1,808,596	2,107,893	2,440,257	2,114,719	1,51
Other Sorts - „							
Wine - - - *Gallons*	1,745,718	1,681,102	1,802,017	2,467,545	2,101,030	1,886,757	2,87
Wool, Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca - - - - *Lbs.*	14,388,674	13,729,987	11,816,933	11,725,369	24,569,268	29,438,436	36,67

LONIAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	ARTICLES.
9,625	11,605	11,823	12,126	9,432	10,485	11,292	11,424	*Cwts.* Bark, Peruvian.
7,661	14,607	10,770	12,895	19,110	24,199	20,610	29,107	„ Caoutchouc.
464,961	3,568,642	2,819,248	2,421,320	4,508,297	1,450,813	6,156,100	2,960,129	*Lbs.* Cocoa.
726,854	18,879,989	21,712,889	36,253,479	37,216,817	39,833,161	57,690,343	62,298,298	„ Coffee, from British Possessions.
055,856	9,881,325	7,873,165	9,408,041	9,583,548	17,066,659	13,784,890	17,010,981	„ ——— Foreign Countries.
782,710	28,761,314	29,586,054	45,661,520	46,800,365	56,899,820	71,385,233	79,309,279	„ Total of Coffee.
290,108	21,038	45,071	21,645	1,020,262	46,332	105,742	37,869	*Cwts.* Corn, Wheat.
82,578	16,376	14,647	8,167	291,509	33,571	29,612	42,759	*Cwts.* ——Wheatmeal or Flour.
177,925	1,335,790	1,563,778	2,235,970	2,663,285	1,917,094	2,154,933	2,184,842	„ Cotton, Raw.
98,465	89,899	60,102	106,840	101,160	208,022	260,974	273,065	*Pieces* Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods.
82,770	68,420	81,737	89,602	90,772	66,441	55,269	61,821	*£, Value* ——— Other Articles.
12,898	14,161	17,395	16,775	15,099	18,193	20,455	15,305	*Cwts.* Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal.
55,487	49,968	57,522	59,366	67,435	52,808	54,663	57,664	„ ——— Indigo.
1,143	1,822	1,803	1,061	45	552	510	406	„ ——— Madder.
11,152	6,140	17,505	5,231	3,698	285	983	9	„ ——— Madder Root.
21,597	110,066	25,930	14,459	47,329	19,989	42,289	68,278	„ Flax, Dressed and Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of Flax.
80,654	102,486	117,848	97,365	63,995	102,920	96,093	109,330	„ Fruit: Currants.
39,009	88,528	76,377	91,596	41,843	52,761	38,986	45,289	„ ——— Raisins.
23,741	19,632	28,381	20,459	12,403	16,224	7,075	9,184	*Tons* Guano.
187,003	207,187	231,882	233,377	211,965	241,884	102,398	57,165	*£, Value* Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool.
46,110	72,805	48,008	63,667	71,446	75,840	103,862	85,451	*Cwts.* Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute) Undressed.
8,388	13,825	18,264	36,325	86,971	114,399	165,634	270,090	„ ——— Jute, Undressed.
183,979	225,463	252,551	255,805	292,312	289,748	323,670	209,380	„ Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
2,095	2,312	2,397	3,676	3,923	8,679	6,287	9,022	*Tons.* Metals: Copper, Unwrought and Part Wrought.
6,316	5,932	9,278	7,588	6,841	14,554	12,860	12,881	„ ——— Iron in Bars.
1,380	3,728	8,672	4,212	4,372	4,287	4,285	3,425	„ ——— Spelter or Zinc.
380	299	395	508	959	1,083	1,135	1,396	„ ——— Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
213,923	174,528	156,475	184,211	175,070	231,948	202,169	193,309	*Cwts.* Oil, Palm.
114,309	109,138	134,748	141,459	218,654	165,778	197,309	226,670	„ ——Cocoa Nut.
944	587	1,534	1,406	1,344	1,018	917	979	*Tuns* —— Olive.
43,517	81,302	79,059	98,072	290,120	146,337	110,101	119,670	*Lbs.* Opium.
407,460	756,802	2,335,936	2,364,566	1,317,039	1,027,393	1,831,558	2,962,451	„ Quicksilver.
255,151	1,199,662	1,155,075	1,173,090	1,722,188	1,272,049	1,696,350	1,679,325	*Cwts.* Rice, not in the Husk.
70,732	57,767	100,547	28,825	18,644	78,688	26,312	27,498	„ Saltpetre.
10,370	36,926	74,233	69,441	47,434	74,712	79,594	49,069	„ ———Cubic Nitre.
38,860	165,223	107,952	123,824	97,297	89,403	90,497	127,036	*Qrs.* Seeds, Flax and Linseed.
48,392	120,174	170,534	119,448	76,821	30,757	59,514	73,135	„ —— Rape.
706,625	2,314,519	2,152,327	3,153,993	4,096,992	5,205,861	3,852,919	3,922,130	*Lbs.* Silk, Raw.
238,529	364,680	254,297	426,866	82,780	137,995	216,903	334,065	„ —— Thrown.
324,664	227,139	249,360	112,993	134,849	128,854	77,798	43,110	*Pieces* Silk Manufactures: Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffatics.
636,602	627,596	703,678	691,816	754,977	813,591	812,533	843,859	*Lbs.* Spices, Cinnamon.
171,084	5,478,475	6,651,824	9,131,827	8,065,954	12,624,415	10,911,690	13,151,420	„ ——— Pepper.
150,822	2,257,506	1,926,594	2,428,882	2,337,789	2,389,160	2,447,721	2,132,231	*Proof Gallons* Spirits: Rum.
047,763	671,474	1,054,188	608,100	534,708	697,454	861,137	750,121	„ Brandy.
013,355	1,317,742	1,760,226	1,512,157	1,484,098	931,912	912,703	1,699,693	„ Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
300,098	301,462	215,937	286,333	471,998	240,221	428,361	354,441	*Cwts.* Sugar, Unrefined.
24,980	58,786	68,874	30,839	35,918	22,711	26,309	46,025	„ ———Foreign, Refined and Candy.
49,709	96,020	60,150	49,972	104,548	51,399	42,206	63,354	„ ———Molasses.
707,571	7,249,270	6,418,794	8,388,530	12,847,026	27,342,603	26,219,654	27,545,341	*Lbs.* Tea.
2,780	3,016	3,313	3,463	4,193	4,821	5,696	5,738	*Cwts.* Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, Sea-horse or Sea-morse.
56,607	61,304	125,730	221,787	158,164	342,956	469,198	789,760	*Lbs.* Tobacco, Stemmed.
577,372	9,197,669	11,045,654	8,149,517	7,396,054	12,252,199	9,944,129	13,089,806	„ ——— Unstemmed.
								——— Manufactured, viz.:—
930,287	1,245,263	1,509,319	1,482,581	125,723 1,166,357	147,773 799,092	117,131 1,985,167	188,078 3,260,395	„ Cigars. „ Other Sorts.
041,804	2,322,735	2,132,738	2,275,306	1,923,255	2,110,652	2,300,802	2,085,281	*Gallons* Wine.
487,219	26,701,542	29,106,750	30,761,867	54,377,104	48,476,499	63,927,961	55,933,739	*Lbs.* Wool, Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca

No. 24.—Computed Real Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom.

Articles.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Articles.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Bark, Peruvian	198,044	220,660	110,695	100,100	146,020	151,926	209,174	140,340	87,899	62,200	71,304	Bark, Peruvian.
Caoutchouc	98,845	48,847	55,260	44,753	77,225	107,431	140,985	144,041	196,012	160,844	205,932	Caoutchouc.
Cocoa	21,848	28,597	113,100	90,724	89,216	66,076	73,144	119,752	39,293	160,315	83,254	Cocoa.
Coffee, from British Possessions	547,591	521,566	504,955	366,462	560,500	671,258	1,170,598	1,201,728	1,452,234	2,100,012	2,076,610	Coffee, from British Possessions.
——— Foreign Countries	216,453	223,604	207,257	100,432	224,675	206,157	269,491	259,550	515,496	430,672	513,817	——— Foreign Countries.
Total of Coffee	764,044	745,170	712,212	466,894	785,175	877,395	1,440,089	1,461,278	1,967,730	2,530,684	2,590,427	Total of Coffee.
Corn, Wheat	295,827	120,687	285,912	186,059	10,357	22,664	14,068	647,473	26,195	52,159	17,435	Corn, Wheat.
—— Wheatmeal or Flour	66,411	114,085	99,146	74,320	13,578	10,497	6,942	233,208	25,178	19,988	26,813	—— Wheatmeal or Flour.
Cotton, Raw	2,302,197	2,475,218	3,345,770	3,430,894	3,955,309	4,218,390	5,388,190	8,577,747	13,508,601	20,103,574	20,880,312	Cotton, Raw.
Cotton Manufactures:												Cotton Manufactures:
Piece Goods	80,066	64,431	44,164	40,261	36,077	22,880	49,332	49,366	109,168	145,051	146,907	Piece Goods.
Other Articles	59,363	44,137	64,103	82,770	68,420	54,687	89,602	90,772	66,141	55,269	61,921	Other Articles.
Dying Stuffs:—Cochineal	317,123	302,685	343,898	281,821	298,443	339,058	303,488	226,045	262,358	329,837	269,623	Dying Stuffs:—Cochineal.
——— Indigo	1,203,114	1,749,086	1,593,692	1,776,971	1,720,142	1,754,421	1,941,763	2,415,578	1,856,201	1,535,575	1,700,818	——— Indigo.
——— Madder	110	469	1,164	3,029	4,486	4,455	2,657	110	1,270	1,139	851	——— Madder.
——— Madder Root	2,562	256	1,250	29,041	14,122	41,282	12,729	7,951	584	2,036	19	——— Madder Root.
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	50,242	44,782	19,908	36,516	249,443	66,920	35,212	110,225	57,467	118,896	191,359	Flax, Dressed and Undressed.
Fruit:—Currants	85,894	151,567	145,075	149,545	134,513	176,772	109,941	70,394	102,920	102,499	102,953	Fruit:—Currants.
Raisins	183,511	186,967	110,350	88,257	129,842	135,569	151,134	59,807	67,270	53,605	66,235	Raisins.
Guano	539,393	483,535	714,389	297,358	226,746	259,448	225,387	140,570	187,391	80,534	101,866	Guano.
Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool	164,014	209,840	222,655	187,003	207,187	231,882	233,377	211,965	241,884	102,398	57,165	Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool.
Hemp, and other like Substances (except Jute)	48,418	77,335	84,543	72,060	101,091	67,782	92,574	104,719	132,639	197,598	131,242	Hemp, and other like Substances (except Jute).
——— Jute	4,732	7,785	6,635	8,737	11,636	13,622	29,363	68,490	110,586	206,352	292,598	——— Jute.
Hides, Tanned and Untanned	328,372	545,685	682,045	845,543	754,318	931,653	952,976	1,017,498	987,283	1,044,334	725,521	Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
Metals:—Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought	211,595	111,692	133,607	231,328	233,681	250,516	355,124	356,705	786,912	574,264	854,092	Metals:—Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought.
——— Iron in Bars	54,914	46,019	98,795	84,135	74,589	118,636	92,571	76,157	159,908	145,590	149,366	——— Iron in Bars.
——— Spelter or Zinc	126,159	64,963	59,505	43,688	83,212	185,630	88,087	79,248	79,040	82,037	78,040	——— Spelter or Zinc.
——— Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	79,420	33,087	27,167	49,008	35,522	54,335	67,626	114,239	125,494	136,206	141,542	——— Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs.

Oil :—Palm - - -	327,044	384,107	406,531	467,065	338,875	352,721	411,405	373,483	461,963	363,062	325,404	Oil :—Palm.
—— Cocoa Nut - -	265,921	328,409	197,761	270,055	207,362	277,918	333,607	513,837	433,095	464,498	432,562	—— Cocoa Nut.
—— Olive - - -	101,253	71,639	115,671	52,250	28,073	77,608	84,114	76,406	58,473	52,530	56,166	—— Olive.
Opium - - - -	52,721	34,473	38,609	32,456	77,639	75,765	91,125	233,305	124,386	100,467	98,728	Opium.
Quicksilver - - -	90,027	147,246	115,374	146,610	73,315	217,777	216,752	119,357	93,107	165,985	317,846	Quicksilver.
Rice, not in the Husk - -	566,495	549,957	586,315	716,482	539,871	644,917	786,948	1,112,246	779,130	977,196	951,618	Rice, not in the Husk.
Saltpetre - - -	54,827	97,781	172,060	140,875	111,442	187,688	58,130	30,297	136,392	48,239	44,341	Saltpetre,
——— Cubic Nitre -	11,936	37,743	9,631	10,370	29,541	55,365	46,873	30,832	50,431	56,711	37,415	——— Cubic Nitre.
Seeds :—Flax and Linseed -	244,665	441,184	116,412	103,845	437,453	255,486	315,235	260,676	263,762	276,452	347,452	Seeds :—Flax and Linseed.
——— Rape - - -	27,523	265,566	360,997	143,563	316,959	383,702	337,441	218,940	96,885	176,310	194,112	——— Rape,
Silk, Raw - - -	771,980	1,511,676	1,420,616	1,855,955	2,083,067	2,179,231	3,429,967	3,619,010	4,945,568	3,917,134	4,396,054	Silk, Raw
—— Thrown - - -	573,497	371,412	369,499	403,512	455,850	408,994	640,301	134,171	222,517	343,429	562,343	—— Thrown
Silk Manufactures :— Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties - -	215,520	240,174	263,183	231,180	145,138	175,438	96,441	129,348	124,152	72,964	40,394	Silk Manufactures :— Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloihs, Romals, and Taffaties.
Spices :—Cinnamon - -	51,101	52,157	51,354	45,756	39,212	45,446	46,121	57,238	61,019	65,172	80,869	Spices :—Cinnamon.
——— Pepper - -	83,271	79,767	102,566	66,064	98,441	122,989	171,222	134,432	210,407	170,496	191,792	——— Pepper.
Spirits :—Rum - -	503,270	429,803	467,497	341,556	249,258	217,819	237,805	219,590	240,691	195,398	185,294	Spirits :—Rum.
——— Brandy - -	459,354	436,245	775,950	663,583	251,803	371,711	281,246	236,163	302,229	308,574	229,725	——— Brandy.
——— Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - -	94,602	68,916	103,962	145,154	118,088	181,217	152,166	236,400	107,955	113,671	267,408	——— Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
Sugar, Unrefined - -	388,839	307,678	1,106,682	523,981	397,639	288,019	375,495	559,146	269,332	489,983	483,974	Sugar, Unrefined
——— Foreign, Refined and Candy - -	123,683	73,245	117,923	57,312	114,108	123,119	52,728	62,026	37,889	44,252	81,079	——— Foreign, Refined, and Caudy.
——— Molasses - -	33,857	28,708	25,841	44,430	48,098	30,080	31,161	53,069	25,867	21,012	41,131	——— Molasses.
Tea - - - - -	559,030	855,206	345,509	631,904	500,275	498,125	655,354	909,998	2,164,623	2,048,410	2,094,594	Tea.
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse -	61,359	66,196	100,368	116,887	100,420	103,024	105,441	111,794	109,346	154,927	180,215	Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse.
Tobacco, Stemmed - -	3,738	10,310	2,234	2,948	2,554	4,289	6,931	7,414	21,792	30,302	47,715	Tobacco, Stemmed.
——— Unstemmed - -	350,308	290,022	435,977	440,724	325,751	335,109	237,694	258,092	542,415	435,056	518,138	——— Unstemmed.
——— Manufact^{d}, Cigars								60,636	70,808	50,756	77,974	——— Manufact^{d}, Cigars,
——— Other Sorts (including Snuff) -	256,622	191,571	205,585	156,798	145,232	185,490	154,406	46,187	54,946	145,614	207,358	——— Other Sorts, (including Snuff),
Wine - - - - -	700,298	656,807	959,135	824,103	857,479	713,481	760,730	672,863	646,808	737,527	675,989	Wine.
Wool, Sheep, Lamb and Alpaca	1,470,684	1,879,573	1,949,323	2,765,960	1,864,433	2,145,607	2,287,739	3,619,393	3,282,928	4,279,967	4,379,578	Wool, Sheep, Lamb and Alpaca.
All Other Articles - -	2,906,723	3,191,059	3,395,800	4,006,001	3,746,277	4,422,590	4,119,911	3,909,717	5,051,330	5,990,989	5,725,447	All Other Articles.
Total - -	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124	34,529,684	42,175,870	50,300,067	52,220,240	Total.

No. 25.—Computed Real Value of the Registered Imports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie into the United Kingdom from Various Countries.

Countries from which Imported.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Gold.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	1,448,129	2,070,066	165,468	557,353	756,842	904,532	50,530
Hanse Towns	1,490,850	351,317	26,417	864,894	422,020	185,658	208,090
Holland	43,014	16,705	7,675	6,584	43	114,267	2,252
Belgium	89,127	11,256	25,402	515,250	7,948	16,084	10,282
France	654,001	936,546	341,177	2,504,493	91,980	187,546	573,913
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	125,872	77,923	2,522	8,730	5,995	1,544	94,147
Spain and Canaries	16,863	7,116	7,595	6,826	12,344	5,098	11,548
Gibraltar	32,029	5,191	5,094	18,192	8,318	9,842	27,345
Malta	31,470	8,056	21,513	9,454	4,053	485	12,712
Turkey	35,906	146,020	1,924	27,830	427	98,430	2,129
Egypt	1,221,985	167,694	12,822	15,509	3,709	16,359	65,831
West Coast of Africa	110,679	97,079	91,131	78,272	99,922	69,606	96,078
Brit. Possessions in S. Africa	11,405	8,847	17,893	8,878	9,038	4,824	3,524
Australia	9,064,763	8,624,566	6,719,000	6,331,225	6,704,758	5,995,368	2,656,971
British Columbia	3,668	-	7,000	4,785	11,088	12,509	11,946
Brit. N. American Provinces	150	116,902	25,636	51,261	51,767	34,633	110,447
Mexico, South America (except Brazil) & W. Indies	2,465,357	1,337,332	996,951	935,307	1,631,464	3,896,554	5,239,899
Brazil	1,382,653	401,368	183,007	664,929	269,902	63,881	180,996
United States	4,502,464	7,909,342	3,917,755	38,434	9,731,434	7,520,682	7,479,790
Other Countries	62,741	4,372	9,202	16,231	80,657	4,763	62,521
Total	22,793,126	22,297,698	12,584,684	12,168,937	19,903,704	19,142,665	16,900,951
	Silver.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	154	-	3,641	-	7,712	7,954	3,380
Hanse Towns	180,130	1,035,149	393,300	79,988	1,473,518	686,359	648,253
Holland	6,132	370,712	2,496	130,289	163,836	420,804	437,745
Belgium	556,347	1,521,176	569,854	314,189	1,069,952	954,709	1,185,259
France	2,079,204	6,365,852	3,698,019	689,522	2,202,972	1,256,724	1,115,096
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	342,010	253,399	253,081	118,630	91,026	57,620	55,854
Spain and Canaries	31,058	3,052	4,120	30,274	10,348	3,844	5,857
Gibraltar	64,866	19,545	22,296	17,000	18,361	28,510	30,997
Malta	6,700	82	16,872	25,177	8,681	1,834	—
Turkey	8,279	9,188	1,804	3,160	2,508	128	—
Egypt	1,470	7,616	2,088	2,496	2,205	1,727	633
West Coast of Africa	3,372	4,257	10,191	1,555	5,925	8,029	24,408
Brit. Possessions in S. Africa	3,507	2,536	1,277	3,982	4,488	3,977	3,898
Australia	1,526	3,288	857	603	283	78	162
British Columbia	-	-	-	341	—	155	107
Brit. N. American Provinces	5,283	10,169	3,757	7,794	19,557	30,180	11,991
Mexico, South America (except Brazil & W. Indies.)	2,948,169	3,363,013	4,518,097	5,047,612	6,242,068	6,651,506	7,092,884
Brazil	42,861	21,793	7,212	68,009	87,844	98,506	69,928
United States	309,308	1,763,639	874,827	28,249	332,728	626,842	185,130
Other Countries	114,688	17,992	10,223	14,238	8,760	19,651	76,778
Total	6,700,064	14,772,458	10,393,512	6,588,108	11,752,772	10,888,129	10,827,325

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the REGISTERED IMPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION and SPECIE into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES —*Continued.*

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.						
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	1,448,283	2,070,066	169,109	557,353	764,554	912,486	53,860
Hanse Towns	1,670,980	1,386,466	419,717	444,382	1,895,538	872,017	856,343
Holland	49,146	387,417	10,171	136,873	163,879	535,071	439,997
Belgium	645,474	1,532,432	595,256	829,439	1,077,900	970,793	1,195,541
France	2,733,205	7,302,398	4,039,196	3,194,015	2,294,952	1,444,270	1,689,009
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	467,882	331,322	255,603	127,360	97,021	59,164	150,001
Spain and Canaries	47,921	10,168	11,715	37,100	22,692	8,942	17,405
Gibraltar	96,895	24,736	27,390	35,192	26,679	38,352	53,342
Malta	38,170	8,138	38,385	34,631	12,734	2,319	12,712
Turkey	44,185	155,208	3,228	30,990	2,935	98,558	2,129
Egypt	1,223,435	175,310	14,410	18,005	5,914	18,086	66,464
West Coast of Africa	114,051	101,336	101,322	79,827	105,847	77,635	120,486
British Possessions in South Africa	14,912	11,383	19,170	12,860	13,526	8,801	6,922
Australia	9,066,289	8,627,854	6,719,857	6,331,828	6,705,036	5,995,441	2,657,133
British Columbia	3,668	-	7,000	5,126	11,088	12,664	12,053
British North American Provinces	5,433	127,071	29,393	59,055	71,324	93,813	122,438
Mexico, South America (except Brazil) & West Indies	5,408,526	4,700,345	5,515,048	5,982,919	7,873,532	10,548,060	12,242,283
Brazil	1,425,514	423,161	190,219	732,938	357,746	162,384	250,924
United States	4,811,772	9,672,981	4,792,582	66,683	10,064,162	8,147,524	7,634,940
Other Countries	177,429	22,364	19,425	30,469	89,417	24,414	139,294
TOTAL	29,493,190	37,070,156	22,978,196	18,747,045	31,656,476	30,030,794	27,728,276

Note.—The *Imports* of Bullion and Specie were not registered at the Custom House before the month of November 1857.

No. 26.—Computed Real Value of the Registered Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie from the United Kingdom to various Countries.

Countries to which exported.	Gold Bullion and Specie.															Countries to which exported.
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	-	-	-	16,354	25,309	-	20,170	22,342	5,517	-	96,818	1,573	—	1,797,973	2,707,857	-	Russia.
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,097	5,283	-	-	5,712	—	—	—	—	-	Denmark.
Hanse Towns	46,935	52,341	1,117,856	2,055,791	492,668	465,789	416,866	348,534	101,920	423,963	22,067	15,410	30,374	1,080,944	46,572	Hanse Towns.
Holland	8,085	2,468	10,396	1,095,967	94,716	40,884	623	3,309	13,996	317,222	10,329	242	68,018	4,374	4,108	Holland.
Belgium	392,323	554,304	200,213	1,647,189	734,906	192,986	848,860	325,147	198,957	188,447	118,808	5,057	249,893	19,075	30,353	Belgium.
France	1,367,894	1,211,194	685,639	5,327,993	13,388,293	9,865,459	9,657,145	10,863,818	10,530,095	14,902,469	10,400,604	998,304	6,356,200	3,502,829	7,775,111	France.
Portugal	321,760	491,441	163,359	549,077	344,024	362,399	131,472	244,283	127,067	395,567	602,145	336,921	967,445	638,755	201,835	Portugal.
Spain	-	-	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,941	60,307	345,558	755,022	647,556	1,392,694	1,054,144	1,385,900	Spain.
Gibraltar	58	-	28,728	14,722	306,627	224,245	128,576	419,245	-	-	109,946	144,906	53,014	105,470	52,695	2,511	Gibraltar.
Malta	584	-	49,451	21,392	1,507	389	1,752	29,203	-	-	-	51,001	50,000	389	184,781	97,305	Malta.
Turkey	-	-	4,847	25,656	47,379	639,357	110,037	108,511	-	-	653,802	3,002	109	494	1,124,096	35,534	23	Turkey.
Egypt	53,588	271,183	243,332	845,213	499,805	441,462	291,838	305,996	131,286	613,264	1,301,886	796,495	1,919,621	3,473,682	2,059,754	Egypt.
British Possns in S. Africa	181	112,790	163,639	1,511	-	97	-	-	118,097	64,500	7,301	50,619	133,360	-	-	159,211	135,417	British Possns in S. Africa.
Mauritius	83,433	71,194	65,061	80,671	9,006	7,032	129,790	55,541	107,323	631	-	-	-	-	-	98,124	—	Mauritius.
East Indies	37,068	19,847	63,686	38,338	-	-	-	-	53,442	1,168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	East Indies.
China	7,380	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.
Australia	54,239	25,795	1,273,692	933,542	-	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	29,592	-	-	-	-	19,469	12	Australia.
Bh N. America	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,380	912	3,894	51,648	3,045	26,248	9,003	631,576	283,380	129,092	185,164	Bh N. America.
Danish West Indies	1,925	9,575	-	-	-	-	7,982	-	-	-	226,892	131,617	136,885	21,349	52,466	179,396	2,049	101,155	Danish West Indies.
Spanish West Indies	74,759	105,059	-	-	21,836	-	-	-	-	36,438	175,207	1,579	6,628	-	-	110,489	18,864	85,497	57,527	Spanish West Indies.
United States	63,671	19,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,832	843,130	135,382	9,999	1,724,008	7,297,887	36,670	39,924	185,100	United States.
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	14,999	122,445	12,834	Mexico.
Cenl. America	10,003	1,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	408,278	8,216	974	Cenl. America.
New Granada	487	946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,123	5,062	167,473	7,867	8,022	530,867	29,633	5,160	New Granada.
Brazil	9,502	859,955	162,475	34,610	2,044	57,445	95,440	958,014	289,404	97,660	357,099	20,286	408,769	1,681,025	926,944	Brazil.
Other Countries	40,693	160,121	56,287	11,238	16,530	24,662	17,195	25,687	11,698	226,346	33,591	80,531	118,567	173,924	65,980	Other Countries.
Total																Total.

Countries to which Exported.	Silver Bullion and Specie.															Countries to which Exported.
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	1,103,902	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,125	4,000	- -	- -	25,469	- -	- -	57,428	—	289	Russia.
Denmark	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	164,227	107,734	Denmark.
Hanse Towns	234,634	151,148	501,998	326,297	1,548,742	457,008	580,873	587,352	556,739	856,252	375,312	318,558	213,622	381,981	202,423	Hanse Towns.
Holland	479,150	905,770	565,759	68,130	811,431	45,781	178,209	34,724	668,025	29,401	124,584	348,438	357,022	216,982	539,103	Holland.
Belgium	353,093	748,922	582,038	132,853	56,980	130,512	208,305	8,005	29,212	68,982	92,607	187,318	84,527	192,230	234,944	Belgium.
France	1,888,285	1,400,159	1,076,195	490,570	278,614	658,631	811,149	324,511	390,552	481,902	914,742	1,052,737	849,463	1,258,155	2,146,413	France.
Portugal	100	1,458	- -	- -	21,000	14,825	16,782	6,822	- -	- -	331	641	2,822	—	194	Portugal.
Spain and Canaries	502	- -	- -	- -	2,510	1,647	1,004	3,802	- -	794	1,042	2,690	5,384	4,682	26,824	Spain and Canaries.
Gibraltar	- -	- -	- -	14,008	2,500	2,250	- -	6,069	2,654	—	—	—	—	—	2,083	Gibraltar.
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,177	Malta.
Turkey	- -	- -	1,000	1,100	800	- -	9,950	- -	- -	52	- -	- -	905,025	—	10	Turkey.
Egypt*	97,986	1,563,599	2,892,909	4,571,842	3,254,568	5,630,949	10,929,094	17,295,432	5,088,850	16,003,267	8,124,236	7,279,839	10,710,209	8,815,748	6,308,368	Egypt.*
British Possns in S. Africa	30	50,000	20,009	2,036	- -	943	- -	- -	2,522	5,177	- -	10,104	- -	6,756	—	British Possns in S. Africa.
Mauritius	6,968	8,771	27,389	19,498	6,058	2,125	26,050	- -	25,662	761	- -	2,033	- -	5,094	—	Mauritius.
East Indies	82,186	70,863	270,939	497,769	26,352	19,608	1,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	East Indies.
China	15,515	11,825	200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,908	—	China.
British Settls Australia	285	1,575	13,007	9,413	305	- -	- -	72	395	103	128	- -	- -	1,913	8,373	British Settls Australia.
Bh N. America	- -	- -	- -	6,150	308	121	912	773	3,645	- -	- -	14,368	18,741	2,655	15,457	Bh N. America.
Danish West Indies	8,253	70,000	2,400	- -	5,000	- -	5,000	149,071	72,800	6,185	28,821	39,177	5,068	51,539	25,553	Danish West Indies.
Spanish West Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	500	- -	41	- -	- -	9,937	—	Spanish West Indies.
United States	- -	- -	3,251	961	12,869	2,230	7,395	15,980	67,185	4,343	3,212	84,066	858	14,271	4,631	United States.
Mexico	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	634	- -	27	—	Mexico.
Cenl America	5,112	1,550	420	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	123	624	7,816	2,654	1,435	Cenl America.
New Granada	46,794	19,388	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	628	510	1,018	4,570	12,801	10,277	1,079	20,279	New Granada.
Brazil	10,624	20,455	- -	426	- -	- -	- -	54,901	126,391	99,402	167,213	149,527	43,623	50,012	142,706	Brazil.
Other Countries	32,359	58,704	12,126	13,922	5,686	11,210	33,170	17,326	26,194	24,556	56,228	69,721	42,343	58,891	52,565	Other Countries.
Total	4,365,778	5,084,187	5,969,640	6,154,975	6,033,723	6,980,965	12,813,498	18,505,468	7,061,836	17,607,664	9,893,190	9,573,276	13,314,228	11,240,761	9,852,561	Total
* To Egypt:—																*To Egypt:—
Coin (chiefly forChina,&c)	61,614	611,527	2,247,849	2,060,333	2,968,265	1,743,515	4,762,687	8,353,934	1,651,175	4,045,982	1,936,926	1,021,660	3,806,344	2,586,309	1,697,825	Coin (chiefly forChina,&c.)
Bull^{n} (chiefly for India)	36,372	952,072	645,060	2,511,569	286,203	3,887,434	6,166,407	8,941,498	3,437,675	11,957,285	6,187,310	6,258,179	6,903,865	6,229,439	4,610,543	Bull^{n} (chiefly for India).

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the REGISTERED EXPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION and SPECIE from the UNITED KINGDOM to VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.															COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	1,103,902	- -	16,354	25,309	- -	23,295	26,342	5,517	- -	122,287	1,573	- -	1,855,401	2,707,857	289	Russia.
Denmark	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	33,097	5,283	- -	- -	5,712	- -	- -	- -	164,227	107,734	Denmark.
Hanse Towns	281,569	203,489	1,619,854	2,382,088	2,041,410	922,797	997,739	935,886	658,659	1,280,215	397,379	333,968	243,996	1,462,925	248,995	Hanse Towns.
Holland	487,235	908,238	576,155	1,164,097	906,147	86,665	178,832	38,033	682,021	346,623	134,913	348,680	425,040	221,356	543,211	Holland.
Belgium	745,416	1,303,226	782,251	1,780,042	791,886	323,498	1,057,165	333,152	228,169	257,429	211,415	192,375	334,420	211,305	265,297	Belgium.
France	3,256,179	2,611,353	1,761,834	5,818,563	13,666,907	10,524,090	10,468,294	11,188,329	10,920,647	15,384,371	11,315,346	2,051,041	7,205,663	4,760,984	9,921,524	France.
Portugal	321,860	492,899	163,359	549,077	365,024	377,224	148,254	251,105	127,067	395,567	602,476	337,562	970,267	638,755	202,029	Portugal.
Spain and Canaries	502	495	- -	- -	2,510	1,647	1,004	50,743	60,307	346,352	756,064	650,246	1,398,078	1,058,826	1,412,724	Spain and Canaries.
Gibraltar	58	- -	28,728	28,730	309,127	226,495	128,576	425,314	2,654	109,946	144,906	53,014	105,470	52,695	4,594	Gibraltar.
Malta	584	- -	49,451	21,392	1,507	389	1,752	29,203	- -	- -	51,001	50,000	389	184,781	110,482	Malta.
Turkey	- -	4,847	26,656	48,479	640,157	110,037	118,461	- -	653,802	3,054	109	494	2,029,121	35,534	33	Turkey.
Egypt	151,574	1,834,782	3,136,241	5,417,055	3,754,373	6,072,411	11,220,932	17,601,428	5,220,136	16,616,531	9,426,122	8,076,334	12,629,830	12,289,430	8,368,122	Egypt.
British Possns in S. Africa	211	162,790	183,648	3,547	- -	1,040	- -	118,097	67,022	12,478	50,619	143,464	- -	165,967	135,417	British Possns in S. Africa
Mauritius	90,401	79,965	92,450	100,169	15,064	9,157	155,840	55,541	132,985	1,392	- -	2,033	- -	103,218	—	Mauritius.
East Indies	119,254	90,710	334,625	536,107	26,352	19,608	55,047	1,168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	East Indies.
China	22,895	11,956	200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,908	8,385	China.
British Settls Australia	54,524	27,370	1,286,699	942,955	305	148	- -	72	395	103	29,720	- -	- -	21,382	—	British Settls Australia.
Bh N. America	- -	- -	- -	6,150	15,688	1,033	4,806	52,421	6,690	26,248	9,003	645,944	302,121	131,747	200,621	Bh N. America.
Danish West Indies	10,178	79,575	2,400	- -	12,982	- -	5,000	375,963	204,417	143,070	50,170	91,643	184,464	53,608	126,708	Danish West Indies.
Spanish West Indies	74,759	105,059	- -	21,336	- -	- -	36,438	175,207	2,079	6,628	41	110,489	18,864	95,434	57,527	Spanish West Indies.
United States	63,671	19,731	3,251	961	12,869	2,230	96,227	859,110	202,567	14,342	1,727,220	7,381,953	37,528	54,195	189,783	United States.
Mexico	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	873	14,999	122,472	12,834	Mexico.
Cen. America	15,115	3,497	420	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	123	647	416.094	10,870	2,409	Cen. America.
New Granada	47,241	20,334	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,751	5,572	168,491	12,437	20,823	541,144	30,712	25,439	New Granada.
Brazil	20,126	880,410	162,475	35,036	2,044	57,445	95,440	1,012,915	415,795	197,062	524,312	169,813	452,392	1,731,037	1,069,650	Brazil.
Other Countries	73,052	218,825	68,413	25,160	22,216	35,872	50,365	43,013	37,892	250,902	89,819	150,252	160,910	232,815	118,545	Other Countries.
								33,566,968	19,628,876	35,688,803	25,534,768	20,811,648	29,326,191	26,544,040	23,132,300	TOTAL.

No. 27.—Total Value of Foreign Merchandise Transhipped at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Years.	Declared Value of Articles Entered at Value.	Official Value of Articles Entered by Quantities.	Total Value.
	£	£	£
1850 (from June only) - -	1,677,114	255,952 *	1,933,066
1851 - - - -	2,635,565	329,770 *	2,965,335
1852 - - - -	3,414,846	291,816 *	3,706,662
1853 - - - -	4,663,848	614,226 *	5,278,074
1854 - - - -	4,367,336	679,012 †	5,046,348
1855 - - - -	2,909,625	673,041 †	3,582,666
1856 - - - -	3,470,380	1,108,704 †	4,579,084
1857 - - - -	3,422,089	1,086,398 †	4,508,487
1858 - - - -	3,486,985	1,006,656 †	4,493,641
1859 - - - -	5,274,292	1,370,455 †	6,644,747
1860 - - - -	3,956,857	1,179,795 †	5,136,652
1861 - - - -	2,783,69	1,636,063 †	4,419,762
1862 - - - -	3,115,531	1,598,248 †	4,713,779
1863 - - - -	3,482,211	1,847 797†	5,330,008
1864 - - - -	4,323,237	1,665,428†	5,988,665

* Official value. † Computed real value.

No. 28.—Total Value of Foreign Merchandise Imported for

Countries from which Imported.	Official and Declared Value.				Computed Real and Declared Value.			
	1850 (from June only).	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	8,797	5,506	6,228	55,571	14,837	2,905	176,508	83,798
Denmark	278	403	1,838	4,340	7,575	30,364	8,537	4,431
Prussia	-	91	350	12,124	2,571	18,968	896	830
Hanse Towns	11,797	24,031	10,251	132,727	237,022	132,322	232,753	202,345
Holland	61,893	120,207	89,764	243,684	191,588	135,662	197,521	319,683
Belgium	91,309	185,881	203,055	493,333	353,228	174,008	252,744	244,736
Channel Islands	2,021	4,151	4,104	14,920	23,593	24,758	9,921	23,600
France	1,632,309	2,551,945	3,257,769	4,110,952	3,860,039	2,653,847	3,036,060	3,007,227
Portugal and Madeira	1,085	2,834	1,805	4,581	19,352	29,394	59,931	61,197
Spain and Canaries	8,632	11,910	3,630	21,980	40,041	63,582	26,145	60,403
Italy—Sardinia	2,799	2,544	2,031	6,674	3,064	3,927	3,202	9,777
Tuscany	1,456	1,993	4,484	8,075	7,297	4,190	5,341	3,314
Two Sicilies	470	2,743	3,454	4,464	3,616	3,438	4,667	10,918
Austrian Italy	4,022	5,830	484	8,735	8,827	3,216	16,689	19,467
Turkish Dominions	935	773	6,684	29,187	44,855	104,048	120,711	207,180
Egypt	735	4,455	2,752	12,082	17,469	26,280	90,163	29,095
British East Indies	850	12,372	8,278	28,717	123,430	42,047	50,387	25,319
Philippine Islands	40	92	520	1,410	2,614	10,261	119,437	81,047
China	807	11,609	12,965	28,141	20,729	11,587	16,108	9,385
Cuba	32,774	42	27,120	2,843	7,393	7,051	19,442	15,519
St. Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	269	3,192	6,566
United States	4,790	1,777	5,869	11,695	24,702	42,233	22,680	42,024
Brazil	56,165	5,370	596	25,327	11,018	4,560	32,133	1,961
Other Countries	9,102	8,796	22,631	16,512	21,488	47,749	73,916	88,565
Total	1,933,066	2,965,335	3,706,662	5,278,074	5,046,348	3,582,666	4,579,084	4,508,487

Note.—The Value of Merchandise Imported for

TRANSHIPMENT from each COUNTRY at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

COMPUTED REAL and DECLARED VALUE.							COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.
1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
96,072	78,827	60,399	51,448	55,024	82,099	45,385	Russia.
8,662	7,455	2,044	2,049	1,984	5,776	26,074	Denmark.
3,388	1,397	305	10,150	10,216	10,953	3,297	Prussia.
173,264	269,115	422,996	344,883	485,255	398,832	1,213,330	Hanse Towns.
428,852	541,899	507,554	514,914	695,035	525,007	621,902	Holland.
256,586	739,822	724,110	567,501	630,136	494,312	740,351	Belgium.
33,297	20,548	32,027	21,169	15,674	15,655	25,256	Channel Islands.
3,074,749	4,390,126	2,890,344	2,011,451	2,269,271	3,128,080	2,695,607	France.
20,735	39,493	37,578	42,261	25,048	11,524	30,229	Portugal and Madeira.
59,537	60,639	51,020	72,112	50,161	57,237	74,049	Spain and Canaries.
5,443	3,246	7,929	3,799	3,903	1,595	1,276	Italy—Sardinia.
2,210	8,004	1,697	2,097	6,980	730	1,407	Tuscany.
7,869	9,075	7,053	5,306	16,143	8,054	6,269	Two Sicilies.
5,971	17,638	17,353	10,270	19,409	11,821	4,597	Austrian Italy.
144,013	143,280	124,724	68,070	74,001	139,791	76,244	Turkish Dominions.
5,840	20,001	10,653	14,985	12,359	2,060	1,872	Egypt.
42,808	8,459	8,890	13,783	47,275	47,472	20,755	British East Indies.
24,467	16,130	17,717	32,836	21,776	23,814	45,839	Philippine Islands.
17,940	37,312	20,042	30,974	43,322	102,493	63,206	China.
1,002	19,138	21,783	19,040	14,667	34,361	46,586	Cuba.
14,686	18,206	5,875	71,434	56,215	34,760	14,582	St. Thomas.
16,700	103,818	18,374	399,973	79,258	75,719	52,567	United States.
1,704	28,978	3,268	14,660	40,238	49,455	111,342	Brazil.
47,846	62,141	142,917	94,592	40,429	67,408	66,643	Other Countries.
4,493,641	6,644,747	5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	5,330,008	5,988,665	TOTAL.

Transhipment is not included in the Returns of Imports.

No. 29.—Total Value of Foreign Merchandise Exported after

Countries to which Exported.	Official and Declared Value.				Computed Real and Declared Value.			
	1850. (from June only.)	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	1,549	17,666	12,959	6,298	-	10,403	28,464	100,209
Sweden	88	-	4,500	30,797	3,602	7,389	9,088	7,538
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	152	204	317
Prussia	32,774	-	2,430	-	6,428	1,450	1,647	-
Hanse Towns	51,057	87,148	34,345	41,157	18,395	55,869	77,185	61,370
Holland	161	6,572	10,976	10,663	123,940	82,038	169,119	163,804
Belgium	3,964	7,988	10,331	11,687	24,456	51,185	20,679	18,257
Channel Islands	1,733	734	13,527	17,439	19,481	17,627	14,468	19,381
France	5,006	268	2,590	96,489	48,797	151,002	133,359	76,707
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	3,590	4,249	7,562	11,428	5,740	10,637	61,225	15,993
Spain and Canaries	311	212	3,234	4,175	1,963	4,249	127,032	123,784
Italian States	1,600	4,995	4,928	3,769	12,445	2,243	10,803	5,863
Ionian Islands	13,832	8,342	1,102	26	366	449	941	11,753
Turkish Dominions	32,429	38,322	8,840	17,109	34,246	45,335	45,561	56,759
Egypt	2,518	7,832	9,361	13,668	11,897	6,117	4,447	5,363
Morocco and West Coast of Africa	422	2,452	2,135	9,186	11,072	23,030	22,844	33,875
British Possessions in South Africa	8,453	13,634	19,482	30,263	26,257	14,994	24,489	40,412
British East Indies	34,396	71,348	86,232	112,737	89,070	98,359	99,910	99,453
Philippine Islands	226	2,716	6,558	6,659	16,877	24,950	33,730	40,301
China	13,137	28,028	20,418	13,599	6,894	11,731	21,319	15,084
Australia	11,947	33,570	64,821	314,825	332,652	178,318	309,908	414,002
British North America	23,317	66,073	22,804	51,379	80,911	39,550	63,167	74,718
British West Indies	9,004	28,945	40,275	47,365	23,498	24,803	32,918	40,466
Haiti and Foreign West Indies	16,634	44,557	85,909	120,002	205,661	366,023	453,143	321,334
United States	1,607,208	2,293,763	2,577,877	3,695,387	3,555,402	1,941,411	2,400,239	2,079,111
Mexico	-	1,317	4,571	6,439	3,010	-	3,289	11,990
Central America	3,826	28,256	32,225	24,252	29,587	20,376	19,180	15,805
New Granada	25,214	40,744	194,456	97,626	17,448	31,962	26,165	24,938
Venezuela	202	1,530	3,093	2,689	12,988	17,519	6,427	12,740
Brazil	3,906	134,062	376,995	427,797	236,898	270,099	275,844	498,936
Rio de la Plata	51	6,588	12,429	8,644	24,032	3,454	6,188	19,752
Chili	1,170	24,708	9,756	13,494	23,899	16,645	14,521	16,758
Peru	8,536	4,960	8,255	15,338	11,986	8,647	11,604	7,729
Other Countries	14,805	13,816	11,686	15,688	26,950	44,650	49,977	73,990
Total	1,933,066	2,965,335	3,706,662	5,278,074	5,046,348	3,382,666	4,579,084	4,508,487

Note.—The Value of Merchandise Exported afte

TRANSHIPMENT to each COUNTRY at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

COMPUTED REAL AND DECLARED VALUE.							COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.
1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
£ 24,819	£ 102,179	£ 58,563	£ 35,362	£ 42,479	£ 98,728	£ 102,762	Russia.
10,536	21,117	16,971	13,402	5,111	20,269	32,110	Sweden.
99	1,013	1,607	918	2,141	22,735	60,637	Denmark.
2,775	50	296	32,054	26,338	31,311	43,188	Prussia.
38,671	46,823	50,250	67,829	117,478	111,860	111,326	Hanse Towns.
126,762	34,061	56,294	59,428	68,031	75,086	97,079	Holland.
56,766	14,535	25,385	33,407	20,596	26,249	67,456	Belgium.
23,640	51,055	27,514	43,072	35,464	21,429	17,954	Channel Islands.
66,886	129,462	126,224	530,130	134,907	170,411	50,897	France.
4,502	19,633	1,347	5,941	23,124	9,036	13,044	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
16,092	25,527	6,998	5,922	7,181	7,479	49,217	Spain and Canaries.
4,184	48,310	6,742	21,092	40,085	64,877	42,599	Italian States.
46,517	47,553	35,889	43,535	48,380	29,921	46,054	Ionian Islands.
177,344	231,283	162,673	227,714	391,867	300,302	249,128	Turkish Dominions.
9,023	11,844	10,888	4,244	14,030	22,612	25,990	Egypt.
25,105	30,187	27,123	33,407	103,377	26,493	20,141	Morocco and West Coast of Africa.
38,024	61,616	41,125	34,563	32,370	29,499	35,243	British Possessions in South Africa.
173,084	276,697	268,030	242,963	247,300	245,947	236,037	British East Indies.
44,032	44,744	42,472	94,456	47,824	41,649	71,906	Philippine Islands.
15,045	37,335	43,617	52,006	66,846	82,429	122,080	China.
343,425	445,117	384,245	421,883	383,978	370,686	344,302	Australia.
47,214	137,868	84,476	93,004	93,759	93,870	118,258	British N. America.
36,837	49,532	40,160	42,156	66,936	52,021	57,724	British West Indies.
438,842	488,579	392,993	356,041	364,161	426,684	420,146	Haiti and Foreign West Indies.
2,221,376	3,646,881	2,733,683	1,557,368	1,980,573	2,395,690	2,711,217	United States.
16,004	8,167	4,065	4,535	25,019	75,023	181,284	Mexico.
29,181	23,452	15,075	22,695	24,846	30,852	13,025	Central America.
32,335	49,061	64,005	55,357	56,201	182,522	224,473	New Granada.
6,350	8,568	4,659	11,113	5,753	9,223	32,480	Venezuela.
297,330	372,129	275,990	180,382	107,714	113,996	181,919	Brazil.
18,186	22,345	13,028	7,040	3,698	4,219	27,542	Rio de la Plata.
14,370	36,807	25,733	25,001	14,672	10,349	20,084	Chili.
4,028	10,956	8,444	6,870	9,108	12,045	18,958	Peru.
84,257	110,256	80,088	54,872	102,432	114,506	142,405	Other Countries.
4,493,641	6,644,747	5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	5,330,008	5,988,665	TOTAL.

Transhipment is not included in the Returns of Exports.

No. 30.—Quantities of Principal Articles of Foreign Merchandise

Principal Articles.		1850 (from June only).	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Beads and Bugles of Glass	*Lbs.*	74,426	70,204	14,100	212,173	25,480	39,925	32,158	35,148
Candles, Stearine	*Cwts.*	-	-	-	1,999	518	4,122	6,049	13,247
Cheese	„	2,504	4,310	5,028	7,415	4,057	4,208	6,179	6,412
Chicory	*Lbs.*	-	28,262	-	90,595	149,632	-	16,524	14,000
Coffee	„	1,007,079	3,198	126,704	609,226	788,143	297,444	610,356	45,024
Corks, Cut	„	3,470	8,137	15,040	48,110	42,606	45,802	47,318	60,660
Corn, Wheat	*Cwts.*	-	-	1,980	204,720	67,817	108,247	344,422	125,842
—— Wheat Meal and Flour	„	-	1,522	1,641	9,935	1,738	27,787	2,156	381
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,100	10,520
Glass, Window	*Cwts.*	9,499	25,244	23,266	24,895	23,514	16,518	21,037	8,669
—— Flint, Cut and Uncut	*Lbs.*	61,614	160,424	128,810	73,897	128,854	139,671	122,443	268,352
Hats of Straw	„	-	-	-	260	2,674	750	4,553	10,271
Iron and Steel Manufactures	*Cwts.*	-	2,981	-	440	6,577	11,994	13,559	10,296
Oil, Chemical, Essentialorperfumed	*Lbs.*	-	-	-	1,430	3,788	5,813	3,089	6,811
Opium	„	-	-	25,302	42,278	25,920	98,204	103,840	170,802
Paper of all kinds (except Paper Hangings)	„	364,420	562,633	173,468	604,099	637,174	1,104,116	1,182,339	882,958
Paper Hangings	*Sq. Yards*	-	-	-	61,502	119,284	—	—	—
	Lbs.	-	-	-	-	5,664	1,848	17,094	54,751
Pepper	„	-	10,150	7,844	39,355	275,107	172,898	-	149,790
Rice	*Cwts.*	-	9,991	11,076	30,789	164,966	51,442	51,243	23,191
Spirits, Rum	*Gals.*	-	5,862	20,812	9,768	1,441	38,540	1,905	58,216
——— Brandy	„	25,245	66,607	72,379	243,944	130,128	55,091	168,763	237,319
——— Geneva	„	111,165	213,115	293,995	627,517	359,310	309,429	559,620	779,037
——— Of all other Sorts	„	5,289	9,162	7,666	53,260	65,191	36,090	44,498	25,936
Succades	*Lbs.*	1,814	2,598	2,618	42,527	32,826	32,813	29,199	8,237
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	23,837	3,356	10,713	3,118	766	27	26,949	3,610
—— Refined and Candy	„	17,298	26,633	10,769	33,096	27,600	6,273	6,894	40,605
Tea	*Lbs.*	1,500	76,784	73,354	114,760	249,719	137,037	162,730	69,794
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	16,582	252,497	1,153,201	350,835	47,006	67,911	3,095,428	1,712,718
——— Manufactured and Cigars	„	24,205	411,574	320,959	216,676	139,911	113,386	154,352	203,970
Vinegar	*Gals.*	4,310	6,514	23,514	3,724	3,517	635	1,062	4,762
Wine	„	43,369	105,838	78,942	219,359	274,252	245,693	296,826	333,399

Transhipped at Ports in the United Kingdom.

1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Principal Articles.
14,563	242,301	241,081	119,089	278,325	167,159	32,792	*Lbs.* Beads and Bugles of Glass.
14,861	17,860	25,451	41,137	21,024	19,666	5,897	*Cwts.* Candles, Stearine.
5,767	8,233	2,551	2,303	1,855	1,147	1,114	„ Cheese.
- -	22,400	69,802	155,050	122,630	258,654	748,654	*Lbs.* Chicory.
783,897	1,567,288	195,112	201,325	2,723,899	2,906,901	3,591,324	„ Coffee.
60,344	79,268	84,680	86,343	26,975	24,298	5,520	„ Corks, Cut.
4,897	37,856	41,518	615,091	126,273	90,333	212,702	*Cwts.* Corn, Wheat.
510	20,556	4,270	117,136	5,674	35,967	18,944	„ —— Wheat Meal and Flour.
32,900	91,956	119,291	84,844	163,162	87,528	71,193	*Lbs.* Cotton Yarn.
8,092	4,793	10,651	12,773	19,772	16,462	12,485	*Cwts.* Glass, Window.
238,560	273,392	170,464	162,288	101,024	136,864	21,952	*Lbs.* —— Flint, Cut and Uncut.
14,027	11,154	4,672	20,805	5,565	10,408	12,256	„ Hats of Straw.
9,375	15,449	7,039	3,660	8,397	11,807	2,285	*Cwts.* Iron and Steel Manufactures.
5,479	12,576	8,506	7,654	4,047	4,754	120	*Lbs.* Oil, Chemical, Essential or Perfumed.
135,004	90,794	91,922	53,580	57,820	104,756	52,046	„ Opium.
1,296,054	2,431,479	3,334,844	7,613,312	2,518,208	1,626,688	2,491,776	„ Paper of all kinds (except Paper Hangings).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Sq. Yards* Paper Hangings.
27,238	51,852	35,156	48,944	217,056	82,432	43,792	*Lbs.* Paper Hangings.
55,994	111,000	4,248	83,000	161,900	296,904	10,040	„ Pepper.
51,633	818	212	5,118	12,004	—	122	*Cwts.* Rice.
6,796	19,218	14,359	7,470	32,134	8,227	5,697	*Gals.* Spirits, Rum.
264,076	357,941	171,282	257,014	517,274	626,181	511,376	„ ——— Brandy.
670,200	843,633	672,071	670,402	720,215	653,292	611,973	„ ——— Geneva
42,183	103,334	115,232	89,976	74,341	205,458	713,059	„ ——— Of all other Sorts.
121,678	31,345	218,099	22,253	31,900	40,422	34,603	*Lbs.* Succades.
1,812	184	1,757	8,488	6,762	59,436	4,216	*Cwts.* Sugar, Unrefined.
119,961	166,286	163,041	164,200	292,115	223,038	198,603	„ Refined and Candy.
279,147	310,471	167,299	592,329	715,342	1,424,087	829,030	*Lbs.* Tea.
565,150	1,450,400	695,670	591,582	679,290	1,014,739	2,788,720	„ Tobacco, Unmanufactured.
219,209	329,079	365,726	588,985	525,475	937,304	1,096,231	„ Manufactured and Cigars.
8,725	5,702	4,059	2,945	48,774	4,884	1,099	*Gals.* Vinegar.
262,086	441,121	374,812	390,351	478,286	575,255	635,428	„ Wine.

No. 31.—Value of Principal and Other Articles of Foreign

Articles.	Official Value.				Computed			
	1850. (from June only).	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beads and Bugles of Glass	2,791	2,633	529	7,956	1,274	1,996	2,591	2,545
Candles, Stearine	-	-	-	3,732	3,055	23,959	34,026	74,183
Cheese	3,443	5,926	6,913	10,196	9,331	11,221	16,683	16,030
Chicory	-	249	-	809	651	-	172	146
Coffee	62,942	200	7,919	38,076	15,882	6,600	13,527	1,085
Corks, Cut	347	814	1,504	4,811	4,261	4,580	4,140	5,308
Corn, Wheat	-	-	754	77,951	47,922	85,839	232,364	75,928
—— Other Kinds of Corn and Grain	735	423	6,941	6,428	10,894	37,189	32,312	83,858
—— Wheat Meal and Flour	-	666	718	4,347	2,011	33,931	2,156	333
Cotton Yarn	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,147	1,001
Glass, Window	47,495	126,220	116,330	124,475	16,460	11,563	15,252	6,286
—— Flint, Cut and Uncut	6,932	14,324	11,501	6,598	2,454	1,164	1,020	3,354
Hats of Straw	-	-	-	43	8,022	2,250	6,659	12,721
Iron & Steel Manufactures	-	5,217	-	770	3,684	11,994	13,559	10,296
Oil, Chemical, Essential or perfumed	-	-	-	533	2,452	3,843	8,476	7,152
Opium	-	-	3,479	5,813	22,032	77,088	81,774	136,642
Paper of all kinds (except Paper Hangings)	9,110	14,066	4,337	15,102	10,631	18,518	19,882	16,777
Paper Hangings	-	-	-	2,306	7,241	92	855	2,738
Pepper	-	169	131	656	5,731	3,422	-	2,497
Rice	-	7,493	8,307	23,092	115,476	36,438	26,903	13,915
Spirits, Rum	-	488	1,734	814	187	4,530	216	7,034
—— Brandy	3,471	9,158	9,952	33,542	49,808	24,701	71,948	120,385
—— Geneva	6,253	11,988	16,537	35,298	50,902	43,836	79,280	107,117
—— Of all other Sorts	3,173	4,450	4,600	31,956	65,191	34,862	42,917	18,711
Succades	121	173	175	2,835	1,616	1,641	1,460	412
Sugar, Unrefined	32,776	4,614	14,730	4,287	919	36	35,504	6,498
—— Refined and Candy	47,569	72,841	28,851	88,019	40,020	9,474	12,104	91,534
Tea	150	7,678	7,335	11,476	16,128	8,600	10,949	4,653
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	155	2,367	10,811	3,289	1,696	4,009	125,820	71,363
—— Manufactured and Cigars	227	3,859	3,009	2,031	9,706	19,324	20,709	42,566
Vinegar	108	163	588	93	147	26	66	298
Wine	4,969	11,525	8,623	24,541	125,652	129,452	157,957	150,968
Other Articles	23,185	27,283	15,508	39,842	33,073	55,870	81,114	79,025
Total Value of Articles Entered by Quantities	255,952	334,987	291,816	611,717	684,509	708,048	1,158,542	1,173,359
								Declared
Silk, Woollen, Cotton, and Leather Manufactures, and other manufactured Goods, not separately specified, Entered at Value	1,677,114	2,630,348	3,414,846	4,666,357	4,361,839	2,874,618	3,420,542	3,835,128
Total	1,933,066	2,965,335	3,706,662	5,278,074	5,046,348	3,582,666	4,579,084	4,508,487

ERCHANDISE TRANSHIPPED at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

AL VALUE.							ARTICLES.
858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
948	12,115	15,066	5,954	13,916	8,358	1,640	Beads and Bugles of Glass.
85,822	103,588	149,524	201,571	103,018	87,186	24,767	Candles, Stearine.
13,552	20,994	6,887	5,067	4,019	2,982	2,906	Cheese.
-	187	727	1,938	1,788	2,475	4,380	Chicory
15,511	40,815	5,284	5,872	90,796	96,873	118,502	Coffee.
5,280	4,954	4,587	4,677	1,461	1,316	299	Corks, Cut.
2,373	19,001	22,276	369,054	71,393	44,471	97,932	Corn, Wheat.
93,770	58,907	7,130	17,073	4,361	15,538	6,455	—— Other Kinds of Corn and Grain.
382	14,732	3,736	93,709	4,823	24,278	11,879	—— Wheat Meal and Flour.
3,825	7,327	11,242	8,180	21,240	14,208	9,470	Cotton Yarn.
6,204	3,834	8,521	10,218	15,818	13,170	9,988	Glass, Window.
3,727	4,272	6,088	5,796	3,608	3,278	647	—— Flint, Cut, and Incut.
35,067	27,885	11,680	52,013	12,521	23,418	42,896	Hats of Straw.
9,375	15,449	7,039	8,833	10,506	22,410	4,173	Iron & Steel Manufactures.
17,799	24,083	14,994	8,803	2,447	8,917	298	Oil, Chemical, Essential, or perfumed.
117,061	90,794	91,922	42,700	43,365	95,590	43,155	Opium.
22,568	51,821	85,909	190,515	48,089	32,694	53,663	Paper of all kinds (except Paper Hangings).
1,362	2,593	1,758	2,447	8,140	3,091	1,642	Paper Hangings.
1,021	1,850	71	1,556	2,867	4,794	146	Pepper.
22,805	450	130	3,433	6,602	—	178	Rice.
814	1,681	1,197	622	2,276	600	504	Spirits, Rum.
92,427	125,279	72,795	109,231	181,046	224,381	156,609	——— Brandy.
75,397	91,394	72,808	67,040	72,021	65,329	57,372	——— Geneva.
24,206	46,297	52,316	42,989	47,217	59,125	91,370	——— of all other Sorts.
6,084	2,351	16,357	1,669	2,393	3,032	2,595	Succades.
2,476	221	2,196	11,034	7,776	65,380	5,639	Sugar, Unrefined.
234,127	295,366	269,180	287,440	496,596	374,518	350,865	—— Refined and Candy.
18,901	23,932	12,547	41,957	53,651	110,886	63,041	Tea.
20,016	48,347	23,189	17,254	22,643	48,623	120,554	Tobacco, Unmanufactured.
26,676	40,626	44,838	56,681	47,798	86,769	100,047	——— Manufactured and Cigars.
545	428	305	221	3,658	396	110	Vinegar.
113,369	149,694	126,977	134,133	152,857	183,921	209,802	Wine.
56,026	180,423	195,934	87,393	160,905	119,790	71,904	Other Articles.
129,516	1,511,690	1,345,210	1,897,073	1,721,615	1,847,797	1,665,428	Total Value of Articles entered by Quantities.
ALUE.							
364,125	5,133,057	3,791,442	2,522,689	2,992,164	3,482,211	4,323,237	Silk, Woollen, Cotton, and Leather Manufactures, and other manufactured Goods, not separately specified, entered at Value.
493,641	6,644,747	5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	5,330,008	5,988,665	TOTAL.

No. 32.—Total Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, (Sailing and Steam,) Entered and Cleared, with CARGOES and in BALLAST, at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Years.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Years.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1850	4,700,199	2,400,277	7,100,476	4,742,345	2,662,243	7,404,588	9,442,544	5,062,520	14,505,064	1850
1851	4,938,386	2,933,708	7,872,094	4,882,490	3,225,614	8,108,104	9,820,876	6,159,322	15,980,198	1851
1852	4,934,863	2,952,584	7,887,447	5,051,106	3,191,596	8,242,702	9,985,969	6,144,180	16,130,149	1852
1853	5,055,343	3,887,763	8,943,106	5,212,980	4,234,124	9,447,104	10,268,323	8,121,887	18,390,210	1853
1854	5,374,551	3,786,815	9,161,366	5,370,298	4,137,423	9,507,721	10,744,849	7,924,238	18,669,087	1854
1855	5,270,792	3,680,447	8,951,239	5,648,940	3,889,291	9,538,231	10,919,732	7,569,738	18,489,470	1855
1856	6,390,715	4,162,419	10,553,134	6,555,056	4,480,859	11,035,915	12,945,771	8,643,278	21,589,049	1856
1857	6,853,705	4,621,494	11,475,199	6,840,402	4,863,191	11,703,593	13,694,107	9,484,685	23,178,792	1857
1858	6,439,201	4,522,499	10,961,700	6,452,204	4,896,077	11,348,281	12,891,405	9,418,576	22,309,981	1858
1859	6,585,112	4,636,810	11,221,922	6,726,731	4,955,606	11,682,337	13,311,843	9,592,416	22,904,259	1859
1860	6,889,009	5,283,776	12,172,785	7,025,914	5,490,593	12,516,507	13,914,923	10,774,369	24,689,292	1860
1861	7,721,035	5,458,554	13,179,589	7,699,497	5,716,555	13,416,052	15,420,532	11,175,109	26,595,641	1861
1862	7,856,639	5,234,451	13,091,090	8,090,221	5,354,128	13,444,349	15,946,860	10,588,579	26,535,439	1862
1863	8,430,146	4,825,917	13,256,063	8,589,246	4,893,424	13,482,670	17,019,392	9,719,341	26,738,733	1863
1864	9,028,100	4,486,911	13,515,011	9,173,575	4,515,923	13,689,498	18,201,675	9,002,834	27,204,509	1864

No. 33.—Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, (Sailing and Steam,) Entered and Cleared, with CARGOES ONLY, at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Years.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Years.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1850	4,078,544	2,035,152	6,113,696	3,960,764	1,946,214	5,906,978	8,039,308	3,981,366	12,020,674	1850
1851	4,388,245	2,599,988	6,988,233	4,147,007	2,336,137	6,483,144	8,535,252	4,936,125	13,471,377	1851
1852	4,267,815	2,462,354	6,730,169	4,459,321	2,413,260	6,872,581	8,727,136	4,875,614	13,602,750	1852
1853	4,513,207	3,284,343	7,797,550	4,551,498	3,032,113	7,583,611	9,064,705	6,316,456	15,381,161	1853
1854	4,789,986	3,109,756	7,899,742	4,683,654	3,186,882	7,870,536	9,473,640	6,296,638	15,770,278	1854
1855	4,174,082	2,844,386	7,018,468	5,036,926	3,311,738	8,348,664	9,211,008	6,156,124	15,367,132	1855
1856	5,086,262	3,155,402	8,241,664	5,883,861	3,777,473	9,661,334	10,970,123	6,932,875	17,902,998	1856
1857	5,427,534	3,304,272	8,731,806	6,208,723	4,130,850	10,339,573	11,636,257	7,435,122	19,071,379	1857
1858	5,234,424	3,583,113	8,817,537	5,879,906	4,062,518	9,942,424	11,114,330	7,645,631	18,759,961	1858
1859	5,391,925	3,698,718	9,090,643	6,222,746	4,021,217	10,243,963	11,614,671	7,719,935	19,334,606	1859
1860	5,760,537	4,294,444	10,054,981	6,358,917	4,424,020	10,782,937	12,119,454	8,718,464	20,837,918	1860
1861	6,307,737	4,297,442	10,605,179	6,841,808	4,477,996	11,319,804	13,149,545	8,775,438	21,924,983	1861
1862	6,591,654	4,149,154	10,740,808	7,400,454	4,309,395	11,709,849	13,992,108	8,458,549	22,450,657	1862
1863	7,302,039	3,835,319	11,137,358	7,961,008	3,926,797	11,887,805	15,263,047	7,762,116	23,025,163	1863
1864	7,813,179	3,488,931	11,302,110	8,596,234	3,576,540	12,172,774	16,409,413	7,065,471	23,474,884	1864

No. 34.—Total Tonnage of British and Foreign STEAM VESSELS ONLY, Entered and Cleared, with CARGOES and in BALLAST, at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Years.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Years.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1850	926,769	204,759	1,131,528	876,186	202,133	1,078,319	1,802,955	406,892	2,209,847	1850
1851	973,036	162,184	1,135,220	922,040	169,510	1,091,550	1,895,076	331,694	2,226,770	1851
1852	1,017,635	174,647	1,192,282	962,838	174,653	1,137,491	1,980,473	349,300	2,329,773	1852
1853	1,176,850	158,786	1,335,636	1,091,000	160,749	1,251,749	2,267,850	319,535	2,587,385	1853
1854	1,358,524	176,309	1,534,833	1,303,667	181,512	1,485,179	2,662,191	357,821	3,020,012	1854
1855	1,247,611	193,280	1,440,891	1,285,366	186,484	1,471,850	2,532,977	379,764	2,912,741	1855
1856	1,610,931	290,665	1,901,596	1,679,688	314,891	1,994,579	3,290,619	605,556	3,896,175	1856
1857	1,963,557	386,230	2,349,787	1,924,690	392,895	2,317,585	3,888,247	779,125	4,667,372	1857
1858	1,872,781	392,349	2,265,130	1,828,894	411,628	2,240,522	3,701,675	803,977	4,505,652	1858
1859	1,993,076	387,443	2,380,519	1,937,051	396,103	2,333,154	3,930,127	783,546	4,713,673	1859
1860	2,144,736	404,175	2,548,911	2,041,884	376,678	2,418,562	4,186,620	780,853	4,967,473	1860
1861	2,375,856	425,887	2,801,743	2,284,888	387,556	2,672,444	4,660,744	813,443	5,474,187	1861
1862	2,645,126	508,314	3,153,440	2,594,367	458,593	3,052,960	5,239,493	966,907	6,206,400	1862
1863	2,955,251	520,028	3,475,279	2,828,099	489,155	3,317,254	5,783,350	1,009,183	6,792,533	1863
1864	3,409,588	478,900	3,888,488	3,257,506	453,031	3,710,537	6,667,094	931,931	7,599,025	1864

No. 35.—Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered with Cargoes (COASTWISE) at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Years.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Years.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1850	12,564,631	- - -	12,564,631	1858	15,657,937	52,919	15,710,856
1851	12,394,902	- - -	12,394,902	1859	16,460,563	71,554	16,532,117
1852	12,475,401	- - -	12,475,401	1860	16,901,188	102,223	17,003,411
1853	12,820,745	- - -	12,820,745	1861	17,261,779	93,456	17,355,235
1854	12,762,107	46,483	12,808,590	1862	17,397,687	72,673	17,470,360
1855	12,139,978	50,024	12,190,002	1863	17,465,635	81,897	17,547,532
1856*	15,163,755	53,489	15,217,244	1864	17,350,579	66,107	17,416,686
1857	15,775,843	50,359	15,826,202				

* Before 1856, vessels employed between Great Britain and Ireland were returned as entered at ports in Great Britain only. From 1856 the entries at Irish ports are included.

No. 36.—Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered as BELONGING to the United Kingdom, including Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man, at the end of each Year.

Years.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.		Years.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
1850	24,797	3,396,659	1,187	168,474	25,984	3,565,133	1850
1851	24,816	3,475,657	1,227	186,687	26,043	3,662,344	1851
1852	24,814	3,549,968	1,272	209,310	26,086	3,759,278	1852
1853	25,224	3,780,092	1,385	250,112	26,609	4,030,204	1853
1854	25,335	3,942,513	1,524	306,237	26,859	4,248,750	1854
1855	24,274	3,968,699	1,674	380,635	25,948	4,349,334	1855
1856	24,480	3,980,494	1,697	386,462	26,177	4,366,956	1856
1857	25,273	4,141,274	1,824	417,466	27,097	4,558,740	1857
1858	25,615	4,205,270	1,926	452,468	27,541	4,657,738	1858
1859	25,784	4,226,355	1,918	436,836	27,702	4,663,191	1859
1860	25,663	4,204,360	2,000	454,327	27,663	4,658,687	1860
1861	25,905	4,300,518	2,133	506,308	28,038	4,806,826	1861
1862	26,212	4,396,509	2,228	537,891	28,440	4,934,400	1862
1863	26,339	4,731,217	2,298	596,856	28,637	5,328,073	1863
1864	26,142	4,930,219	2,490	697,281	28,632	5,627,500	1864

No. 37.—Number and Tonnage of Registered Sailing and Steam Vessels (*exclusive of Steamers*) of the United Kingdom, EMPLOYED in the Home and Foreign Tr and the Number of Men Employed therein.

Employed.		Sailing Vessels.			Steam Vessels.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	M Emp (exc of Ma
In the Home Trade.	1850	8,830	666,957	38,527	320	54,196	4,491	9,150	721,153	4
	1851	8,898	685,641	36,906	368	78,820	6,048	9,266	764,461	4
	1852	8,776	701,803	35,793	358	66,606	5,182	9,134	768,409	4
	1853	8,477	689,342	36,051	374	85,471	6,689	8,851	774,813	4
	1854	8,538	694,712	34,510	240	54,002	3,840	8,778	748,714	4
	1855	8,333	691,128	31,570	257	57,415	3,906	8,590	748,543	4
	1856	9,390	719,860	33,879	317	67,616	4,786	9,707	787,476	4
	1857	9,676	767,925	37,138	388	92,481	6,462	10,064	860,406	5
	1858	10,313	788,113	37,971	372	90,739	6,215	10,685	878,852	5
	1859	10,035	777,422	35,545	374	90,867	6,377	10,409	868,289	5
	1860	10,848	821,079	39,163	402	92,254	6,416	11,250	913,333	5
	1861	11,060	832,771	39,626	448	102,795	7,024	11,508	935,566	5
	1862	10,481	771,326	36,514	434	104,020	6,892	10,915	875,346	5
	1863	10,677	752,589	36,720	456	107,003	7,095	11,133	859,592	5
	1864	11,003	789,108	37,748	510	125,808	7,858	11,513	914,916	5
Partly in the Home and partly in the Foreign Trade.	1850	1,487	222,341	10,291	20	5,298	396	1,507	227,639	1
	1851	1,489	242,656	8,570	18	4,926	282	1,507	247,582	
	1852	1,063	147,867	6,875	42	15,244	944	1,105	163,111	
	1853	970	156,800	7,134	28	7,250	560	998	164,050	
	1854	1,166	202,124	8,099	45	19,135	1,328	1,211	221,259	
	1855	1,234	210,114	8,330	47	12,562	998	1,281	222,676	
	1856	970	162,488	6,483	42	16,102	965	1,012	178,590	
	1857	1,098	162,112	7,007	66	20,859	1,200	1,164	182,971	
	1858	897	138,699	5,594	62	20,604	1,141	959	159,303	
	1859	848	132,768	5,229	59	21,123	1,202	907	153,891	
	1860	1,366	226,556	8,700	80	29,803	1,731	1,446	256,359	
	1861	1,326	219,522	8,443	72	24,924	1,255	1,398	244,446	
	1862	1,483	246,479	9,388	89	29,463	1,664	1,572	275,942	
	1863	1,720	284,413	10,831	90	33,547	1,693	1,810	317,960	
	1864	1,624	268,125	10,039	92	36,944	1,787	1,716	305,069	
In the Foreign Trade.	1850	7,149	2,143,234	93,912	86	45,186	3,813	7,235	2,188,420	
	1851	7,277	2,287,897	85,801	134	60,995	4,330	7,411	2,348,892	
	1852	7,431	2,365,995	103,618	149	83,369	7,151	7,580	2,449,364	1
	1853	8,120	2,665,685	111,821	237	125,539	10,270	8,357	2,791,224	1
	1854	7,165	2,619,620	103,913	253	139,500	10,726	7,418	2,759,120	1
	1855	7,507	2,799,972	107,388	450	218,979	16,345	7,957	3,018,951	1
	1856	8,059	2,942,674	110,718	492	247,337	17,087	8,551	3,190,011	1
	1857	7,655	2,900,082	107,289	445	268,023	17,291	8,100	3,168,105	1
	1858	7,999	3,029,226	109,090	428	257,861	17,821	8,427	3,287,087	1
	1859	7,792	2,969,402	105,434	462	277,527	18,719	8,254	3,246,929	1
	1860	6,876	2,804,610	97,624	447	277,437	17,958	7,323	3,082,047	1
	1861	6,902	2,866,218	96,880	477	313,465	18,729	7,379	3,179,683	1
	1862	7,095	2,993,696	100,145	510	328,310	19,260	7,605	3,322,006	1
	1863	7,360	3,246,526	106,100	574	371,201	22,288	7,934	3,617,727	1
	1864	7,557	3,532,242	110,489	727	456,241	27,835	8,284	3,998,483	1
Total	1850	17,466	3,032,532	142,730	426	104,680	8,700	17,892	3,137,212	1
	1851	17,664	3,216,194	131,277	520	144,741	10,660	18,184	3,360,935	1
	1852	17,270	3,215,665	146,286	549	165,219	13,277	17,819	3,380,884	1
	1853	17,567	3,511,827	155,006	639	218,260	17,519	18,206	3,730,087	1
	1854	16,869	3,516,456	146,522	538	212,637	15,894	17,407	3,729,093	1
	1855	17,074	3,701,214	147,288	754	288,956	21,249	17,828	3,990,170	1
	1856	18,419	3,825,022	151,080	851	331,055	22,838	19,270	4,156,077	1
	1857	18,429	3,830,119	151,434	899	381,363	24,953	19,328	4,211,482	1
	1858	19,209	3,956,038	152,655	862	369,204	25,177	20,071	4,325,242	1
	1859	18,675	3,879,592	146,208	895	389,517	26,298	19,570	4,269,109	1
	1860	19,090	3,852,245	145,487	929	399,494	26,105	20,019	4,251,739	1
	1861	19,288	3,918,511	144,949	997	441,184	27,008	20,285	4,359,695	1
	1862	19,059	4,011,501	146,047	1,033	461,793	27,816	20,092	4,473,294	1
	1863	19,757	4,283,528	153,651	1,120	511,751	31,076	20,877	4,795,279	1
	1864	20,184	4,589,475	158,276	1,329	618,993	37,480	21,513	5,208,468	1

Note.—This Return includes Channel Islands Vessels, but not those of the British Plantations.

The Home Trade signifies on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, or to Ports between the limits of the R and Brest.

The Foreign Trade signifies to Ports beyond such limits.

No Foreign-going Vessel is included which has not been so reported within four years, and no Home Trade Vess has not been reported within one year. It is possible that some Vessels may be included which have ceased or are no longer employed as British Vessels, but every endeavour is made to ascertain and strike off such Vess

With respect to the Crews, a very small deduction ought to be made for the case of men who join a fresh ship im on their discharge from the former one, which happens to remain in Port.

No. 38.—Quantities of the several Articles Charged (in 1864) with Duties of Excise in the United Kingdom; Free of Duty; Exported; and Retained for Home Consumption.

Years, ended 31st Dec.	Charged with Duty.				Free of Duty.†			
	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1850	40,744,752	23,919,432	—	—	—	—	—	—
1851	40,337,412	24,030,933	6	—	—	—	—	—
1852	41,072,486	25,270,262	347	—	—	—	—	—
1853	42,039,748	25,423,444	1,538	—	—	—	—	—
1854	36,819,360	26,148,511	2,203	—	—	—	—	—
1855	33,887,234	22,186,077	—	—	1,500,936	4,039,895	—	—
1856	37,980,041	23,922,453	750	—	4,912,147	4,334,253	—	—
1857	40,298,513	24,969,151	—	—	5,668,948	4,371,823	—	—
1858	41,605,665	23,686,751	—	—	5,049,321	1,096,409	—	—
1859	44,219,300	24,254,403	—	—	5,288,428	1,775,274	—	—
1860	38,952,513	21,873,369	—	694	4,598,636	1,907,200	—	—
1861	44,141,422	20,045,159	—	7,429	3,793,192	4,452,724	—	—
1862	41,118,172	19,700,250	—	8,037	4,069,883	4,102,454	—	—
1863	46,269,842	19,949,663	—	7,606	4,679,829	3,689,965	—	—
1864	48,544,125	21,039,582	45	9,302	4,837,742	5,041,714	—	—

	Exported on Drawback, or Free of Duty.				Retained for Home Consumption.			
	Malt.*	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1850	—	330,638	—	—	40,744,752	23,862,585	—	—
1851	20,690	289,481	—	—	40,337,412	23,976,596	6	—
1852	51,160	351,153	—	—	41,072,486	25,200,879	47	—
1853	161,962	931,210	—	—	41,992,178	25,021,317	1,538	—
1854	199,655	749,959	—	—	36,812,727	25,883,584	2,203	—
1855	986,926	4,268,697	—	—	34,401,244	21,957,275	—	—
1856	1,313,064	4,956,150	—	—	41,579,124	23,300,556	750	—
1857	1,421,992	5,190,538	—	—	44,545,469	24,150,436	—	—
1858	1,549,213	1,570,548	—	—	45,105,773	23,212,612	—	—
1859	1,761,439	2,150,989	—	—	47,746,289	23,878,688	—	—
1860	1,797,099	2,376,481	—	—	41,754,050	21,404,088	—	694
1861	1,284,514	4,799,091	—	—	46,650,100	19,698,792	—	7,429
1862	1,499,447	4,674,420	—	—	43,688,608	19,128,284	—	8,037
1863	1,876,856	4,256,596	—	—	49,072,815	19,383,032	—	7,606
1864	1,584,889	5,585,196	—	—	51,796,978	20,496,100	45	9,302

* Including the Estimated Quantity used in Beer exported.
† On the 14th of August 1855, Malt was made Free of Duty for Distillery purposes and for Exportation, and Spirits were allowed to be distilled Free of Duty for Exportation.

No. 39.—Average Gazette Prices of British Wheat,

Months.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Wheat						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	40 6	38 1	38 4	46 0	80 1	72 5	76 6
February	38 4	37 8	42 2	45 2	80 10	70 4	72 6
March	38 1	37 3	42 6	45 4	78 9	67 8	68 11
April	37 10	39 0	41 0	44 6	77 2	68 5	68 8
May	38 9	38 8	40 9	44 2	78 10	73 11	68 0
June	40 2	40 7	40 9	44 9	78 8	76 11	69 6
July	42 0	42 11	40 10	49 9	73 1	76 5	76 1
August	43 8	40 11	40 11	51 7	63 7	76 3	72 10
September	42 9	37 10	41 9	54 6	56 7	75 9	67 10
October	41 0	35 11	38 6	65 11	57 11	77 0	65 5
November	40 1	36 6	39 11	72 5	71 8	80 10	64 1
December	39 3	37 5	43 3	71 7	71 3	80 1	60 3
The Year	40 3	38 6	40 9	53 3	72 5	74 8	69 2
	Barley						
January	26 0	22 10	27 2	30 1	42 3	33 7	38 3
February	24 4	22 10	30 5	31 4	40 3	31 11	37 2
March	23 7	23 0	30 2	31 8	38 5	30 4	36 7
April	22 8	24 2	28 11	31 6	37 0	31 2	39 2
May	22 3	24 2	28 1	31 0	37 1	32 1	39 9
June	22 3	24 7	27 5	29 5	37 0	33 11	38 5
July	21 11	25 6	27 8	29 4	36 8	34 7	40 5
August	22 6	26 1	27 6	29 8	34 4	34 6	43 9
September	24 0	25 8	27 8	33 0	30 1	35 5	45 11
October	24 2	25 1	28 1	39 4	30 11	38 2	43 9
November	24 2	26 5	30 3	41 10	34 7	39 10	45 11
December	23 10	26 7	29 9	39 3	34 7	41 1	43 8
The Year	23 5	24 9	28 6	33 2	36 0	34 9	41 1
	Oats						
January	15 9	16 10	18 0	18 7	26 6	27 1	26
February	15 3	16 4	19 1	18 3	27 2	25 11	24
March	15 1	16 4	19 7	18 7	27 3	25 1	23
April	15 0	17 5	19 4	18 10	27 6	25 7	23
May	15 4	19 0	19 10	18 10	29 4	27 2	23
June	16 6	21 1	20 2	19 2	30 1	28 8	24
July	17 5	22 1	19 11	21 1	30 0	28 8	26
August	17 11	21 6	19 9	22 0	28 9	28 7	27
September	17 3	18 11	18 11	21 4	26 2	28 7	26
October	16 9	17 3	17 7	23 6	25 9	28 4	26
November	17 1	17 11	18 6	25 8	28 4	28 1	25
December	17 0	18 3	18 5	25 4	28 2	27 10	24
The Year	16 5	18 7	19 1	21 0	27 11	27 5	25

RLEY, and OATS, per IMPERIAL QUARTER, in EACH MONTH.

857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	MONTHS.
- - - - - -	WHEAT.							
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
53 7	48 0	40 11	43 11	56 9	61 4	47 4	40 6	January.
56 0	45 5	40 9	43 10	54 6	59 11	46 11	40 7	February.
55 6	45 4	40 2	45 4	54 2	59 2	45 5	39 11	March.
53 8	43 9	41 4	49 4	56 4	57 11	45 7	39 9	April.
56 7	44 6	51 3	52 4	54 11	57 5	46 4	39 3	May
60 1	44 0	50 9	55 6	53 5	54 5	46 8	39 8	June.
63 4	44 7	45 6	57 2	50 7	57 0	46 6	42 4	July.
59 6	44 4	44 0	59 5	51 0	57 9	46 0	43 1	August.
57 0	44 10	42 7	60 4	55 0	55 6	44 2	41 10	September.
55 5	42 8	42 7	59 11	56 9	49 5	40 8	38 9	October.
51 3	41 8	43 2	58 2	59 11	48 8	40 0	38 9	November.
48 7	40 7	43 11	53 0	60 11	46 4	40 10	38 1	December.
56 4	44 2	43 9	53 3	55 4	55 5	44 9	40 2	The Year.
- - - - - -	BARLEY.							
45 5	36 8	32 8	34 5	40 5	36 9	35 0	31 11	January.
45 3	36 1	33 9	35 0	39 5	36 4	36 3	31 11	February.
46 4	36 9	34 2	36 7	38 7	35 10	36 7	31 3	March.
45 3	36 6	33 4	37 2	37 6	36 6	35 8	30 10	April.
42 11	35 1	33 1	36 11	36 0	36 7	34 1	29 7	May.
39 2	32 2	31 11	34 8	32 11	33 3	31 6	28 2	June.
38 2	30 2	30 7	33 2	30 9	31 11	30 0	27 6	July.
40 0	32 7	30 9	33 7	31 0	32 11	31 9	28 6	August.
42 6	35 5	34 9	36 9	36 7	36 5	35 0	31 8	September.
43 2	35 9	35 7	40 2	37 0	34 8	34 4	30 3	October.
44 2	35 3	35 11	41 0	37 4	35 8	33 11	29 10	November.
36 3	34 3	35 4	39 0	36 5	34 6	32 8	28 5	December.
42 1	34 8	33 6	36 7	36 1	35 1	33 11	29 11	The Year.
- - - - - -	OATS.							
23 5	22 5	21 7	21 4	22 9	21 11	20 6	18 9	January.
23 3	22 8	22 5	21 10	22 11	22 0	21 4	19 2	February.
23 8	23 3	23 4	23 2	23 5	22 0	21 5	19 5	March.
23 6	24 2	23 2	24 1	24 0	21 5	21 6	19 3	April.
24 3	25 9	25 4	25 9	25 2	23 0	22 1	19 8	May.
26 8	26 3	25 5	26 9	25 4	23 6	22 10	20 2	June.
27 5	26 11	25 6	26 2	25 9	24 3	23 2	21 6	July.
28 0	27 10	25 3	26 11	25 4	25 2	23 0	22 5	August.
26 1	25 10	22 7	26 8	23 0	24 0	21 1	21 6	September.
25 7	23 5	21 1	24 2	21 11	21 8	19 0	20 1	October.
24 10	22 11	21 11	23 5	22 9	21 3	19 2	19 10	November.
23 0	22 3	21 5	22 3	22 5	20 6	19 2	19 6	December.
25 0	24 6	23 2	24 5	23 9	22 7	21 2	20 1	The Year.

No. 40.—Quantities of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats, Sold in the

Months.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Wheat						
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
January	414,332	320,200	504,217	532,282	260,479	332,483	390,703
February	382,673	349,256	375,173	345,329	256,063	365,589	347,042
March	419,935	384,582	362,528	358,886	227,628	445,925	460,223
April	317,497	312,797	288,203	390,214	239,602	385,962	399,196
May	354,972	378,181	452,578	360,612	244,734	407,069	560,576
June	459,974	347,170	402,656	348,435	219,776	439,252	404,597
July	313,442	238,485	330,593	412,399	233,734	378,556	323,517
August	407,610	367,838	341,367	322,168	171,525	331,129	292,250
September	372,942	364,951	351,292	384,558	385,545	519,395	400,910
October	399,442	447,582	566,926	470,625	598,793	594,943	530,695
November	466,904	513,836	405,281	287,437	510,352	506,516	528,603
December	377,524	462,163	473,699	347,966	565,026	550,055	408,424
The Year	4,688,247	4,487,041	4,854,513	4,560,912	3,913,257	5,256,874	5,046,736
	Barley						
January	391,486	369,786	596,926	475,257	392,100	385,364	443,963
February	329,199	335,549	323,329	324,142	306,035	347,303	361,853
March	297,886	281,587	221,027	259,161	223,865	325,077	352,007
April	152,184	139,700	124,804	157,232	159,798	165,463	192,528
May	85,417	66,154	73,053	50,872	62,657	94,501	92,232
June	25,729	15,914	16,886	14,783	17,713	49,406	18,842
July	8,211	8,879	7,988	9,667	15,308	23,266	7,865
August	9,818	10,193	7,009	7,285	8,027	22,529	13,537
September	22,904	26,562	30,317	19,805	28,546	33,313	73,408
October	122,041	175,914	243,134	282,568	165,520	191,196	252,644
November	383,430	434,683	391,129	373,579	323,435	349,934	460,691
December	406,966	468,789	453,885	499,855	564,993	621,510	409,366
The Year	2,235,271	2,333,710	2,389,489	2,474,206	2,267,997	2,608,862	2,678,936
	Oats						
January	89,203	98,918	134,812	115,707	92,589	74,196	83,487
February	101,577	119,324	106,861	93,175	94,564	75,146	72,964
March	119,622	109,750	95,379	90,427	78,051	119,990	94,164
April	69,376	75,168	72,632	94,096	78,308	80,559	56,179
May	59,792	62,344	84,195	62,522	59,368	60,210	58,826
June	56,715	46,101	50,188	55,733	44,864	51,395	45,570
July	29,273	28,485	45,757	54,491	35,251	41,832	32,184
August	38,839	30,529	35,017	39,364	22,513	38,051	29,325
September	47,979	50,767	46,063	41,092	39,353	45,335	35,897
October	70,633	94,974	90,506	68,891	60,708	68,350	59,867
November	101,796	115,292	88,009	57,945	65,883	64,372	67,547
December	81,277	108,454	98,140	106,965	93,986	97,252	65,199
The Year	866,082	940,006	947,550	880,408	765,488	816,688	701,155

NCIPAL MARKET TOWNS in ENGLAND and WALES, in EACH MONTH.

357.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	MONTHS.
				WHEAT.				
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
04,790	492,412	530,321	435,498	308,673	276,532	391,824	514,727	January.
0,050	376,020	436,910	458,990	262,187	319,822	315,836	398,771	February.
26,785	426,422	379,046	590,348	333,793	367,782	277,993	373,694	March.
52,343	330,735	546,502	402,220	261,405	228,211	320,386	464,945	April.
2,902	531,520	391,368	418,331	289,207	317,515	433,309	370,154	May.
66,120	546,166	316,812	493,834	296,698	217,945	319,434	373,309	June.
4,410	418,117	335,876	250,844	218,036	218,127	217,130	423,804	July.
06,335	357,149	353,105	299,662	339,329	232,799	321,288	305,773	August.
66,884	489,729	425,209	314,519	513,625	297,760	422,109	368,477	September.
7,824	571,744	632,216	311,656	551,794	353,101	532,926	508,112	October.
83,143	426,126	518,109	314,207	540,248	432,348	448,635	397,169	November.
02,354	437,808	632,728	333,148	374,670	326,143	492,601	483,365	December.
43,940	5,203,948	5,498,202	4,623,257	4,289,665	3,588,085	4,493,471	4,992,300	The Year.
				BARLEY.				
72,988	477,009	440,289	319,637	347,375	378,612	445,305	459,188	January.
98,147	333,482	327,154	301,189	282,780	329,938	283,573	328,109	February.
9,551	264,510	228,963	238,484	244,297	265,832	185,881	231,683	March.
1,272	134,459	167,439	82,795	103,824	111,432	103,228	163,832	April.
1,546	61,657	48,084	29,128	50,238	43,884	35,647	42,056	May.
7,653	8,301	11,648	8,081	15,126	4,752	5,697	12,203	June.
4,180	5,378	5,563	3,469	4,770	2,612	2,990	8,401	July.
9,963	6,352	4,808	3,754	7,757	5,398	6,721	7,337	August.
4,617	61,255	53,978	18,118	83,415	28,441	81,936	50,755	September.
2,217	296,301	285,047	97,046	290,320	181,022	425,507	355,763	October.
0,654	371,957	360,634	240,804	511,066	468,989	446,484	408,484	November.
9,945	413,712	476,720	444,551	451,904	461,018	464,691	531,405	December.
2,733	2,434,373	2,410,326	1,787,056	2,392,872	2,281,930	2,487,660	2,599,316	The Year.
				OATS.				
5,829	58,341	60,357	64,749	61,241	76,292	78,717	77,158	January.
7,184	57,241	63,327	68,971	75,487	83,799	79,853	73,704	February.
0,795	56,948	55,301	68,890	77,087	100,555	64,216	59,935	March.
6,246	41,527	44,542	36,484	38,845	56,997	40,828	47,882	April.
4,449	40,569	28,674	30,329	32,439	49,047	44,675	29,591	May.
9,338	19,068	18,498	20,585	24,493	22,193	21,676	22,024	June.
9,358	18,929	17,217	11,491	9,594	13,992	10,368	20,619	July.
21,447	19,717	15,912	10,755	23,720	26,576	23,236	20,820	August.
27,796	34,757	37,781	25,737	51,550	41,775	39,986	26,729	September.
50,069	56,410	50,887	35,658	74,596	84,231	62,193	46,040	October.
4,636	35,422	47,097	51,469	80,224	78,513	44,722	32,540	November.
40,217	43,837	63,663	70,762	75,622	68,987	60,616	51,700	December.
37,364	482,766	503,256	495,880	624,898	702,957	571,086	508,742	The Year.

No. 41.—Amount of Gold, Silver, and Copper Monies Coined at the Royal Mint.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1850	1,491,836	129,096	448	1,621,380
1851	4,400,411	87,868	3,584	4,491,863
1852	8,742,270	189,596	4,312	8,936,178
1853	11,952,391	701,544	10,190	12,664,125
1854	4,152,183	140,480	61,538	4,354,201
1855	9,008,663	195,510	41,091	9,245,264
1856	6,002,114	462,528	11,418	6,476,060
1857	4,859,860	373,230	6,720	5,239,810
1858	1,231,023	445,896	13,440	1,690,359
1859	2,649,509	647,004	8,512	3,305,085
1860	3,121,709	218,403	37,990	3,378,102
1861	8,190,170	209,484	273,578	8,673,232
1862	7,836,413	148,518	352,800	8,337,731
1863	6,997,212	161,172	151,648	7,310,032
1864	9,535,597	535,194	18,069	10,088,861

42.—Total Amount Received from, and Paid to, Depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, and of the Computed Capital of those Savings Banks at the end of each Year.

		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.		
		£	£	£	£		
1863	Received*	2,500,421	86,649	117,663	2,704,733	Received*	1863.
	Paid	938,951	35,899	51,357	1,026,207	Paid	
	Capital	3,131,535	99,359	145,934	3,376,828	Capital	
1864	Received*	3,242,088	89,219	121,044	3,452,351	Received*	1864.
	Paid	1,685,730	64,831	85,494	1,836,055	Paid	
	Capital	4,687,893	123,747	181,484	4,993,124	Capital	

* Including Interest.

No. 43.—Total Amount Received and Paid by Trustees of Savings Banks from and to Depositors in each Year, and of the Computed Capital of Savings Banks at the end of each Year.

—		England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	—	
		£	£	£	£	£		
1850	Received	5,226,778	103,673	612,164	421,075	6,363,690	Received	1850
	Paid	5,755,550	151,620	477,197	375,961	6,760,328	Paid	
	Capital	25,655,145	648,669	1,325,063	1,302,105	28,930,982	Capital	
1851	Received	5,620,388	111,792	620,457	429,422	6,782,059	Received	1851
	Paid	5,276,875	123,537	497,160	407,994	6,305,566	Paid	
	Capital	26,770,457	659,387	1,488,707	1,359,103	30,277,654	Capital	
1852	Received	6,041,533	122,089	648,363	469,192	7,281,177	Received	1852
	Paid	5,624,231	118,471	536,259	405,945	6,684,906	Paid	
	Capital	27,967,641	681,614	1,645,040	1,459,966	31,754,261	Capital	
1853	Received	6,231,989	153,095	736,640	531,796	7,653,520	Received	1853
	Paid	5,985,281	112,155	582,882	436,012	7,116,330	Paid	
	Capital	29,182,776	742,483	1,837,856	1,599,145	33,362,260	Capital	
1854	Received	5,988,328	161,151	735,790	514,872	7,400,141	Received	1854
	Paid	6,603,104	129,457	674,048	549,738	7,956,347	Paid	
	Capital	29,400,685	795,829	1,931,928	1,607,638	33,736,080	Capital	
1855	Received	5,853,145	165,678	720,506	448,882	7,188,211	Received	1855
	Paid	6,331,363	142,535	695,748	484,487	7,654,133	Paid	
	Capital	29,771,139	842,432	2,033,925	1,615,639	34,263,135	Capital	
1856	Received	6,335,285	177,122	722,202	506,844	7,741,453	Received	1856
	Paid	6,561,221	164,825	853,504	444,033	8,023,583	Paid	
	Capital	30,404,870	878,844	1,938,572	1,723,726	34,946,012	Capital	
1857	Received	6,240,909	175,303	652,734	512,469	7,581,415	Received	1857
	Paid	6,820,415	181,075	866,372	507,233	8,375,095	Paid	
	Capital	30,694,646	898,260	1,776,746	1,775,915	35,145,567	Capital	
1858	Received	6,450,849	169,938	780,023	501,115	7,901,925	Received	1858
	Paid	6,498,481	185,973	649,863	505,586	7,839,903	Paid	
	Capital	31,533,736	907,301	1,960,902	1,818,423	36,220,362	Capital	
1859	Received	7,435,248	194,216	815,034	577,409	9,021,907	Received	1859
	Paid	6,085,052	159,038	648,651	442,608	7,335,349	Paid	
	Capital	33,810,564	968,792	2,210,710	2,005,810	38,995,876	Capital	
1860	Received	7,814,270	204,764	861,975	597,576	9,478,585	Received	1860
	Paid	6,851,149	167,320	723,092	516,860	8,258,421	Paid	
	Capital	35,666,481	1,034,732	2,414,073	2,143,082	41,258,368	Capital	
1861	Received	7,188,034	181,116	844,326	551,394	8,764,870	Received	1861
	Paid	8,022,826	207,607	790,609	600,497	9,621,539	Paid	
	Capital	35,818,199	1,037,309	2,537,963	2,155,004	41,546,475	Capital	
1862	Received	6,591,275	158,945	836,568	499,842	8,136,630	Received	1862
	Paid	8,532,642	222,021	821,231	619,735	10,195,629	Paid	
	Capital	34,808,335	988,532	2,677,209	2,088,180	40,562,256	Capital	
1863	Received	6,621,651	172,157	957,146	497,748	*8,248,702	Received	1863
	Paid	7,327,086	175,538	836,319	567,699	†8,906,642	Paid	
	Capital	34,989,517	1,013,335	2,877,332	2,071,321	40,951,505	Capital	
1864	Received	6,580,322	177,369	953,138	463,850	8,174,679‡	Received	1864
	Paid	8,837,626	233,228	1,093,803	617,172	10,781,829§	Paid	
	Capital	33,648,714	984,285	2,813,293	1,971,703	39,417,995	Capital	

* Including 614*l.* transferred from Post Office Savings Banks.
† Including 100,454*l.* transferred to Post Office Savings Banks.
‡ Including 2,890*l.* transferred from Post Office Savings Banks.
§ Including 754,368*l.* transferred to Post Office Savings Banks.

No. 44.—Quarterly Averages of the Weekly Liabilities

Years.	Quarter Ended	Liabilities.		
		Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£
1850	March 23	20,130,000	17,792,000	37,922,000
	June 15	20,734,000	17,048,000	37,782,000
	September 7	21,144,000	17,167,000	38,311,000
	December 28	20,386,000	18,391,000	38,777,000
1851	March 22	20,284,000	17,410,000	37,694,000
	June 14	20,369,000	15,783,000	36,152,000
	September 6	20,994,000	15,579,000	36,573,000
	December 27	20,752,000	17,085,000	37,837,000
1852	March 20	21,367,000	18,113,000	39,480,000
	June 12	22,499,000	18,576,000	41,075,000
	September 4	23,982,000	18,977,000	42,959,000
	December 24	24,295,000	19,461,000	43,756,000
1853	March 19	23,967,000	19,657,000	43,624,000
	June 11	24,236,000	18,326,000	42,562,000
	September 3	24,561,000	16,312,000	40,873,000
	December 24	23,369,000	18,232,000	41,601,000
1854	March 18	22,785,000	16,627,000	39,412,000
	June 10	22,518,000	14,031,000	36,549,000
	September 9	21,191,000	14,418,000	35,609,000
	December 30	21,003,000	14,758,000	35,761,000
1855	March 31	20,405,000	15,098,000	35,503,000
	June 30	20,885,000	17,647,000	38,532,000
	September 29	21,379,000	18,271,000	39,650,000
	December 29	20,430,000	16,257,000	36,687,000
1856	March 29	19,679,000	17,681,000	37,360,000
	June 28	20,455,000	14,993,000	35,448,000
	September 27	21,093,000	15,588,000	36,681,000
	December 27	20,728,000	15,601,000	36,329,000
1857	March 28	19,712,000	16,871,000	36,583,000
	June 27	20,004,000	16,055,000	36,059,000
	September 26	20,182,000	16,042,000	36,224,000
	December 30	21,070,000	19,296,000	40,366,000
1858	March 31	20,544,000	20,837,000	41,381,000
	June 30	20,989,000	19,475,000	40,464,000
	September 29	21,213,000	19,298,000	40,511,000
	December 29	21,435,000	20,490,000	41,925,000
1859	March 30	21,477,000	22,155,000	43,632,000
	June 29	22,200,000	22,249,000	44,449,000
	September 28	22,455,000	20,965,000	43,420,000
	December 28	22,413,000	21,516,000	43,929,000
1860	March 28	21,933,000	21,416,000	43,349,000
	June 27	22,317,000	20,758,000	43,075,000
	September 26	22,263,000	19,657,000	41,920,000
	December 26	21,482,000	18,750,000	40,232,000

ıd Assets of the Bank of England.

Assets.			Quarter Ended	Years.
Securities.	Bullion.	Total.		
£	£	£		
24,253,000	17,010,000	41,263,000	March 23	1850
24,143,000	16,796,000	40,939,000	June 15	
24,675,000	16,857,000	41,532,000	September 7	
25,968,000	15,951,000	41,919,000	December 28	
26,525,000	14,509,000	41,034,000	March 22	1851
25,669,000	13,669,000	39,338,000	June 14	
25,736,000	14,097,000	39,833,000	September 6	
25,103,000	15,915,000	41,018,000	December 27	
24,368,000	18,474,000	42,842,000	March 20	1852
24,192,000	20,102,000	44,294,000	June 12	
24,329,000	21,838,000	46,167,000	September 4	
25,562,000	21,367,000	46,929,000	December 24	
27,761,000	19,176,000	46,937,000	March 19	1853
27,241,000	18,561,000	45,802,000	June 11	
26,322,000	17,813,000	44,135,000	September 3	
29,402,000	15,462,000	44,864,000	December 24	
26,906,000	15,922,000	42,828,000	March 18	1854
26,504,000	13,363,000	39,867,000	June 10	
25,372,000	13,619,000	38,991,000	September 9	
25,328,000	13,619,000	38,947,000	December 30	
25,577,000	13,342,000	38,919,000	March 31	1855
25,062,000	16,603,000	41,665,000	June 30	
27,603,000	15,475,000	43,078,000	September 29	
28,620,000	11,301,000	39,921,000	December 29	
30,405,000	10,514,000	40,919,000	March 29	1856
27,915.000	10,794,000	38,709,000	June 28	
27,873,000	12,318,000	40,191,000	September 27	
29,484,000	10,105,000	39,589,000	December 27	
29,943,000	10,203,000	40,146,000	March 28	1857
29,382,000	10,029,000	39,411,000	June 27	
28,464,000	11,413,000	39,877,000	September 26	
35,025,000	8,788,000	43,813,000	December 30	
28,716,000	16,446,000	45,162,000	March 31	1858
25,477,000	18,162,000	43,639,000	June 30	
26,189,000	17,798,000	43,987,000	September 29	
26,098,000	18,985,000	45,083,000	December 29	
27,482,000	19,570,000	47,052,000	March 30	1859
29,756,000	17,861,000	47,617,000	June 29	
29,626,000	17,282,000	46,908,000	September 28	
30.117.000	17.002.000	47,119,000	December 28	
31,400,000	15,434,000	46,834,000	March 28	1860
30,850,000	15,505,000	46,355,000	June 27	
29,448,000	16,011,000	45,459,000	September 26	
29,433,000	14,009,000	43,442,000	December 26	

Quarterly Averages of the Weekly Liabilities

Years—*Cont.*	Quarter Ended	Liabilities.		
		Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£
1861	March 27	20,357,000	17,802,000	38,159,000
	June 26	20,441,000	18,183,000	38,624,000
	September 25	20,782,000	16,759,000	37,541,000
	December 24	21,180,000	18,124,000	39,304,000
1862	March 26	21,046,000	20,985,000	42,031,000
	June 25	21,557,000	21,548,000	43,105,000
	September 24	22,473,000	22,368,000	44,841,000
	December 31	21,129,000	21,985,000	43,114,000
1863	March 25	20,399,000	21,412,000	41,811,000
	June 24	21,116,000	21,911,000	43,027,000
	September 30	21,935,000	20,538,000	42,473,000
	December 30	21,730,000	20,805,000	42,535,000
1864	March 23	20,813,000	21,067,000	41,880,000
	June 22	21,263,000	20,648,000	41,911,000
	September 28	21,592,000	19,166,000	40,758,000
	December 28	20,771,000	19,070,000	39,841,000

No. 45.—Monthly Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory

England and Wales,

Years.	Month Ended	England and Wales.			
		Bank of England.	Country Banks.		
			Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1850	March 23	19,936,000	3,516,644	2,686,798	6,203,442
	June 15	20,401,000	3,552,821	2,745,227	6,298,048
	September 7	20,949,000	3,412,011	2,611,505	6,023,516
	December 28	19,757,000	3,450,811	2,685,543	6,136,354
1851	March 22	19,908,000	3,386,962	2,685,756	6,072,718
	June 14	20,154,000	3,513,765	2,805,280	6,319,045
	September 6	21,018,000	3,219,275	2,569,918	5,789,193
	December 27	19,899,000	3,370,976	2,678,391	6,049,367
1852	March 20	21,341,000	3,397,432	2,733,688	6,131,120
	June 12	22,722,000	3,504,864	2,850,555	6,355,419
	September 4	24,157,000	3,406,593	2,764,442	6,171,035
	December 25	23,893,000	3,647,713	2,914,201	6,561,914
1853	March 19	23,206,000	3,671,532	2,993,634	6,665,166
	June 11	24,270,000	3,758,260	3,041,149	6,799,409
	September 3	24,296,000	3,648,294	2,984,629	6,632,923
	December 24	22,112,000	3,833,753	3,056,085	6,889,838

l Assets of the Bank of England—*Continued.*

Assets.			Quarter Ended	Years—*Cont.*
Securities.	Bullion.	Total.		
£	£	£		
29,677,000	12,091,000	41,768,000	March 27	1861
29,398,000	12,586,000	41,984,000	June 26	
28,462,000	12,707,000	41,169,000	September 25	
27,993,000	14,653,000	42,646,000	December 24	
29,417,000	16,099,000	45,516,000	March 26	1862
29,953,000	16,369,000	46,322,000	June 25	
30,747,000	17,552,000	48,299,000	September 24	
30,961,000	15,351,000	46,312,000	December 31	
30,936,000	14,322,000	45,258,000	March 25	1863
31,386,000	14,878,000	46,264,000	June 24	
30,965,000	15,068,000	46,033,000	September 30	
31,777,000	13,934,000	45,711,000	December 30	
31,608,000	13,771,000	45,379,000	March 23	1864
31,702,000	13,485,000	45,187,000	June 22	
31,395,000	13,062,000	44,457,000	September 28	
29,570,000	13,636,000	43,206,000	December 28	

otes, payable to Bearer on Demand, in Circulation in cotland, and Ireland.

Scotland.	Ireland.		Total for United Kingdom.	Month Ended	Years.
Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.			
£	£	£	£		
2,993,621	2,601,500	1,888,824	33,623,387	March 23	1850
3,471,528	2,530,125	1,711,686	34,412,387	June 15	
3,173,784	2,438,700	1,715,279	34,300,279	September 7	
3,345,649	2,647,600	2,209,359	34,095,962	December 28	
3,033,235	2,574,275	2,046,637	33,634,865	March 22	1851
3,474,171	2,460,900	1,808,018	34,216,134	June 14	
3,125,691	2,252,350	1,719,907	33,905,141	September 6	
3,356,974	2,470,225	2,256,542	34,932,108	December 27	
3,081,769	2,428,700	2,133,794	35,116,383	March 20	1852
3,580,302	2,510,625	2,018,364	37,186,710	June 12	
3,334,198	2,505,875	2,002,826	38,170,934	September 4	
3,764,064	2,857,675	2,827,766	39,904,419	December 25	
3,443,894	2,804,800	2,715,744	38,835,604	March 19	1853
4,026,225	2,771,650	2,594,518	40,461,802	June 11	
3,728,890	2,693,250	2,537,137	39,888,200	September 3	
4,112,787	3,095,900	3,357,327	39,567,852	December 24	

MONTHLY AVERAGE AGGREGATE AMOUNT of PROMISSORY
ENGLAND and WALES.

YEARS—*Cont.*	MONTH Ended	ENGLAND AND WALES.			
		Bank of England.	Country Banks.		
			Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£
1854	March 18	22,376,000	3,811,787	3,076,382	6,888,169
	June 10	21,542,000	3,756,975	3,023,221	6,780,196
	September 2	21,100,000	3,485,046	2,853,908	6,338,954
	December 23	20,298,000	3,848,896	3,072,727	6,921,623
1855	March 17	19,924,000	3,744,604	3,022,000	6,766,604
	June 9	20,616,000	3,830,714	3,071,332	6,902,046
	September 1	21,227,000	3,605,892	2,900,971	6,506,863
	December 22	19,554,000	3,842,755	3,058,159	6,900,914
1856	March 15	19,396,000	3,692,037	2,993,672	6,685,709
	June 7	20,278,000	3,815,905	3,066,419	6,882,324
	September 27	20,850,000	3,669,887	3,048,282	6,718,069
	December 20	19,808,000	3,696,543	3,044,845	6,741,388
1857	March 14	19,366,000	3,635,602	3,043,057	6,678,659
	June 6	19,734,000	3,731,726	3,078,630	6,810,356
	September 26	19,827,000	3,590,488	3,035,579	6,626,067
	December 19	21,398,000	3,200,715	2,602,310	5,803,025
1858	March 18	20,563,000	3,059,999	2,552,039	5,612,038
	June 5	21,074,000	3,311,335	2,880,067	6,191,402
	September 25	20,892,000	3,225,500	2,805,905	6,031,405
	December 18	20,910,000	3,327,369	2,877,253	6,204,622
1859	March 12	21,240,000	3,339,423	2,938,274	6,277,697
	June 4	22,172,000	3,423,287	2,994,743	6,418,030
	September 24	22,123,000	3,383,864	2,962,370	6,346,234
	December 17	21,886,000	3,480,734	3,017,551	6,498,285
1860	March 10	21,428,000	3,376,343	2,946,358	6,322,701
	June 2	22,251,000	3,498,492	3,058,614	6,557,106
	September 22	21,796,000	3,299,976	2,935,167	6,235,143
	December 15	20,812,000	3,338,891	2,974,096	6,312,987
1861	March 9	20,109,000	3,205,670	2,867,599	6,073,269
	June 1	20,465,000	3,206,745	2,942,158	6,148,903
	September 21	20,633,000	3,033,795	2,755,326	5,789,121
	December 14	20,789,000	3,354,244	2,908,936	6,263,180
1862	March 8	20,991,000	3,184,029	2,850,900	6,034,929
	May 31	21,544,000	3,282,263	2,966,601	6,248,864
	September 20	21,984,000	3,065,492	2,795,424	5,860,916
	December 13	20,607,000	3,205,026	2,875,211	6,080,237
1863	March 7	20,100,000	3,088,230	2,821,607	5,909,237
	May 30	21,202,000	3,179,162	2,931,849	6,111,011
	September 19	21,739,000	3,023,517	2,817,373	5,840,890
	December 12	21,355,000	3,220,036	2,899,360	6,119,396
1864	March 5	20,603,000	3,105,487	2,862,753	5,968,240
	May 28	21,427,000	3,220,908	2,996,624	6,217,532
	September 17	21,166,000	2,971,728	2,774,051	5,745,774
	December 10	20,330,000	3,058,981	2,754,068	5,812,999

NOTES, payable to Bearer on Demand, in Circulation in SCOTLAND, and IRELAND—*Continued.*

SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.		TOTAL for UNITED KINGDOM.	MONTH Ended	YEARS—*Cont.*
Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.			
£	£	£	£		
3,844,363	3,217,425	3,493,353	39,819,310	March 18	1854
4,319,098	3,127,750	3,052,538	38,821,582	June 10	
3,867,441	2,869,125	2,708,286	36,883,806	September 2	
4,316,095	3,260,275	3,462,374	38,258,367	December 23	
3,811,583	3,381,375	3,276,196	37,159,758	March 17	1855
4,377,695	3,180,575	2,841,410	37,917,726	June 9	
3,963,833	2,936,875	2,657,687	37,292,258	September 1	
4,400,763	3,424,025	3,619,254	37,898,956	December 22	
3,819,813	3,332,425	3,259,088	36,493,035	March 15	1856
4,472,759	3,250,550	3,113,829	37,997,462	June 7	
4,002,666	3,132,475	3,254,236	37,957,446	September 27	
4,349,383	3,529,600	3,777,703	38,206,074	December 20	
3,828,478	3,561,575	3,611,634	37,046,346	March 14	1857
4,388,189	3,469,050	3,444,781	37,846,376	June 6	
4,051,239	3,160,225	3,336,569	37,001,100	September 26	
4,305,251	3,302,500	2,773,223	37,581,999	December 19	
3,577,838	3,260,625	2,934,875	35,948,376	March 13	1858
4,241,696	3,241,525	2,866,177	37,614,800	June 5	
3,882,312	3,040,850	2,883,947	36,730,514	September 25	
4,355,438	3,309,750	3,447,139	38,226,949	December 18	
3,780,662	3,407,425	3,527,332	38,233,116	March 12	1859
4,480,882	3,405,325	3,394,722	39,870,959	June 4	
4,039,817	3,258,425	3,355,719	39,123,195	September 24	
4,591,058	3,569,350	3,834,441	40,379,134	December 17	
4,001,977	3,450,250	3,754,212	38,957,140	March 10	1860
4,572,068	3,327,200	3,502,478	40,209,852	June 2	
4,096,771	3,001,800	3,164,277	38,293,991	September 22	
4,688,839	3,212,225	3,835,375	38,861,426	December 15	
3,936,969	3,094,750	3,587,327	36,801,315	March 9	1861
4,533,809	3,042,075	3,287,756	37,477,543	June 1	
4,052,388	2,664,700	2,925,671	36,064,880	September 21	
4,647,725	2,873,275	3,533,974	38,107,154	December 14	
3,869,306	2,708,975	3,192,875	36 797,085	March 8	1862
4,609,954	2,691,800	3,049,094	38,143,712	May 31	
3,987,290	2,385,825	2,685,379	36,903,410	September 20	
4,572,937	2,570,525	3,272,243	37,102,942	December 13	
3,878,618	2,406,525	2,988,080	35,282,460	March 7	1863
4,473,956	2,452,850	2,926,615	37,166,432	May 30	
4,104,276	2,293,175	2,746,475	36,723,816	September 19	
4,639,664	2,528,500	3,411,753	38,054,513	December 12	
3,996,743	2,430,025	3,132,534	36,130,542	March 5	1864
4,532,540	2,588,900	3,202,568	37,968,540	May 28	
4,174,356	2,377,100	2,950,973	36,414,203	September 17	
4,626,796	2,491,000	3,381,706	36,642,501	December 10	

No. 46.—Total Population, and Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales.

Years.	Estimated Population.*	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1850	17,766,000	593,422	368,986	152,738
1851	17,983,000	615,865	395,174	154,206
1852	18,205,000	624,171	407,938	158,439
1853	18,403,000	612,391	421,097	164,520
1854	18,618,000	634,506	438,239	159,349
1855	18,787,000	635,123	426,242	151,774
1856	19,045,000	657,704	391,369	159,262
1857	19,305,000	663,071	419,815	159,097
1858	19,523,000	655,481	449,656	156,070
1859	19,746,000	689,881	441,790	167,723
1860	19,902,918	684,048	422,721	170,156
1861	20,119,496	696,406	435,114	163,706
1862	20,336,467	712,684	436,573	163,830
1863	20,554,137	727,417	473,837	173,510
1864	20,772,308	739,763	495,520	179,194†

* Estimated for the Middle of the Year, and including Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen at Home.
† The Marriages for the last Quarter of 1864 are not yet ascertained, and an estimated number has therefore been taken.

No. 47.—Total Population, and Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland.

Years.	Estimated Population.*	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1855	2,962,500	93,349	62,004	19,630
1856	2,979,855	101,821	58,529	20,740
1857	2,997,210	103,415	61,906	21,369
1858	3,014,565	104,018	63,539	19,655
1859	3,031,921	106,543	61,714	21,201
1860	3,049,277	105,629	68,170	21,225
1861	3,066,633	107,036	62,287	20,828
1862	3,083,989	107,133	67,159	20,544
1863	3,101,345	109,325	71,421	22,087
1864	3,118,701	112,445	74,303	22,675

* Estimated for the middle of the year, including Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen at Home, belonging to Scotland.

No. 48.—Total Population of Ireland, according to the Census, in 1851 and 1861.

(No Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Ireland.)

Years.	Total Population.*
1851	6,552,386
1861	5,798,967

* Including Army and Navy at Home.

No. 49.—Education :—Primary Schools in Great Britain.

Years (ended 31st August).	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be Accommodated.	Average Number of Children in Attendance.	Number of Children present at Inspection.
	England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain).			
1854 - -	3,147	511,274	393,555	410,904
1855 - -	3,853	704,495	447,010	483,934
1856 - -	4,237	766,152	479,728	552,226
1857 - -	4,438	841,215	531,210	602,557
1858 - -	5,435	1,001,097	636,048	698,303
1859 - -	5,531	1,054,813	674,602	757,082
1860 - -	6,012	1,158,827	751,325	830,971
1861 - -	6,259	1,215,782	773,831	879,884
1862 - -	6,113	1,292,560	813,850	906,158
1863 - -	6,227	1,315,988	846,805	932,603
1864 - -	6,470	1,332,553	862,817	983,928
	Scotland (exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools).			
1854 - -	678	76,799	67,890	62,310
1855 - -	974	107,299	90,575	85,142
1856 - -	942	111,610	91,511	93,679
1857 - -	960	113,356	95,486	98,315
1858 - -	1,206	154,867	124,979	123,441
1859 - -	1,055	154,228	126,799	123,049
1860 - -	1,260	161,421	132,909	131,961
1861 - -	1,446	180,701	146,104	148,806
1862 - -	1,456	183,680	150,999	151,268
1863 - -	1,512	196,794	162,120	160,138
1864 - -	1,421	188,904	148,317	149,363
	Total for Great Britain.			
1854 - -	3,825	588,073	461,445	473,214
1855 - -	4,800	811,794	537,585	569,076
1856 - -	5,179	877,762	571,239	645,905
1857 - -	5,398	954,571	626,696	700,872
1858 - -	6,641	1,155,964	761,027	821,744
1859 - -	6,586	1,209,041	801,401	880,131
1860 - -	7,272	1,320,248	884,234	962,932
1861 - -	7,705	1,396,483	919,935	1,028,690
1862 - -	7,569	1,476,240	964,849	1,057,426
1863 - -	7,739	1,512,782	1,008,925	1,092,741
1864 - -	7,891	1,521,457	1,011,134	1,133,291

No. 50.—Education:—Branches of Expenditure for Primary Schools in Great Britain.

Branches of Expenditure from Grants.	Years ended 31st December.															Branches of Expenditure from Grants.
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
In Building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing Elementary Schools	£ 85,533	£ 24,411	£ 33,471	£ 26,101	£ 43,412	£ 71,288	£ 74,471	£ 117,771	£ 140,826	£ 134,199	£ 117,103	£ 99,507	£ 63,988	£ 36,681	£ 26,305	In Building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing Elementary Schools.
Do. Do. Normal or Training Colleges		11,983	15,997	6,578	16,677	6,155	9,587	1,893	10,389	3,008	1,025	6,945	2,000	4,475	2,000	Do. Do. Normal or Training Colleges.
„ Providing Books, Maps and Diagrams, and Scientific Apparatus	1,878	1,715	2,646	2,895	1,783	2,884	3,957	7,808	5,718	6,145	4,833	5,992	629	—	—	„ Providing Books, Maps and Diagrams, and Scientific Apparatus.
„ Augmenting Salaries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	17,734*	15,473	16,975	26,778	37,647	44,878	52,088	64,491	74,041	86,328	98,171	121,627	128,181	106,414	23,868	„ Augmenting Salaries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.
„ Paying Salaries of Assistant and Probationary Teachers	- -	- -	- -	81	2,635	4,556	5,050	5,544	5,904	6,694	10,769	16,711	20,445	15,115	2,569	„ Paying Salaries of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.
„ Paying Stipends of Pupil Teachers, and Gratuities for their special instruction	54,928	77,999	79,587	139,040	138,356	143,807	158,229	192,248	221,719	252,551	257,558	301,827	297,071	222,478	41,220	„ Paying Stipends of Pupil Teachers, and Gratuities for their special instruction.
„ Capitation Grants	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,957	10,126	20,080	39,362	49,523	61,183	63,897	77,240	82,527	63,851	199	„ Capitation Grants.
„ Annual Grants to Training Colleges	- -*	10,514	17,545	19,197	39,394	39,960	45,785	57,221	73,782	89,587	92,329	101,866	104,701	114,216	96,166	„ Annual Grants to Training Colleges.
„ Grants to Reformatory, Night, and Industrial Schools	23	113	191	231	890	1,678	8,159	19,105	27,026	20,100	12,873	13,757	3,991	3,855	484	„ Grants to Reformatory, Night, and Industrial Schools.
„ Inspection		19,679	19,403	26,260	30,444	30,241	30,831	34,434	39,276	41,230	43,165	44,143	44,327	45,507	49,937	„ Inspection.
„ Administration (Office in London)	20,014	1,583	1,975	1,813	7,589	12,164	13,080	16,731	17,212	18,260	18,682	19,168	18,824	18,336	19,066	„ Administration (Office in London).
„ Miscellaneous		842	1,666	1,635	1,652	1,865	2,316	3,366	3,507	3,880	3,998	4,659	8,059	7,100	6,498	„ Miscellaneous.
Grants under the Revised Code	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	83,358	386,724	Grants under the Revised Code.
Total	180,110	164,312	188,856	250,659	326,436	369,602	423,633	559,974	668,873	723,115	724,403	813,442	774,743	721,386	655,036	Total.

No. 51.—Number of Paupers (exclusive of Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief in the several Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians, in England and Wales, on the 1st of January in each Year.

1st Jan.] Years.	Number of Unions and Parishes.	Adult Able-bodied.			All other Paupers.			Total.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1850	606	26,151	155,008	151,159	92,408	646,976	739,384	118,559	801,984	920,543
1851	606	23,322	131,203	154,525	87,243	619,125	706,368	110,565	750,328	860,893
1852	608	19,752	117,566	137,318	86,661	610,445	697,106	106,413	728,011	834,424
1853	608	18,138	108,082	126,220	86,048	586,554	672,602	104,186	694,636	798,822
1854	620	21,989	114,288	136,277	91,687	590,373	682,060	113,676	704,661	818,337
1855	624*	22,788	121,712	144,500	98,775	608,094	706,869	121,563	729,806	851,369
1856	624*	23,496	128,678	152,174	102,101	623,492	725,593	125,597	752,170	877,767
1857	624*	22,368	116,762	139,130	101,014	603,662	704,676	123,382	720,424	843,806
1858	629†	23,281	143,323	166,604	103,200	638,382	741,582	126,481	781,705	908,186
1859	642‡	20,098	117,320	137,418	103,207	619,845	723,052	123,305	737,165	860,470
1860	646§	18,882	117,879	136,761	100,144	614,115	714,259	119,026	731,994	851,020
1861	646§	23,402	127,124	150,526	107,559	632,338	739,897	130,961	759,462	890,423
1862	649‖	26,578	141,068	167,646	116,613	661,907	778,520	143,191	802,975	946,166
1863	653¶	26,501	226,998	253,499	119,696	769,429	889,125	146,197	996,427	1,142,624
1864	655**	23,663	163,087	186,750	114,144	708,395	822,539	137,807	871,482	1,009,289
1865	655**	23,660	158,000	181,600	114,100	677,000	791,100	137,700	835,000	972,700

te.—The year 1849 is the first year for which the actual Number of Persons receiving Relief on a given day can be returned.

opulation in 1851 of 624 Unions and Parishes, 16,250,861. | ‖ Population in 1861 of 649 Unions and Parishes, 19,814,000.
" " 629 " " 16,628,399. | ¶ " " 653 " " 19,875,000.
" " 642 " " 17,463,827. | ** " " 655 " " 19,886,000.
" " 646 " " 17,670,935.

No. 52.—Number of Registered Paupers and their Dependents (exclusive of Casual Poor) in Receipt of Relief in Parishes in Scotland, on the 14th of May in each Year.

(On 14th May.) Years.	Number of Parishes.	Paupers.	Dependents.	Total.
1850	880	79,031	(Cannot be specified.)	
1851	881	76,906		
1852	882	75,111		
1853	882	75,437		
1854	883	78,929		
1855	883	79,887		
1856	883	79,973		
1857	883	79,217		
1858	883	79,199		
1859	883	78,501		
1860	883	77,306	36,903	114,209
1861	883	78,433	38,680	117,113
1862	884	78,724	40,204	118,928
1863	884	78,717	41,567	120,284
1864	884	78,682	42,023	120,705

No. 53.—Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in Unions in Ireland at the Close of the First Week of January in each Year.

Years (First Week of January).	In-door.			Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf-and-Dumb Asylums and Extern Hospitals.	Total.
	Adult Able-bodied.*	All other Paupers.	Total.			
1850	72,617	130,703	203,320	114,650	(Not specified.)	307,970
1851	71,936	134,532	206,468	2,719		209,187
1852	53,817	114,431	168,248	3,170		171,418
1853	43,939	94,825	138,764	3,058		141,822
1854	30,463	74,141	104,604	2,198		106,802
1855	22,504	62,792	85,296	1,523		86,819
1856	18,348	53,899	72,247	836		73,083
1857	12,794	42,389	55,183	911		56,094
1858	11,198	38,110	49,308	1,274		50,582
1859	9,167	34,432	43,599	1,267		44,866
1860	8,975	34,243	43,218	1,711		44,929
1861	10,422	36,930	47,352	3,331		50,683
1862	12,680	42,488	55,168	4,373		59,541
1863	13,674	46,364	60,038	5,809	381	66,228
1864	12,559	47,308	59,867	7,752	516	68,135
1865	11,387	48,111	59,498	9,182	537	69,217

* Exclusive of any who are temporarily disabled by sickness.

No. 54.—Gross Estimated and Rateable Value of Rental Assessed to the Poor Rates for England and Wales, and Amount Received and Expended for Relief of the Poor in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Years ended Lady-day.	England and Wales.					
	Gross Estimated Rental of Property Assessed to the Poor Rate.	Rateable Value of Rental as Assessed to the Poor Rate.	Total Amount of Poor Rates Received, including Rate in Aid.	Expended.		
				In actual Relief of the Poor.	For other Purposes, County and Police Rates, &c.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1850	—	67,700,153	7,500,495	5,395,022	1,965,199	7,360,221
1851	—	—	6,960,322	4,962,704	1,956,703	6,919,407
1852	—	—	6,870,368	4,897,685	1,921,661	6,819,346
1853	—	—	6,805,383	4,939,064	1,915,724	6,854,788
1854	—	—	7,251,281	5,282,853	2,035,077	7,317,930
1855	—	—	8,174,954	5,890,041	2,199,346	8,089,387
1856	86,077,676	71,840,271	8,496,458	6,004,244	2,207,768	8,212,012
1857	—	—	8,440,990	5,898,756	2,440,454	8,339,210
1858	—	—	8,492,120	5,878,541	2,571,116	8,449,657
1859	—	—	8,434,788	5,558,689	2,590,767	8,149,456
1860	—	—	8,033,526	5,454,964	2,620,940	8,075,904
1861	—	—	8,252,168	5,778,943	2,616,269	8,395,212
1862	—	—	8,838,990	6,077,922	2,728,152	8,806,074
1863	—	—	9,512,655	6,527,036	2,798,035	9,325,071
1864	—	—	9,874,569	6,423,381	3,257,099	9,680,480

Years ended Lady-day.	Scotland. (The figures for Scotland are for the Years ended on Whitsunday.)		Ireland.	
	Total Amount Received from Poor Rates and all other Sources.	Total Expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.	Total Amount Received from Poor Rates and all other Receipts in aid of Poor Rates.	Total Expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.*
	£	£	£	£
1850	583,590	581,553	2,084,290	1,827,212
1851	556,044	535,944	1,185,785	1,293,039
1852	541,889	535,868	1,242,446	1,175,003
1853	554,700	544,552	1,133,009	1,070,499
1854	570,713	578,929	1,052,250	990,034
1855	614,423	611,785	898,674	851,876
1856	651,000	629,349	793,980	734,538
1857	669,853	627,605	650,071	619,514
1858	668,473	640,701	545,459	570,372
1859	683,912	657,366	535,906	524,754
1860	671,516	663,277	508,943	530,626
1861	684,354	683,902	573,290	595,192
1862	712,227	719,317	667,745	652,245
1863	750,183	736,028	721,903	701,031
1864	776,455	770,030	745,535	732,969

* Including expenses under the Burial Grounds Acts and Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Acts.

No. 55.—Number of Criminal Offenders Committed for Trial, Convicted, and Acquitted.

Years.	Committed for Trial.			Convicted.	Acquitted, exclusive of Persons found and detained as Insane.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
England and Wales.					
1850	21,548	5,265	26,813	20,537	6,238
1851	22,391	5,569	27,960	21,579	6,359
1852	21,885	5,625	27,510	21,304	6,176
1853	20,879	6,178	27,057	20,756	6,265
1854	22,723	6,636	29,359	23,047	6,274
1855	19,890	6,082	25,972	19,971	5,967
1856	15,425	4,012	19,437	14,734	4,672
1857	15,970	4,299	20,269	15,307	4,927
1858	13,865	3,990	17,855	13,246	4,576
1859	12,782	3,892	16,674	12,470	4,175
1860	12,168	3,831	15,999	12,068	3,907
1861	14,349	3,977	18,326	13,879	4,423
1862	15,896	4,105	20,001	15,312	4,651
1863	16,461	4,357	20,818	15,799	4,986
1864	15,398	4,108	19,506	14,726	4,726
Scotland.					
1850	3,301	1,167	4,468	3,363	1,081
1851	2,892	1,109	4,001	3,070	907
1852	2,949	1,078	4,027	3,018	975
1853	2,768	988	3,756	2,821	907
1854	2,883	1,111	3,994	2,989	979
1855	2,568	1,062	3,630	2,689	902
1856	2,591	1,122	3,713	2,723	951
1857	2,743	1,097	3,840	2,920	898
1858	2,718	1,064	3,782	2,850	891
1859	2,402	1,070	3,472	2,589	880
1860	2,306	981	3,287	2,441	846
1861	2,256	973	3,229	2,428	800
1862	2,627	1,003	3,630	2,702	928
1863	2,481	923	3,404	2,451	953
1864	2,302	910	3,212	2,379	833
Ireland.					
1850	22,682	8,644	31,326	17,108	14,203
1851	17,337	7,347	24,684	14,377	10,288
1852	12,444	5,234	17,678	10,454	7,206
1853	10,260	4,884	15,144	8,714	6,390
1854	7,937	3,851	11,788	7,051	4,711
1855	6,019	2,993	9,012	5,220	3,777
1856	5,097	2,002	7,099	4,024	3,064
1857	5,458	1,752	7,210	3,925	3,273
1858	4,708	1,600	6,308	3,350	2,940
1859	4,462	1,403	5,865	2,735	3,109
1860	3,996	1,390	5,386	2,979	2,383
1861	4,262	1,324	5,586	3,271	2,292
1862	5,102	1,564	6,666	3,796	2,846
1863	4,667	1,411	6,078	3,285	2,773
1864	3,793	1,293	5,086	3,000	2,058

Note.—The decrease in the Number of Persons committed for Trial in England and Wales, since 1855, is partly to be attributed to the operation of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorizes Justices to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners, instead of committing for Trial to the Sessions.

No. 56.—Number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom to various Destinations.

Years.	To the North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	To Other Places.	Total.
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900

No. 57.—Total Length, Capital, Passengers Conveyed, Receipts, and Working Expenses of Railways in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Years.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.) at the End of each Year.	Total Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season-Ticket Holders).	Total of Traffic Receipts.	Total of Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
England and Wales.*						
	Miles.	£	No.	£	£	£
1854	6,114	240,235,025	92,346,149	17,342,925	7,870,487	9,472,438
1855	6,210	249,805,306	99,175,923	18,363,369	8,845,924	9,517,445
1856	6,447	257,489,431	108,368,901	19,728,309	9,359,414	10,368,895
1857	6,773	263,198,206	115,858,806	20,527,748	9,707,498	10,820,250
1858	7,001	270,871,643	115,956,957	20,244,095	10,105,384	10,138,711
1859	7,309	277,665,518	124,881,202	21,723,926	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	7,583	288,691,611	136,989,404	23,472,946	11,258,104	12,214,842
1861	7,820	299,446,182	145,331,425	24,021,928	11,802,349	12,219,579
1862	8,176	318,237,038	152,437,927	24,529,062	12,050,581	12,478,481
1863	8,568	333,514,818	173,648,476	26,212,822	12,659,618	13,553,204
Scotland.						
1854	1,043	31,482,647	11,949,388	1,998,322	948,119	1,050,203
1855	1,083	32,571,108	12,206,926	2,144,398	1,045,719	1,098,679
1856	1,203	34,139,963	13,097,238	2,319,217	1,071,502	1,247,715
1857	1,250	35,078,482	14,733,503	2,501,478	1,093,970	1,407,508
1858	1,353	36,681,000	14,788,968	2,536,934	1,101,597	1,435,337
1859	1,428	37,564,105	15,480,713	2,723,512	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	1,486	38,838,741	16,503,050	2,925,229	1,306,128	1,619,101
1861	1,626	40,986,534	17,255,058	3,095,434	1,398,849	1,696,585
1862	1,777	43,656,693	17,610,927	3,153,404	1,520,056	1,663,348
1863	2,013	45,959,232	19,579,936	3,424,921	1,617,204	1,807,717
Ireland.						
1854	897	14,351,122	6,911,170	874,477	387,599	486,878
1855	987	15,208,295	7,212,286	999,832	408,066	591,766
1856	1,057	15,965,692	7,881,453	1,117,965	406,540	711,425
1857	1,071	16,880,570	8,416,579	1,145,384	438,771	706,613
1858	1,188	17,822,864	8,447,774	1,175,720	461,244	714,476
1859	1,265	19,133,305	9,445,233	1,296,064	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	1,364	20,599,775	9,991,118	1,368,447	623,136	745,311
1861	1,423	21,894,622	10,686,735	1,447,993	642,139	805,854
1862	1,598	23,324,707	10,436,873	1,446,092	697,772	748,320
1863	1,741	24,741,752	11,471,054	1,518,654	750,412	768,242
Total for United Kingdom (*see* p. 103).						

* The Railway Statistics for each division of the United Kingdom cannot be given previously to 1854.

TAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, and WORKING EXPENSES of RAILWAYS in ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND—*Continued.*

YEARS.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.) at the End of each Year.	Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season Ticket Holders).		Total of Traffic Receipts.		Total of Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
			Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.		
	TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.							
	Miles.	£	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1849	6,031	229,747,778	63,841,539	10,585	11,806,498	1,957		
1850	6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422	11,003	13,204,668	1,994	Cannot be given previous to 1854.	
1851	6,890	248,240,896	85,391,095	12,309	14,997,459	2,176		
1852	7,336	264,165,672	89,135,729	12,150	15,710,554	2,141		
1853	7,686	273,324,514	102,286,660	13,318	18,035,879	2,346		
1854	8,054	286,068,794	111,206,707	13,807	20,215,724	2,510	9,206,205	11,009,519
1855	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	14,323	21,507,599	2,597	10,299,709	11,207,890
1856	8,707	307,595,086	129,347,592	14,855	23,165,491	2,660	10,837,456	12,328,035
1857	9,094	315,157,258	139,008,888	15,395	24,174,610	2,659	11,240,239	12,934,371
1858	9,542	325,375,507	139,193,699	14,587	23,956,749	2,516	11,668,225	12,288,524
1859	10,002	334,362,928	149,807,148	14,980	25,743,502	2,573	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,483,572	15,669	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	14,579,254
1861	10,869	362,327,338	173,773,218	15,988	28,505,355	2,628	13,843,337	14,722,018
1862	11,551	385,218,438	180,485,727	15,625	29,128,558	2,522	14,268,409	14,860,149
1863	12,322	404,215,802	204,699,466	16,612	31,156,397	2,528	15,027,234	16,129,163

Note.—The Total Capital includes Subscriptions by some of the Railway Companies to other undertakings, and was in excess of the sum paid up by £13,095,985 in 1863.

To. 58.—QUANTITIES and VALUE of COAL and METALS Produced in UNITED KINGDOM.

ARS.	COAL.	METALS, produced from BRITISH ORES.							TOTAL of COAL and METALS.	YEARS.
		Pig Iron.	Fine Copper.	Metallic Lead.	White Tin.	Zinc.	Silver, from Lead.	Other Metals.		
	QUANTITIES.									
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Oz.			
854	64,661,401	3,069,838	19,899	64,005	5,974	Not stated	558,659	—	—	1854
855	61,453,079	3,218,154	21,294	65,529	6,000		561,906	—	—	1855
856	66,645,450	3,586,377	24,257	73,129	6,177		614,180	—	—	1856
857	65,394,707	3,659,447	17,375	67,393	6,582		532,866	—	—	1857
858	65,008,649	3,456,064	14,456	68,303	6,920	3,466	569,345	—	—	1858
859	71,979,765	3,712,904	15,770	63,233	7,100	3,697	578,277	—	—	1859
860	80,042,698	3,826,752	15,968	63,317	6,695	4,357	628,740	—	—	1860
861	83,635,214	3,712,390	15,331	65,634	7,450	4,415	569,530	—	—	1861
862	81,638,338	3,943,469	14,843	69,031	8,476	2,151	686,123	—	—	1862
863	86,292,215	4,510,040	14,247	68,220	10,006	3,835	634,004	—	—	1863
	ESTIMATED VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
854	16,165,350	7,674,595	2,487,375	1,497,717	690,000	Not stated	140,664	500,000	29,155,701	1854
855	16,113,267	8,045,385	3,042,877	1,516,996	720,000		140,476	Notstated	29,579,001	1855
856	16,663,862	8,963,942	2,983,611	1,755,096	821,541		153,470	100,000	31,441,522	1856
857	16,348,676	9,148,617	2,154,500	1,523,852	895,152		133,216	125,500	30,329,513	1857
858	16,252,162	8,640,160	1,562,693	1,489,005	823,480	86,650	156,569	95,000	29,105,719	1858
859	17,994,941	9,282,260	1,734,700	1,410,095	929,390	75,788	158,407	95,000	31,680,581	1859
860	20,010,674	9,566,880	1,706,261	1,412,760	871,382	89,536	172,903	170,927	34,001,323	1860
861	20,908,803	9,280,975	1,572,480	1,445,255	910,762	79,101	144,161	250,500	34,602,853*	1861
862	20,409,584	9,858,672	1,493,241	1,436,345	983,216	50,548	189,041	250,000	34,691,037†	1862
863	21,573,053	11,275,100	1,409,608	1,418,985	1,170,702	90,889	174,351	250,000	37,364,435‡	1863

* Including £10,816, the value of 2,784 ounces of British Gold obtained in 1861.
† Including £20,390, „ 5,299 „ „ 1862.
‡ Including £ 1,747, „ 552 „ „ 1863.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

FOR THE SEVERAL

COLONIAL AND OTHER POSSESSIONS

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM

IN EACH YEAR

From 1850 to 1863

(As far as the Particulars can be stated).

First Number.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

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	Exported from India	26
	„ Ceylon	30
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Note.—In consequence of the occurrence of many discrepancies between the Returns of Revenue and Expenditure furnished by the Colonies for this Abstract and the Returns already published by the Board of Trade in the Annual Volume of Colonial Statistics, Tables of Revenue and Expenditure are not given in the First Number of the Abstract.

Statistical Department,
Board of Trade,
May 1865.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

No. 1.—Area and Population.

Possessions.	Area 1862.	Population.					
		1850.			1861.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Sq. Miles.						
India	1,004,616	(1855) —	—	171,859,055	—	—	187,694,323
Ceylon	24,700	825,603	749,950	1,575,553	975,117	917,423	1,892,540
Mauritius	708	119,381	61,482	180,863	202,961	107,089	310,050
Labuan	45	1,030	120	1,150	1,672	701	2,373
Hong Kong	29	24,929	8,214	33,143	87,945	31,376	119,321
Australia:—							
New South Wales	323,437	154,575	110,928	265,503	202,099	156,179	358,278
Victoria	86,831	45,495	30,667	76,162	321,724	220,076	541,800
South Australia	383,328	35,302	27,737	63,039	65,048	61,782	126,830
Western Australia	978,000	3,576	2,310	5,886	9,852	5,839	15,691
Tasmania	26,215	—	—	—	49,593	40,384	89,977
New Zealand	106,259	(1851) 15,035	11,672	26,707	61,035	37,936	98,971
Queensland	678,000	(1860) 17,275	11,612	28,887	21,231	13,654	34,885
Falkland Isles	7,600	304	129	433	352	214	566
Natal	14,397	46,892	73,735	120,627	71,999	80,705	152,704
Cape of Good Hope	104,931	141,609	143,670	285,279	(Not distinguished.)		§ 267,096
St. Helena	47	(1854) 3,584	2,679	6,263	3,774	3,086	6,860
Gold Coast	6,000	(1858) —	—	151,346	—	—	—
Sierra Leone*	468	24,050	20,422	44,472	21,107	20,390	41,497
Gambia	20	2,687	2,164	4,851	3,808	2,940	6,748
North America:—							
Canada	331,280	(1852) 949,034	893,231	1,842,265	1,293,440	1,214,217	2,507,657
New Brunswick	27,037	(1851) 99,526	94,274	193,800	129,948	122,099	252,047
Nova Scotia	18,670	(1851) 137,677	138,440	276,117	165,584	165,273	330,857
Prince Edward Island	2,173	(1848) —	—	62,449	40,880	39,977	80,857
Newfoundland	40,200	(1845) 52,274	44,232	96,506	64,268	58,370	‡ 122,638
British Columbia	200,000	—	—	—	7,862	3,954	11,816
Vancouver's Island	13,000	—	—	—	—	—	23,000
Bermuda	24	4,797	6,295	11,092	4,912	6,549	11,461
Honduras	13,500	—	—	—	13,789	11,846	25,635
West Indies:—							
Bahamas	2,921	11,479	11,931	23,410	17,666	17,821	35,487
Turk's Island	—	—	—	—	2,128	2,244	4,372
Jamaica	6,400	(1844) 181,633	195,800	377,433	212,795	228,460	441,255
Virgin Islands	57	3,130	3,559	6,689	2,907	3,144	6,051
St. Christopher	103	10,523	12,654	23,177	11,437	13,003	24,440
Nevis	50	4,418	5,153	9,571	4,734	5,088	9,822
Antigua	183	16,722	19,456	36,178	16,742	19,670	36,412
Montserrat	47	3,336	4,019	7,355	3,447	4,198	7,645
Dominica	291	(1844) 10,596	11,624	22,220	11,830	13,235	25,065
St. Lucia	250	11,673	12,843	24,516	13,118	13,587	26,705
St. Vincent	131	13,957	16,171	30,128	15,005	16,750	31,755
Barbadoes	166	56,004	66,194	122,198	70,799	81,928	152,727
Grenada	133	13,732	15,195	28,927	15,413	16,487	31,900
Tobago	97	6,335	6,693	13,028	7,433	7,977	15,410
Trinidad	1,754	(1851) 35,631	32,969	68,600	46,074	38,364	84,438
British Guiana	76,000	67,267	60,428	127,695	79,644	68,382	148,026
Gibraltar †	1⅔	5,867	6,315	12,182	7,139	8,323	15,462
Malta †	115	64,139	61,660	125,799	67,477	68,862	136,339

* Including cession of British Quiah, but not the Sherbro, Isles de Loss, or Bulama.
† Exclusive of the Military. § In 1856. ‡ In 1857.

No. 2.—Public Debt, 1850 to 1863.

Possessions.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India (Accounts made to 31st April)	53,934,768	55,099,315	55,114,693	56,233,686	53,683,468	55,531,120	57,764,239
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia:—New South Wales	57,500	187,100	212,000	312,000	392,000	1,011,300	2,099,400
Victoria	—	—	—	—	—	480,000	648,100
South Australia*	—	—	—	—	135,000	127,000	287,900
Western Australia	—	—	—	—	—	12,939	8,688
Tasmania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	77,174
Queensland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Isles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	1,177	272	823	817	817	1,963	3,705
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North America:—Canada ‡	3,808,171	4,097,262	4,291,051	5,775,003	7,531,991	8,885,582	9,415,488
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia (Accounts made to 30th Sept.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Isd.	11,102	11,960	5,960	2,020	6,595	8,735	15,203
Newfoundland	106,702	103,719	111,712	114,820	113,558	151,805	167,258
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vancouver's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	200	—	—
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies:—Bahamas	20,779	21,586	19,872	18,508	18,390	19,065	19,065
Turk's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	674,992	756,097	737,005	770,951	871,343	879,344	875,674
Virgin Islands	5,009	5,284	5,570	5,890	4,887	4,223	4,712
St. Christopher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	9,600	9,600	9,600	8,400	7,800	7,200	6,600
Antigua	78,260	78,509	78,040	76,403	71,260	66,320	64,525
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia	—	—	—	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	10,000	16,767	8,369
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Tobago	20,000	18,870	17,740	16,640	14,560	12,560	11,000
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	—	176,073	176,073
British Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	5,487	4,909	4,876
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	89,690	89,277

* Exclusive of Loans for reproductive Public Works.
† Including 236,000*l.* for Provincial Governments in the year 1862, and 689,750*l.* in 1863.
‡ Direct funded debt less the amount held as a sinking fund for the redemption of a loan from the Imperial Government.

Public Debt, 1850 to 1863—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Possessions.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
59,461,969	69,473,484	81,171,308	98,107,460	101,877,081	107,514,159	104,495,235	India (Accounts made to 31st April).
—	—	—	—	‖ 100,000	100,000	350,000	Ceylon.
—	—	—	—	—	—	600,000	Mauritius.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Labuan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hong Kong.
2,306,150	2,797,090	3,519,530	3,830,230	4,017,630	5,802,980	5,802,980	Australia:—New South Wales.
828,700	808,100	2,089,500	5,118,100	6,345,060	7,992,740	8,237,520	. . . Victoria.
593,700	684,000	830,100	870,100	850,500	853,300	866,850	. . . South Australia.*
11,044	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	. . . Western Australia.
—	—	—	—	—	486,500	—	. . . Tasmania.
124,874	422,670	414,144	594,044	600,761	† 836,000	†1,289,750	. . . New Zealand.
—	—	—	—	70,000	123,800	—	. . . Queensland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Falkland Isles.
—	—	—	50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	Natal.
—	—	80,000	368,400	565,050	565,050	715,050	Cape of Good Hope.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Helena.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Coast.
2,838	2,706	2,545	2,571	2,638	1,087	1,799	Sierra Leone.
—	—	—	—	—	§ 3,638	§ 4,817	Gambia.
10,071,976	10,508,129	10,301,547	11,977,905	11,984,893	12,383,714	12,325,557	North America:—Canada. ‡
—	—	—	1,035,614	1,128,609	1,148,055	1,206,562	. . . . New Brunswick.
—	—	—	—	1,012,536	982,538	971,711	. . . . Nova Scotia (Accounts made to 30th Sept.)
19,913	26,565	28,966	41,420	46,214	54,803	50,119	. . . . Prince Edward Isd.
176,707	175,651	177,019	182,139	182,139	173,643	172,795	. . . . Newfoundland.
—	—	—	5,200	7,273	91,730	—	. . . . British Columbia.
—	—	—	880	880	5,040	40,000	. . . . Vancouver's Island.
—	—	—	—	800	800	Nil.	Bermuda.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,625	Honduras.
19,065	19,065	22,635	22,635	36,011	43,787	34,917	West Indies:—Bahamas.
—	—	—	900	900	900	900	. . . Turk's Island.
913,618	916,857	923,783	752,582	825,585	818,304	786,552	. . . Jamaica.
4,817	4,920	4,466	4,129	4,129	4,129	4,129	. . . Virgin Islands.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . St. Christopher.
6,000	5,400	4,800	4,200	3,600	3,000	1,000	. . . Nevis.
55,375	50,970	51,459	37,000	32,000	30,320	25,320	. . . Antigua.
—	—	—	6,574	5,868	5,362	5,059	. . . Montserrat.
—	—	—	5,405	7,528	6,972	6,416	. . . Dominica.
3,000	3,000	13,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	. . . St. Lucia.
—	—	—	—	1,000	—	4,400	. . . St. Vincent.
5,692	292	292	292	292	292	10,809	. . . Barbadoes.
2,400	2,400	9,400	9,400	8,400	12,000	9,000	. . . Grenada.
10,000	9,000	7,877	6,877	5,877	5,462	4,000	. . . Tobago.
176,073	154,020	144,020	195,884	202,300	218,799	246,673	. . . Trinidad.
—	—	—	—	576,499	563,700	591,454	British Guiana.
2,707	532	—	—	—	—	—	Gibraltar.
89,259	89,221	89,207	88,789	87,889	87,411	175,335	Malta.

§ There is no Funded Debt, but the liabilities over assets amounted in 1862 to 3,638*l.*, and in 1863 to 4,817*l.*
‖ To pay off debt due to the Ceylon Railway Company.

No. 3.—Total Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared, 1850 to 1863 (exclusive of Coasting Trade).

Possessions.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
India	1,403,633	1,561,347	1,591,937	No details.	1,934,812	2,108,511	2,796,306
Ceylon	490,662	504,341	537,817	642,232	645,966	634,482	681,071
Mauritius	273,344	290,634	338,366	371,568	391,239	431,111	473,182
Labuan	—	—	—	—	16,796	—	24,810
Hong Kong	345,202	431,869	478,447	531,831	541,647	—	—
Australia:—New South Wales	498,064	292,022	373,326	678,392	786,416	715,805	657,792
Victoria	195,117	240,431	758,512	1,386,340	1,593,441	1,133,283	1,076,971
South Australia	174,455	155,002	202,507	260,917	290,534	225,923	230,390
Western Australia	13,988	36,201	49,352	83,571	81,577	54,430	53,285
Tasmania	208,865	229,152	271,459	380,699	399,010	320,488	314,222
New Zealand	—	132,590	112,149	128,395	151,549	168,439	168,739
Queensland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Isles	13,672	15,467	22,024	25,186	Entered only. 23,728	19,793	10,501
Natal	31,521	17,780	12,598	10,208	16,053	7,983	10,486
Cape of Good Hope	358,193	410,308	463,764	559,402	414,761	350,171	383,867
St. Helena	182,966	181,402	151,160	175,794	168,304	193,989	188,987
Gold Coast	23,490	27,870	26,922	36,074	20,732	—	—
Sierra Leone	51,913	77,366	59,763	76,977	68,528	75,172	74,227
Gambia	38,797	50,102	59,462	66,387	55,830	64,863	65,127
North America:—Canada	1,066,079	1,230,702	1,142,301	1,281,432	1,487,097	870,794	1,124,241
New Brunswick	901,605	1,027,678	1,120,808	1,308,752	1,326,153	1,254,750	1,349,905
Nova Scotia	1,010,842	678,077	—	—	—	—	1,169,306
Prince Edward Isd.	27,932	31,410	Cleared only. 27,928	25,790	48,696	35,935	115,837
Newfoundland	268,460	266,955	263,079	262,866	246,422	271,824	305,489
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vancouver's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	62,344	66,227	60,720	58,128	57,793	67,432	91,876
Honduras	52,683	47,676	48,840	45,997	58,927	59,332	64,369
West Indies:—Bahamas	64,434	73,002	83,533	59,977	60,063	55,934	48,005
Turk's Island	—	—	—	—	—	40,648	58,026
Jamaica	204,784	204,180	216,822	192,340	168,656	170,912	157,316
Virgin Islands	7,368	7,197	8,266	8,204	7,499	6,257	6,010
St. Christopher	38,321	44,347	39,290	40,272	43,306	37,489	42,941
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,488
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	67,955	78,076
Montserrat	7,855	9,310	8,616	8,116	9,151	8,101	8,771
Dominica	24,114	23,955	24,647	20,260	20,919	—	16,615
St. Lucia	23,688	19,875	22,388	20,023	23,833	17,468	18,361
St. Vincent	—	—	—	53,254	44,404	31,790	37,496
Barbadoes	189,684	187,903	213,947	197,559	184,579	193,670	229,077
Grenada	44,120	44,515	43,442	45,814	33,800	39,314	24,598
Tobago	16,587	17,037	17,468	15,956	11,654	9,693	13,734
Trinidad	113,726	120,508	126,054	134,473	—	130,426	127,954
British Guiana	211,321	209,458	245,425	234,094	250,395	235,972	258,978
Gibraltar	791,346	846,179	873,414	1,276,670	1,171,023	—	1,735,938
Malta	857,708	968,102	1,064,730	1,639,227	1,731,032	‡3,910,452	‡3,353,749

‡ Including Transports to and from the Crimea.

TOTAL TONNAGE of VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED, 1850 to 1863 (exclusive of Coasting Trade)—*Continued.*

57.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	POSSESSIONS.
ns.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
4,820	3,649,962	3,198,896	2,939,589	3,104,595	3,401,866	3,471,333	India.
5,563	916,149	781,392	790,249	837,221	888,992	1,068,314	Ceylon.
3,350	627,066	613,288	603,082	600,415	558,643	611,270	Mauritius.
0,495	7,725	9,276	11,164	10,712	10,174	14,039	Labuan.
—	—	1,164,640	1,555,645	1,310,383	1,344,110	1,806,881	Hong Kong.
3,560	715,809	750,136	859,319	745,696	922,193	991,200	Australia:—New South Wales.
9,090	1,289,357	1,295,649	1,180,779	1,090,002	1,138,080	1,242,113	. . . Victoria.
2,368	192,391	216,128	209,036	199,331	216,521	255,433	. . . South Australia.
9,274	115,549	121,079	117,179	115,256	107,926	94,277	. . . Western Australia.
1,066	294,811	245,995	234,415	230,308	216,579	233,824	. . . Tasmania.
1,833	172,411	256,972	280,569	403,336	590,012	814,600	. . . New Zealand.
—	—	—	85,239	109,204	149,293	203,265	. . . Queensland.
8,415	8,645	22,140	31,951	42,020	69,744	63,144	Falkland Isles.
6,090	21,715	20,312	29,628	36,857	44,427	46,409	Natal.
9,123	655,638	606,714	544,878	506,083	642,698	501,858	Cape of Good Hope.
6,298	164,922	152,152	153,291	155,984	159,780	121,115	St. Helena.
5,402	229,060	245,768	50,718	41,754	—	—	Gold Coast.
3,017	96,000	81,271	101,586	96,120	89,014	98,438	Sierra Leone.
6,327	62,295	49,450	49,407	68,283	79,685	83,349	Gambia.
9,792	1,245,859	1,282,233	1,653,225	2,149,360	1,829,286	2,133,204	North America:—Canada.
6,872	1,170,630	1,482,928	1,297,374	1,471,410	1,148,736	1,386,980	. . . . New Brunswick.
9,484	1,148,459	1,295,134	1,449,869	1,392,345	1,353,254	1,432,854	. . . . Nova Scotia.
7,896	155,397	166,726	173,796	166,738	150,288	184,534	. . . . Prince Edward Isd.
5,207	363,709	409,586	404,294	352,987	307,312	305,188	. . . . Newfoundland.
—	—	—	62,969	31,842	128,121	—	. . . . British Columbia.
—	—	*135,395	254,123	172,365	282,895	341,984	. . . . Vancouver's Island.
6,050	79,624	77,930	75,840	91,529	160,277	195,887	Bermuda.
0,054	55,313	51,449	67,976	60,140	65,408	58,915	Honduras.
2,011	52,304	60,312	59,928	80,882	207,308	362,583	West Indies:—Bahamas.
0,569	119,513	118,949	100,749	86,132	116,313	105,332	. . . Turk's Island.
3,322	179,057	164,816	177,935	197,376	230,116	249,583	. . . Jamaica.
8,864	7,126	11,938	9,258	9,255	7,495	8,657	. . . Virgin Islands.
1,624	62,777	54,588	62,991	51,885	58,878	59,078	. . . St. Christopher.
8,802	14,988	11,564	13,207	11,980	8,533	18,760	. . . Nevis.
4,367	84,918	67,790	70,743	64,261	61,415	54,594	. . . Antigua.
3,008	11,826	14,206	15,275	16,119	13,840	12,100	. . . Montserrat.
8,028	18,142	17,925	18,777	19,768	18,224	14,470	. . . Dominica.
8,651	19,188	24,296	25,212	24,783	21,878	21,351	. . . St. Lucia.
0,811	43,096	37,864	48,296	37,398	30,746	32,913	. . . St. Vincent.'
1,796	170,756	255,651	243,304	262,035	231,603	238,427	. . . Barbadoes.
7,047	60,093	44,116	40,487	41,935	39,037	30,470	. . . Grenada.
1,512	13,270	16,303	13,021	12,372	14,555	10,428	. . . Tobago.
3,821	176,512	199,368	183,670	196,981	223,082	253,947	. . . Trinidad.
—	—	268,369	307,304	344,417	283,666	284,981	British Guiana.
8,402	1,671,716	1,797,789	1,963,781	1,932,697	2,154,442	2,047,960	Gibraltar.
5,039	1,793,407	1,954,611	1,857,340	2,067,258	2,235,633	—	Malta.

* 14th June to 31st December.

† Return for nine months.

No. 4.—Tonnage of British Vessels Entered and Cleared, 1850 to 1863 (exclusive of Coasting Trade).

Possessions.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
India	—	—	—	—	1,574,380	1,596,960	1,960,235
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	602,950	634,560
Mauritius	206,481	203,482	277,252	293,588	291,008	309,913	307,115
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,690
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia:—New South Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria	143,365	176,125	655,854	988,870	1,392,675	954,373	917,888
South Australia	159,371	142,246	196,360	220,014	252,261	189,078	184,906
Western Australia	7,425	28,983	41,369	73,404	74,588	38,547	27,912
Tasmania	—	—	—	—	—	—	295,615
New Zealand	—	79,770	55,778	89,482	104,220	114,094	96,012
Queensland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Isles	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,173
Natal	31,293	17,242	12,104	10,208	15,332	7,983	9,646
Cape of Good Hope	300,937	333,671	375,345	443,584	327,090	261,307	290,450
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	129,191
Gold Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	24,994	45,093	34,483	32,590	29,076	51,205	43,995
Gambia	3,794	4,256	10,301	23,146	27,845	28,095	28,624
North America:—Canada	882,373	1,083,570	977,718	1,112,167	1,330,859	771,043	970,648
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	762,446
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Isd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	112,916
Newfoundland	243,652	248,707	247,660	—	—	250,983	273,675
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vancouver's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,063
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	46,156	39,170
West Indies:—Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,929
Turk's Island	—	—	—	—	—	19,936	24,689
Jamaica	118,600	119,149	117,858	95,592	114,864	105,808	101,442
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,970
St. Christopher	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,863
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,798
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,245
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,771
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,727
St. Lucia	—	—	—	—	—	12,806	15,756
St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	40,004	29,950	34,256
Barbadoes	62,696	68,139	78,372	68,016	71,494	62,786	159,950
Grenada	31,620	31,530	33,369	33,838	26,576	35,045	21,683
Tobago	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,314
Trinidad	67,064	75,286	79,980	87,047	—	98,083	93,891
British Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,176,153
Malta (Sailing Vessels only)	—	—	—	—	—	*996,419	*711,421

* Including Transports to and from the Crimea.

TONNAGE of BRITISH VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED, 1850 to 1863 (exclusive of Coasting Trade)—*Continued.*

57.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	POSSESSIONS.
ons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
89,748	2,811,418	2,459,716	2,352,486	2,408,047	2,518,723	2,139,072	India.
09,856	837,624	709,521	729,025	759,065	823,861	920,197	Ceylon.
57,436	399,691	414,946	408,407	406,506	369,321	428,462	Mauritius.
20,175	7,725	9,276	6,569	11,740	8,954	11,879	Labuan.
—	—	485,854	724,693	637,571	623,531	944,074	Hong Kong.
87,916	550,955	619,358	689,251	657,719	786,163	869,684	Australia:—New South Wales.
24,407	953,142	990,383	882,016	885,772	937,568	1,019,396	. . . Victoria.
54,919	156,099	176,415	181,256	178,179	183,181	225,139	. . . South Australia.
85,242	89,958	88,068	85,665	83,544	83,994	78,451	. . . Western Australia.
15,945	287,016	240,425	231,444	224,833	210,869	225,984	. . . Tasmania.
94,759	118,569	185,794	201,205	320,209	461,989	321,307	. . . New Zealand.
—	—	—	84,562	108,114	143,352	197,033	. . . Queensland.
—	—	11,450	20,550	29,778	34,846	33,219	Falkland Isles.
14,051	14,893	19,176	26,436	34,883	36,892	41,311	Natal.
60,274	463,141	444,718	388,217	347,799	410,976	354,919	Cape of Good Hope.
40,157	119,068	112,322	109,864	103,887	114,223	94,267	St. Helena.
95,336	107,862	114,140	31,408	24,814	—	—	Gold Coast.
69,299	75,579	59,302	67,133	72,881	60,691	61,365	Sierra Leone.
25,924	18,893	25,214	19,429	37,831	41,207	45,309	Gambia.
232,694	1,141,173	1,120,298	1,453,474	1,803,393	1,637,965	1,844,631	North America:—Canada.
99,550	761,087	837,272	826,600	784,103	745,219	907,070	. . . . New Brunswick.
—	—	1,201,710	—	1,228,304	1,169,487	1,283,020	. . . . Nova Scotia.
130,174	144,735	153,413	161,875	154,029	144,989	170,884	. . . . Prince Edward Isd.
341,398	314,799	367,749	363,749	306,195	274,323	265,231	. . . . Newfoundland.
—	—	—	19,184	29,820	96,987	—	. . . . British Columbia.
—	—	33,258	64,828	51,940	127,626	150,064	. . . . Vancouver's Island.
54,418	54,346	54,295	46,888	57,865	120,410	142,146	Bermuda.
34,064	30,620	30,796	44,315	33,614	43,817	28,894	Honduras.
26,209	26,727	36,371	35,132	39,525	165,809	230,480	West Indies:—Bahamas.
35,658	34,921	30,338	33,685	30,646	49,511	63,417	. . . Turk's Island.
121,778	119,117	109,347	125,232	153,284	194,410	215,112	. . . Jamaica.
8,421	6,748	11,932	9,247	9,153	7,361	8,657	. . . Virgin Islands.
30,762	41,407	35,093	38,297	38,746	43,946	46,142	. . . St. Christopher.
6,952	8,567	6,839	8,154	8,688	6,148	16,020	. . . Nevis.
56,779	55,775	47,306	53,297	54,555	55,964	51,062	. . . Antigua.
12,462	11,007	14,006	15,027	15,745	13,774	11,847	. . . Montserrat.
13,480	14,462	13,678	14,055	16,399	15,805	13,609	. . . Dominica.
15,935	16,459	21,255	22,325	21,212	19,682	17,840	. . . St. Lucia.
35,367	36,022	34,027	34,601	33,752	29,097	31,352	. . . St. Vincent.
149,701	196,242	176,687	178,865	190,942	178,141	192,028	. . . Barbadoes.
31,376	46,878	31,308	28,312	33,471	32,641	28,010	. . . Grenada.
10,281	12,027	14,360	12,297	11,674	12,596	10,428	. . . Tobago.
97,275	112,609	147,356	123,010	146,784	141,312	183,047	. . . Trinidad.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	British Guiana.
048,920	1,034,066	1,093,881	1,218,815	1,261,047	1,427,503	1,490,341	Gibraltar.
326,476	314,753	337,091	292,634	278,212	280,019	231,494	Malta (Sailing Vessels only).

No. 5.—Tonnage of Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared, 1850 to 1863 (exclusive o Coasting Trade).

Possessions.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
India	—	—	—	—	360,432	511,551	836,071
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	31,532	46,511
Mauritius	66,863	87,152	61,114	72,950	100,231	121,198	166,067
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,720
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia:—New South Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria	5,984	4,719	20,775	216,101	300,347	176,181	159,083
South Australia	15,084	12,756	6,147	40,903	38,273	36,845	45,484
Western Australia	6,563	7,218	7,983	10,167	6,989	15,883	25,373
Tasmania	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,607
New Zealand	—	52,820	56,361	38,913	47,329	54,345	72,727
Queensland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Isles	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,010
Natal	228	538	494	—	720	—	840
Cape of Good Hope	57,256	76,637	88,419	115,818	87,671	88,864	93,417
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,798
Gold Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	27,921	32,273	30,280	44,397	39,454	23,967	30,232
Gambia	35,003	43,629	49,161	43,036	37,989	36,768	36,503
North America:—Canada	183,706	144,132	164,583	169,265	156,238	99,751	153,593
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	587,459
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Isd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,921
Newfoundland	26,094	22,650	14,847	—	—	36,133	33,814
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vancouver's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,972
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	13,176	25,198
West Indies:—Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,076
Turk's Island	—	—	—	—	—	20,712	33,337
Jamaica	86,184	85,031	100,964	96,748	54,292	65,104	55,874
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
St. Christopher	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,678
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,690
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,831
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,888
St. Lucia	—	—	—	—	—	4,662	2,605
St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	4,400	1,840	3,240
Barbadoes	37,426	29,529	33,610	24,934	19,211	60,544	69,127
Grenada	12,500	12,985	10,073	11,976	7,224	4,269	2,965
Tobago	—	—	—	—	—	—	420
Trinidad	46,662	45,233	46,074	57,426	—	32,343	84,[illegible]
British Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	559,773
Malta (Sailing Vessels only)	—	—	—	—	—	741,706	858,[illegible]

TONNAGE of FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED, 1850 to 1863 (exclusive of Coasting Trade)—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	POSSESSIONS.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
722,072	838,544	739,180	587,103	696,548	883,143	709,372	India.
66,707	78,525	71,871	61,224	78,156	65,131	148,117	Ceylon.
175,914	227,375	198,342	194,675	193,909	189,322	182,808	Mauritius.
320	—	—	210	600	1,220	2,160	Labuan.
—	—	678,786	830,952	672,812	720,579	862,807	Hong Kong.
140,644	164,854	130,778	170,068	87,977	136,030	121,516	Australia:—New South Wales.
254,683	336,215	305,266	298,763	204,230	200,512	222,717	. . . Victoria.
27,449	36,292	39,713	27,780	21,152	33,340	30,354	. . . South Australia.
34,022	25,591	33,011	31,514	31,712	20,932	15,826	. . . Western Australia.
15,121	7,795	5,570	2,971	5,475	5,710	7,840	. . . Tasmania.
60,074	53,842	71,178	79,364	83,127	128,023	493,293	. . . New Zealand.
—	—	—	677	1,090	5,941	6,232	. . . Queensland.
—	—	10,690	11,401	12,242	34,898	29,925	Falkland Isles.
2,041	6,822	1,136	3,192	1,969	7,535	5,098	Natal.
158,849	182,097	161,996	156,661	158,284	231,722	146,939	Cape of Good Hope.
56,141	45,854	39,830	43,427	52,097	45,557	26,848	St. Helena.
120,066	121,198	131,628	19,310	16,940	—	—	Gold Coast.
33,718	20,421	21,969	34,453	23,239	28,323	37,073	Sierra Leone.
40,403	43,402	24,236	25,296	30,452	38,488	37,073	Gambia.
227,098	104,686	161,935	199,751	345,967	191,321	288,573	North America:—Canada.
547,322	409,543	645,656	470,774	687,307	403,517	479,910	. . . . New Brunswick.
—	—	93,424	—	164,041	183,767	147,834	. . . . Nova Scotia.
7,722	10,662	13,313	11,921	12,709	5,299	13,650	. . . . Prince Edward Isd.
43,809	48,910	41,837	38,545	46,792	33,009	32,957	. . . . Newfoundland.
—	—	—	43,795	2,022	31,134	—	. . . . British Columbia.
—	—	*124,214	243,760	153,206	267,532	207,152	. . . . Vancouver's Island.
31,632	25,278	23,646	18,952	33,664	39,867	46,741	Bermuda.
25,990	24,693	20,653	23,661	26,526	21,591	30,021	Honduras.
45,802	25,577	23,941	24,796	41,357	41,499	93,976	West Indies:—Bahamas.
54,911	84,592	88,611	67,064	55,486	66,802	41,915	. . . Turk's Island.
61,548	59,940	55,469	52,703	44,092	35,706	34,471	. . . Jamaica.
243	378	6	11	102	134	—	. . . Virgin Islands.
10,866	21,370	19,495	23,712	14,229	14,932	12,936	. . . St. Christopher.
1,850	6,421	4,725	5,053	3,439	2,385	2,740	. . . Nevis.
17,588	29,143	20,484	17,446	9,706	5,451	3,532	. . . Antigua.
546	819	200	248	374	66	170	. . . Montserrat.
4,548	3,680	4,247	4,722	3,369	2,419	861	. . . Dominica.
2,716	2,729	3,041	2,887	3,571	2,196	3,510	. . . St. Lucia.
5,444	7,074	3,837	4,694	3,646	1,649	1,561	. . . St. Vincent.
52,095	104,114	78,964	59,439	71,093	53,469	46,399	. . . Barbadoes.
5,671	13,215	12,808	12,175	8,464	6,396	2,460	. . . Grenada.
1,231	1,243	1,943	724	698	1,959	—	. . . Tobago.
56,546	63,903	52,012	60,660	50,597	81,770	70,900	. . . Trinidad.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	British Guiana.
699,488	637,650	703,908	749,966	671,650	726,936	557,619	Gibraltar.
542,659	544,538	637,262	537,186	485,878	559,482	446,275	Malta (Sailing Vessels only).

* 14th June to 31st December.

No. 6.—Value of Total Imports from 1850 to 1863 (including Bullion and Specie, for which see page 16).

Possessions.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	13,696,696	15,370,598	17,292,549	16,902,240	15,994,615	14,770,927	25,244,782
Ceylon	1,488,678	1,998,450	1,642,170	3,527,182	2,597,326	2,388,191	2,714,365
Mauritius	1,061,201	1,078,269	1,062,739	1,301,198	1,492,788	1,356,301	2,133,085
Labuan	—	—	30,970	31,820	23,742	26,935	33,916
Hong Kong (No Returns)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia:—New South Wales	2,078,338	1,563,931	1,900,436	6,342,397	5,981,063	4,668,519	5,460,971
Victoria	744,925	1,056,437	4,069,742	15,842,637	17,659,051	12,007,939	14,962,269
South Australia	845,572	690,777	798,811	2,336,290	2,147,107	1,370,938	1,366,529
Western Australia	52,351	56,598	97,304	126,735	128,260	105,320	122,938
Tasmania	638,540	641,609	860,488	2,273,397	2,604,680	1,559,797	1,442,106
New Zealand	—	349,540	359,444	597,827	891,201	813,460	710,868
Queensland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Isles	10,520	17,000	16,132	19,307	21,100	—	11,300
Natal	111,016	125,462	103,701	98,838	122,492	86,551	102,512
Cape of Good Hope	1,277,046	1,673,781	1,861,194	1,648,515	1,561,212	1,178,543	1,607,124
St. Helena	81,624	66,219	—	—	—	91,664	101,562
Gold Coast	88,656	84,880	71,635	60,000	107,200	149,587	105,634
Sierra Leone	97,892	103,478	87,531	98,781	110,813	114,910	152,907
Gambia *	86,036	107,011	110,174	105,896	124,047	126,454	108,852
North America:—Canada	3,489,466	4,404,409	4,168,457	6,571,529	8,327,945	7,414,966	8,955,696
New Brunswick	815,531	980,300	1,110,601	1,716,108	2,068,773	1,431,330	1,521,178
Nova Scotia	1,056,213	1,125,029	1,062,079	1,417,086	1,791,082	1,882,703	1,869,832
Prince Edward Isd.	123,117	133,882	171,971	210,678	273,929	268,406	237,707
Newfoundland	867,316	943,191	795,758	912,095	964,527	1,152,804	1,271,604
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vancouver's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	130,541	125,710	125,697	119,386	120,389	162,556	137,752
Honduras	197,555	289,819	202,112	198,186	241,764	245,486	254,994
* West Indies:—Bahamas	92,756	117,318	139,563	131,007	131,995	192,751	189,398
Turk's Island	—	—	—	—	—	39,699	33,523
Jamaica	1,218,073	1,129,176	837,894	864,094	985,029	899,507	961,886
Virgin Islands	5,504	4,417	5,571	3,142	4,500	3,661	5,714
St. Christopher	92,419	112,748	76,680	91,936	107,965	96,098	109,005
Nevis	16,474	16,484	17,867	20,976	20,933	19,728	34,449
Antigua	163,622	198,425	151,083	140,097	171,076	192,506	270,157
Montserrat	9,332	9,499	9,354	10,513	8,964	7,704	13,985
Dominica	57,656	71,828	53,054	51,205	52,509	52,509	64,124
St. Lucia	60,538	68,881	81,001	72,650	96,279	55,514	91,901
St. Vincent	167,310	198,679	167,079	158,843	145,772	112,493	126,104
Barbadoes	734,359	787,977	767,974	571,316	596,843	644,784	841,254
Grenada	133,647	158,930	149,718	139,060	112,410	85,779	78,813
Tobago	52,555	65,884	53,529	52,996	52,307	37,360	59,994
Trinidad	476,910	548,491	493,274	504,380	559,067	554,534	666,474
British Guiana	785,157	855,419	964,986	847,183	916,498	886,016	—
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	689,873	506,146	553,095	1,137,344	702,299	109,331	2,724,999

* No record of Bullion and Specie.

VALUE of TOTAL IMPORTS from 1850 to 1863 (including BULLION and SPECIE, for which see page 16)—*Continued.*

857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	POSSESSIONS.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
8,284	31,093,065	34,545,650	40,622,103	34,170,793	37,272,417	42,568,395	India.
6,664	3,144,889	3,474,487	3,551,239	3,663,750	4,243,140	5,433,807	Ceylon.
1,106	2,785,353	2,440,821	2,769,209	2,647,289	2,438,412	2,540,605	Mauritius.
5,257	16,097	30,724	37,842	53,146	42,774	71,365	Labuan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hong Kong (No Returns).
9,408	6,059,366	6,597,053	7,519,285	6,391,555	9,334,645	8,319,576	Australia:—New South Wales.
6,209	15,108,249	15,622,891	15,093,730	13,532,452	13,487,787	14,118,727	. . . Victoria.
3,052	1,769,351	1,507,494	1,639,591	1,976,018	1,820,656	2,028,280	. . . South Australia.
4,532	144,932	125,315	169,075	147,913	172,991	157,137	. . . Western Australia.
1,087	1,328,612	1,163,907	1,068,411	954,517	857,423	902,940	. . . Tasmania.
2,994	1,141,273	1,551,030	1,548,333	2,493,811	4,626,082	7,024,674	. . . New Zealand.
—	—	—	742,023	967,951	1,323,509	1,713,263	. . . Queensland.
—	—	13,890	26,697	27,205	25,532	28,658	Falkland Isles.
4,549	172,832	199,917	354,987	402,689	449,469	473,333	Natal.
3,588	2,630,631	2,589,898	2,677,586	2,632,715	2,789,638	2,275,833	Cape of Good Hope.
2,354	100,119	120,181	124,037	127,850	137,983	110,537	St. Helena.
8,270	122,457	114,596	112,454	162,970	—	—	Gold Coast.
2,315	139,805	169,727	172,726	168,070	144,269	209,106	Sierra Leone.
8,620	118,693	76,149	73,138	109,581	99,824	175,965	Gambia.*
2,178	5,975,040	6,894,896	7,078,343	8,846,884	9,986,431	9,444,759	North America:—Canada.
8,943	1,162,771	1,416,034	1,446,740	1,238,133	1,291,604	1,595,513	. . . . New Brunswick.
6,176	1,615,118	1,620,191	1,702,310	1,522,645	1,689,008	2,040,278	. . . . Nova Scotia.
8,728	186,229	234,698	230,054	209,935	211,241	293,431	. . . . Prince Edward Isd.
3,423	1,172,862	1,324,136	1,254,128	1,152,857	1,007,082	1,077,272	. . . . Newfoundland.
—	—	—	257,389	282,880	560,168	—	. . . . British Columbia.
—	—	—	—	416,611	744,377	797,296	. . . . Vancouver's Island.
6,914	141,202	166,914	152,887	164,503	238,932	321,227	Bermuda.
8,691	207,908	175,293	200,869	231,744	211,358	265,752	Honduras.
1,423	190,523	213,166	234,029	274,584	1,250,322	4,295,316	*West Indies:—Bahamas.
3,418	41,584	42,655	42,059	26,568	35,956	45,183	. . . Turk's Island.
5,089	1,039,684	853,015	1,202,854	1,089,482	1,141,983	1,087,529	. . . Jamaica.
5,634	5,077	10,075	15,245	9,830	7,724	8,876	. . . Virgin Islands.
4,582	161,303	110,836	158,034	136,938	166,872	151,885	. . . St. Christopher.
6,254	36,721	34,748	35,255	33,183	31,125	36,022	. . . Nevis.
4,058	266,364	203,998	225,791	208,677	186,353	173,912	. . . Antigua.
2,783	17,344	19,718	20,060	24,719	22,387	20,090	. . . Montserrat.
0,911	64,543	66,506	62,941	55,755	60,592	47,755	. . . Dominica.
0,064	102,036	103,973	97,900	110,064	93,607	69,584	. . . St. Lucia.
5,203	160,948	131,451	150,343	125,906	140,289	108,489	. . . St. Vincent.
6,306	1,335,118	1,049,236	941,761	923,874	913,141	878,209	. . . Barbadoes.
9,061	103,165	124,660	126,206	114,252	112,518	90,073	. . . Grenada.
0,424	62,136	57,691	51,785	56,442	55,375	46,869	. . . Tobago.
0,820	825,969	734,902	829,304	856,726	733,598	710,972	. . . Trinidad.
—	—	1,179,901	1,145,959	1,339,713	1,107,181	1,121,979	British Guiana.
—	—	—	—	—	2,473,999	2,622,495	Gibraltar.
1,046	2,195,114	2,428,909	2,981,947	2,947,193	3,697,574	3,087,593	Malta.

No. 7.—Value of Total Imports of Bullion and Specie from 1850 to 1863 (so far as can be stated).

Possessions.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	3,356,089	3,768,197	5,026,260	6,831,377	4,871,956	2,028,256	11,301,28
Ceylon	458,382	1,004,968	641,695	2,346,041	1,371,975	930,420	1,040,98
Mauritius	177,349	178,957	246,706	252,989	270,369	159,658	726,96
Labuan	—	—	5,021	5,728	6,022	5,782	6,40
Hong Kong	—	—	—	2,245,018	4,327,180	2,560,667	2,231,99
Australia:—New South Wales	—	—	—	—	—	1,950	—
Victoria	—	—	404,492	1,163,344	87,480	457,014	676,54
South Australia	500	20,100	299,480	463,285	92,654	15,154	3,13
Western Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tasmania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	11,116	10
Queensland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Isles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—	17,589	3,054	18,73
St. Helena	8,220	11,000	—	—	—	—	—
Gold Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North America:—Canada	55,592	109,983	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Isd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vancouver's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West India Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VALUE of TOTAL IMPORTS of BULLION and SPECIE from 1850 to 1863 (so far as can be stated)—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	POSSESSIONS.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
113,697	15,815,436	12,817,071	16,356,963	10,677,077	14,951,985	20,475,690	India.
60,104	1,415,028	1,159,780	1,182,007	1,371,290	1,510,418	1,842,974	Ceylon.
325,906	695,909	414,931	464,648	398,165	512,157	301,758	Mauritius.
4,611	5,969	8,773	10,000	12,230	6,250	—	Labuan.
942,763	—	3,881,986	—	—	—	—	Hong Kong.
332,274	242,710	259,026	478,719	245,756	550,098	507,924	Australia:—New South Wales.
418,822	612,273	248,343	286,351	551,879	956,887	555,209	. . . Victoria.
75,400	15,900	30,872	75,030	70,500	20,507	125,500	. . . South Australia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . Western Australia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	. . . Tasmania.
45,250	32,050	6,413	75,280	81,720	230,536	2,785	. . . New Zealand.
—	—	—	8,500	6,000	760	6,110	. . . Queensland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Falkland Isles.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Natal.
246,396	135,050	14,945	11,684	27,410	3,189	103,300	Cape of Good Hope.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Helena.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Coast.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sierra Leone.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gambia.
—	—	4,010	7,397	688,474	545,769	969,226	North America:—Canada.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . New Brunswick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . Nova Scotia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . Prince Edward Isd.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . Newfoundland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . British Columbia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . Vancouver's Island.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bermuda.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Honduras.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	West India Islands.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	British Guiana.
—	—	—	—	—	229,930	146,500	Gibraltar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Malta.

No. 8.—Value of Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from United Kingdom, 1850 to 1863.

Possessions.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	7,605,671	8,831,022	10,267,743	9,576,025	10,057,035	9,853,646	14,668,312
Ceylon	266,574	254,013	246,438	365,596	417,219	448,496	537,934
Mauritius	366,235	372,676	332,256	433,091	454,163	279,947	553,830
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong (No Returns)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia:—New South Wales	1,070,511	1,152,421	1,395,091	4,679,435	4,354,268	2,710,267	3,475,359
Victoria	598,088	748,984	1,752,216	8,288,266	10,942,375	5,617,149	7,691,995
South Australia	535,677	482,375	517,856	1,734,794	1,628,505	953,677	855,721
Western Australia	34,924	32,948	65,477	88,770	87,981	66,535	100,312
Tasmania	535,471	508,287	535,190	1,506,093	1,776,694	920,695	812,745
New Zealand	—	146,819	204,132	202,734	384,116	328,909	309,601
Queensland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Isles	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500
Natal	35,941	60,161	45,695	39,614	71,104	46,022	64,488
Cape of Good Hope	1,165,624	1,493,953	1,724,898	1,469,767	1,374,455	1,017,582	1,427,459
St. Helena	30,715	30,889	—	—	—	37,528	41,105
Gold Coast	65,469	55,305	45,350	31,000	72,000	108,330	58,694
Sierra Leone	74,812	85,563	68,643	81,975	86,165	89,299	122,801
Gambia	38,796	47,858	45,190	56,996	62,904	53,574	51,181
North America:—Canada	1,979,162	2,475,644	2,192,698	3,799,134	4,718,493	2,733,588	3,742,384
New Brunswick	397,639	458,586	496,597	786,816	972,557	377,845	538,501
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	545,424
Prince Edward Isd.	55,980	51,096	47,265	75,267	86,055	77,528	86,578
Newfoundland	359,512	374,571	303,205	342,317	361,779	375,637	396,392
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vancouver's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	41,424	38,709	28,524	26,866	21,259	31,766	33,834
Honduras	141,379	209,541	109,695	120,762	152,411	159,969	160,659
West Indies:—Bahamas	24,302	31,371	26,374	39,158	23,389	34,057	19,051
Turk's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,984
Jamaica	732,227	675,216	415,488	379,227	—	494,019	521,147
Virgin Islands	—	—	939	4	—	—	—
St. Christopher	49,204	67,023	34,987	51,466	54,275	53,554	57,651
Nevis	—	—	—	—	7,207	4,559	10,141
Antigua	72,136	122,273	63,645	61,822	55,810	74,757	95,574
Montserrat	1,122	180	89	—	—	—	—
Dominica	24,366	31,445	20,368	19,331	20,113	—	25,496
St. Lucia	19,411	22,179	38,509	26,001	41,966	12,831	23,812
St. Vincent	93,584	114,796	83,185	71,084	63,313	43,536	42,024
Barbadoes	464,651	546,582	489,282	312,119	No Return.	296,098	351,440
Grenada	55,331	83,448	73,049	71,981	54,826	35,731	30,403
Tobago	17,087	23,377	17,441	22,488	16,751	10,374	20,992
Trinidad	267,504	308,159	254,797	255,166	277,882	271,615	305,688
British Guiana	500,582	485,983	625,699	456,803	510,910	465,242	—
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	9,045	9,153	6,728	14,736	21,194	58,936	64,878

Value of Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from United Kingdom, 1850 to 1863—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Possessions.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
7739,897	17,821,549	19,759,189	26,503,899	21,679,032	20,683,813	19,149,726	India.
631,368	868,094	938,491	1,043,052	801,492	836,319	1,011,995	Ceylon.
759,621	779,609	586,149	578,814	526,176	622,146	569,084	Mauritius.
—	—	—	—	—	2,500	9,299	Labuan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hong Kong (No Returns).
364,901	3,770,714	3,636,505	4,160,307	3,062,435	4,814,264	4,541,485	Australia:—New South Wales.
122,201	8,325,736	9,176.528	9,564,093	7,640,454	7,525,958	8,861,159	. . . Victoria.
016,813	1,264,735	841,922	939,345	1,104,252	1,178,963	1,177,706	. . . South Australia.
67,135	101,096	88,198	133,655	101,607	131,685	99,237	. . . Western Australia.
750,591	749,210	670,907	584,174	456,077	342,851	371,662	. . . Tasmania.
460,289	532,595	842,294	878,569	1,011,640	1,653,940	2,694,864	. . . New Zealand.
—	—	—	56,730	90,905	215,509	365,093	. . . Queensland.
—	—	10,880	21,968	19,112	18,655	28,658	Falkland Isles.
129,818	117,738	132,796	269,280	268,570	341,020	308,147	Natal.
195,658	2,251,335	2,135,750	2,187,207	2,217,799	2,314,528	1,427,088	Cape of Good Hope.
58,896	37,454	63,636	71,049	77,708	80,098	44,376	St. Helena.
76,410	76,836	73,112	65,063	119,970	—	—	Gold Coast.
143,204	108,007	136,297	138,006	138,745	108,419	144,081	Sierra Leone.
60,713	66,394	33,603	25,729	56,482	43,648	93,570	Gambia.
308,019	2,524,737	3,038,236	3,258,900	4,189,097	4,351,913	4,146,076	North America:—Canada.
538,298	359,757	475,137	479,875	360,213	411,670	538,388	. . . . New Brunswick.
479,718 *	529,731	515,747	595,119	485,769	596,322	775,138	. . . . Nova Scotia.
87,802	36,114	67,224	80,990	82,371	84,815	122,880	. . . . Prince Edward Isd.
557,277	450,956	529,956	489,969	401,207	353,813	442,060	. . . . Newfoundland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . British Columbia.
—	—	—	—	94,538	145,205	267,217	. . . . Vancouver's Island.
41,026	28,454	41,981	37,312	40,469	64,019	78,334	Bermuda.
169,927	121,934	101,595	128,081	149,887	108,843	147,809	Honduras.
24,699	24,127	29,879	25,442	51,025	762,627	1,054,775	West Indies:—Bahamas.
4,307	3,912	5,421	6,483	3,239	5,660	1,868	. . . Turk's Island.
426,590	680,854	493,986	701,211	606,243	603,081	581,227	. . . Jamaica.
—	—	1,144	154	700	—	—	. . . Virgin Islands.
69,908	79,807	56,585	75,931	71,050	72,768	59,779	. . . St. Christopher.
12,385	5,185	2,568	8,456	9,012	7,639	8,429	. . . Nevis.
119,762	114,631	88,089	96,357	107,499	73,871	69,946	. . . Antigua.
—	1,963	2,880	509	697	1,037	1,138	. . . Montserrat.
19,318	21,773	27,447	28,013	22,167	25,768	15,771	. . . Dominica.
21,550	32,462	35,849	33,795	40,071	32,089	17,663	. . . St. Lucia.
97,788	66,663	50,602	62,256	48,710	49,978	41,777	. . . St. Vincent.
475,855	631,756	447,124	420,267	396,651	343,845	304,175	. . . Barbadoes.
37,481	38,800	47,960	53,258	51,203	47,749	36,944	. . . Grenada.
18,324	21,318	26,778	14,261	21,859	18,824	11,816	. . . Tobago.
388,467	372,853	352,885	356,757	372,313	289,169	294,754	. . . Trinidad.
—	—	638,158	619,851	731,688	568,842	562,349	British Guiana.
—	—	—	—	—	1,450,134	1,700,041	Gibraltar.
19,130	21,522	38,909	37,630	33,248	43,871	38,916	Malta.

* For nine months only.

No. 9.—Value of Total Exports, 1850 to 1863 (including Bullion and Specie, for which see page 22).

Possessions.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	18,283,543	18,705,439	20,798,342	21,519,863	20,778,437	20,194,255	23,639,435
Ceylon	1,246,956	1,805,877	1,350,670	3,261,565	2,245,288	1,974,777	1,666,888
Mauritius	993,200	1,197,055	1,100,212	1,443,212	1,246,401	1,848,091	1,804,123
Labuan	—	—	16,564	22,333	15,382	7,940	20,080
Hong Kong (No Returns)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia:—New South Wales	2,399,580	1,796,912	4,604,034	4,523,346	4,050,126	2,884,130	3,430,880
Victoria	1,041,796	1,422,909	7,451,549	11,061,544	11,775,204	13,493,338	15,489,760
South Australia	570,817	602,087	1,787,741	2,241,814	1,322,822	988,215	1,665,740
Western Australia	22,135	26,870	24,181	31,645	34,109	46,314	43,908
Tasmania	613,850	665,790	1,509,883	1,757,596	1,433,021	1,428,629	1,207,802
New Zealand	—	84,150	145,972	303,282	320,891	365,868	318,433
Queensland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Isles	1,560	8,000	8,300	14,528	18,600	—	11,800
Natal	17,106	21,817	27,846	36,792	43,661	52,073	56,563
Cape of Good Hope	636,833	651,340	772,537	1,054,470	817,762	1,102,670	1,346,271
St. Helena	21,098	17,292	18,250	10,648	11,673	16,189	24,925
Gold Coast	768,156	219,050	159,250	115,000	200,002	140,697	120,999
Sierra Leone	115,142	80,367	117,760	135,808	154,126	170,548	180,385
Gambia *	142,366	186,404	217,836	185,825	146,038	215,803	176,577
North America:—Canada	2,659,684	2,837,795	3,145,399	4,890,679	4,729,971	5,792,150	6,585,003
New Brunswick	658,018	772,024	796,335	1,072,491	1,104,215	826,381	1,073,351
Nova Scotia	671,286	494,287	785,052	1,078,707	1,247,668	1,472,215	1,372,958
Prince Edward Isd.	59,695	68,604	106,256	127,346	151,213	147,114	111,980
Newfoundland	975,770	959,751	965,772	1,170,593	1,019,572	1,142,212	1,338,797
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vancouver's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	19,960	22,753	10,116	24,437	25,563	41,420	25,722
Honduras	261,015	153,777	391,223	345,377	452,313	462,591	446,649
*West Indies:—Bahamas	54,239	75,552	90,419	78,403	69,502	111,670	125,748
Turk's Island	—	—	—	—	—	27,542	27,064
Jamaica	1,217,133	979,714	927,377	837,276	660,183	1,003,325	935,068
Virgin Islands	4,911	6,059	3,023	4,890	5,786	8,199	10,563
St. Christopher	81,954	126,610	91,742	131,812	133,089	144,642	137,531
Nevis	17,198	35,012	27,690	36,065	32,795	38,977	27,195
Antigua	131,882	219,239	142,775	195,686	215,700	309,260	401,938
Montserrat	8,578	17,648	7,388	9,683	14,516	19,986	17,613
Dominica	58,265	62,527	52,236	58,768	78,155	—	79,755
St. Lucia	49,128	54,815	57,211	57,005	55,836	54,980	70,484
St. Vincent	172,428	218,521	204,995	198,820	176,797	101,912	123,422
Barbadoes	831,534	887,627	951,726	775,322	945,849	790,330	971,028
Grenada	105,510	134,766	131,940	123,955	138,397	91,343	105,458
Tobago	45,664	60,199	56,831	56,171	49,754	47,387	79,789
Trinidad	319,394	390,009	458,851	446,076	380,873	387,999	574,767
British Guiana *	815,421	865,133	978,296	1,014,944	1,405,332	1,331,371	—
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	281,823	192,066	279,640	721,675	380,943	331,429	1,338,448

* No records of Bullion and Specie.

† Returns incomplete.

VALUE of TOTAL EXPORTS, 1850 to 1863 (including BULLION and SPECIE, for which see page 22)—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	POSSESSIONS.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
,591,877	28,278,474	30,532,298	28,889,210	34,090,154	37,000,397	47,593,582	India.
,588,460	2,328,791	2,524,752	2,550,586	2,706,207	2,494,120	3,587,234	Ceylon.
,303,786	2,209,076	2,559,700	2,259,640	1,952,781	2,517,288	2,720,098	Mauritius.
7,035	† 5,069	† 6,358	12,603	† 14,694	13,122	22,322	Labuan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hong Kong (No Returns).
,011,952	4,186,277	4,768,049	5,072,020	5,594,839	7,102,562	6,936,839	Australia:—New South Wales.
,079,512	13,989,209	13,867,859	12,962,704	13,828,606	13,039,422	13,566,296	. . . Victoria.
,958,572	1,512,185	1,655,876	1,783,716	2,032,311	2,145,796	2,358,817	. . . South Australia.
59,947	78,649	93,037	89,247	95,789	119,314	143,106	. . . Western Australia.
,354,655	1,151,609	1,193,898	962,170	905,463	919,649	999,515	. . . Tasmania.
369,394	458,023	551,484	588,953	1,370,247	2,422,734	3,485,405	. . . New Zealand.
—	—	—	523,476	709,599	793,236	888,381	. . . Queensland.
—	—	6,892	5,910	15,986	15,556	18,415	Falkland Isles.
82,497	100,587	110,415	139,698	119,207	127,228	158,565	Natal.
,028,014	1,819,321	2,076,382	2,100,980	1,984,728	1,971,026	2,224,446	Cape of Good Hope.
35,139	27,972	21,465	10,896	9,337	16,186	24,107	St. Helena.
124,394	154,136	118,563	110,457	145,819	—	—	Gold Coast.
288,728	225,349	247,261	304,394	213,204	268,815	295,853	Sierra Leone.
201,627	227,460	110,364	109,137	136,837	154,442	137,240	Gambia.*
,549,306	4,823,137	5,089,093	7,116,142	7,523,465	6,903,313	8,595,520	North America:—Canada.
917,775	810,779	1,073,422	916,372	947,091	803,445	1,029,329	. . . . New Brunswick.
,393,566	1,264,298	1,377,826	1,323,907	1,154,867	1,129,392	1,309,297	. . . . Nova Scotia.
134,465	135,071	178,680	201,434	163,114	150,549	209,472	. . . . Prince Edward Isd.
,651,165	1,318,836	1,357,113	1,271,712	1,092,551	1,171,723	1,233,353	. . . . Newfoundland.
—	—	—	§ 11,400	§ 12,686	§ 12,277	—	. . . . British Columbia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	39,579	. . . . Vancouver's Island.
35,102	27,210	34,177	23,467	29,780	40,415	49,969	Bermuda.
440,271	380,377	288,161	315,918	292,576	356,390	390,644	Honduras.
140,195	92,166	141,896	157,358	195,584	1,007,755	3,368,567	*West Indies:—Bahamas.
29,274	36,261	33,488	33,911	25,031	32,715	34,096	. . . Turk's Island.
,235,497	1,170,023	961,007	1,225,676	1,214,614	1,113,441	1,007,925	. . . Jamaica.
10,843	10,253	11,788	17,021	20,847	15,708	11,677	. . . Virgin Islands.
208,188	187,901	136,511	187,167	158,225	175,959	175,686	. . . St. Christopher.
51,954	45,683	48,186	40,666	40,317	42,869	49,992	. . . Nevis.
335,269	325,840	289,064	254,002	237,123	226,327	239,631	. . . Antigua.
24,782	16,829	16,746	17,043	21,048	14,882	15,136	. . . Montserrat.
98,046	84,906	96,861	80,458	100,379	94,291	72,726	. . . Dominica.
99,903	94,659	101,879	105,947	96,321	87,992	83,712	. . . St. Lucia.
220,956	181,934	178,990	172,265	183,676	143,323	142,337	. . . St. Vincent.
,345,361	1,468,449	1,225,571	984,294	1,075,374	1,067,612	981,142	. . . Barbadoes.
,172,217	185,613	131,307	125,502	112,463	87,860	112,478	. . . Grenada.
76,122	72,400	77,897	67,124	63,170	75,428	48,961	. . . Tobago.
,073,878	785,863	820,606	714,605	645,362	739,507	796,498	. . . Trinidad.
—	—	1,228,843	1,513,452	1,583,649	1,365,295	1,679,386	British Guiana.*
—	—	—	—	—	2,556,527	2,232,596	Gibraltar.
,850,872	1,528,994	1,775,794	2,300,821	2,377,022	2,990,558	2,420,131	Malta.

§ Exclusive of gold, which in 1860 was estimated at 600,000*l.*

No. 10.—Value of Total Exports of Bullion and Specie, 1850 to 1863 (so far as can be stated).

Possessions.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	971,244	541,289	919,088	1,055,230	1,483,296	1,267,033	601,176
Ceylon	272,612	727,311	204,530	1,824,619	682,807	148,080	154,524
Mauritius	40,738	52,225	8,979	8,855	2,293	112,698	7,600
Labuan	—	—	21	1,677	2,041	1,146	1,563
Hong Kong	—	—	—	485,819	1,908,261	2,606,355	4,213,930
Australia:—New South Wales	—	468,336	2,660,946	1,781,172	773,209	209,250	156,151
Victoria	—	438,777	6,145,828	8,673,895	9,080,713	11,151,940	12,929,818
South Australia	—	10,000	873,064	1,360,073	499,718	148,300	88,168
Western Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tasmania	3,920	—	497,432	217,538	65,030	13,411	21,025
New Zealand	12,000	—	—	—	20,500	30,000	30,000
Queensland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Isles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—	53,301	41,694	19,096
St. Helena	8,845	11,446	6,182	3,299	4,189	3,450	915
Gold Coast	146,412	176,150	133,538	36,000	82,202	33,104	59,360
Sierra Leone	2,000	—	2,300	13,338	8,515	6,627	7,349
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North America:—Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Isd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vancouver's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	71,831	57,490
West India Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Value of Total Exports of Bullion and Specie, 1850 to 1863 (so far as can be stated)—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Possessions.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1,253,426	822,438	669,427	929,007	1,119,549	683,355	1,108,414	India.
335,079	405,591	364,249	312,659	421,921	288,153	408,050	Ceylon.
126,962	86,594	14,906	14,067	13,000	106,750	59,000	Mauritius.
521	—	871	—	—	—	2,500	Labuan.
4,159,152	793,678	4,095,624	—	—	—	—	Hong Kong.
187,249	1,509,681	1,718,194	1,884,297	2,012,829	2,987,469	2,371,067	Australia:—New South Wales.
1,939,449	10,714,222	10,427,918	9,191,725	9,081,136	7,611,636	7,691,043	. . . Victoria.
32,782	44,354	8,730	1,420	21,000	22,442	70,000	. . . South Australia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . Western Australia.
1,532	1,784	2,673	460	320	—	—	. . . Tasmania.
40,271	52,444	28,427	17,585	752,657	1,591,389	2,529,479	. . . New Zealand.
—	—	—	14,576	3,928	1,028	14,802	. . . Queensland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Falkland Isles.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Natal.
39,608	21,142	55,011	20,582	12,028	13,340	12,517	Cape of Good Hope.
520	700	1,150	580	—	—	—	St. Helena.
68,973	96,141	73,544	71,219	85,368	—	—	Gold Coast.
15,493	9,075	7,563	43,542	6,269	5,242	4,587	Sierra Leone.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gambia.
—	—	761	18,589	50,940	37,291	351,125	North America:—Canada.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . New Brunswick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . Nova Scotia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . Prince Edward Isd.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . Newfoundland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . British Columbia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . Vancouver's Island.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bermuda.
42,225	41,956	7,095	21,832	27,526	40,550	39,276	Honduras.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	West India Islands.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	British Guiana.
—	—	—	—	—	624,372	446,589	Gibraltar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Malta.

No. 11.—Value of Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to United Kingdom, 1850 to 1863.

Possessions.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	7,144,959	8,114,179	7,145,939	8,557,217	7,731,324	7,536,941	10,305,539
Ceylon	729,525	777,844	704,293	818,186	962,572	1,015,074	875,455
Mauritius	740,801	1,010,534	896,354	1,143,862	951,498	1,230,795	1,046,568
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong (No Returns)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia:—New South Wales	1,038,340	1,477,452	3,607,269	2,980,763	2,307,609	1,499,792	1,660,187
Victoria	952,538	1,198,894	6,198,433	9,875,624	10,276,213	11,359,145	12,825,254
South Australia	297,273	305,509	1,257,294	1,524,812	611,608	449,284	663,380
Western Australia	12,735	17,180	16,751	20,218	20,875	25,199	26,225
Tasmania	321,876	311,977	796,991	581,815	424,575	445,557	412,215
New Zealand	—	30,135	40,458	78,214	43,886	30,869	57,225
Queensland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Isles	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000
Natal	2,142	2,648	2,799	3,408	6,948	23,148	28,438
Cape of Good Hope	611,817	587,216	710,214	961,370	769,884	958,281	1,129,933
St. Helena	11,378	6,215	15,962	5,420	2,590	2,257	1,508
Gold Coast	734,261	123,650	92,300	55,800	124,100	78,227	88,806
Sierra Leone	42,925	43,069	47,717	77,658	86,834	70,277	37,208
Gambia	42,781	39,171	41,850	25,122	23,780	35,000	108,852
North America:—Canada	1,250,367	1,579,644	1,388,395	2,355,906	2,234,941	1,384,611	2,150,006
New Brunswick	489,551	581,958	602,295	799,386	811,108	547,589	747,790
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	88,887
Prince Edward Isd.	16,999	12,901	16,468	20,746	35,281	19,616	23,296
Newfoundland	381,543	409,394	373,181	530,384	446,187	393,349	462,136
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vancouver's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	4,467	10,703	7,944	6,264	5,665	5,372	Nil.
Honduras	211,145	96,071	340,908	276,520	384,649	391,527	357,153
West Indies:—Bahamas	8,081	18,598	11,345	16,013	13,017	22,519	27,001
Turk's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	920,077	732,091	733,271	626,512	769,088	788,288	678,140
Virgin Islands	—	2,628	—	—	800	—	—
St. Christopher	68,328	109,759	78,414	123,586	124,069	134,328	118,197
Nevis	8,574	23,273	18,672	26,037	29,251	36,476	11,386
Antigua	131,882	218,341	137,941	194,136	214,512	276,775	312,388
Montserrat	1,239	7,384	50	—	—	—	—
Dominica	49,510	52,167	42,535	49,800	64,261	—	68,167
St. Lucia	40,457	45,629	46,553	46,438	46,005	47,509	61,283
St. Vincent	157,402	200,223	178,930	176,617	158,750	86,947	105,714
Barbadoes	672,881	714,693	783,801	607,550	782,156	572,243	660,960
Grenada	84,215	112,292	113,999	104,432	124,575	82,011	94,932
Tobago	43,479	59,424	56,503	55,200	49,643	44,794	70,226
Trinidad	356,735	374,715	407,637	433,869	359,082	360,398	430,702
British Guiana	757,113	814,788	917,667	958,616	1,302,069	1,248,754	—
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	—	—	—	208,152	95,957	141,096	1,017,642

VALUE of TOTAL EXPORTS (including BULLION and SPECIE) to UNITED KINGDOM, 1850 to 1863—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	POSSESSIONS.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
335,607	10,669,848	11,014,816	11,261,375	14,210,072	18,566,903	26,626,603	India.
348,614	1,129,553	1,434,820	1,638,994	1,724,740	1,703,574	2,407,578	Ceylon.
202,381	1,154,973	997,162	1,446,130	901,578	1,024,714	1,189,772	Mauritius.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Labuan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hong Kong (No Returns).
987,703	1,238,621	1,868,092	1,482,717	2,037,550	2,143,497	2,287,357	Australia:—New South Wales.
483,781	10,157,353	10,542,849	9,346,619	8,295,656	7,449,730	6,222,242	. . . Victoria.
666,136	550,491	577,393	783,898	821,869	943,607	935,880	. . . South Australia.
39,196	43,465	56,985	55,490	56,785	83,842	93,006	. . . Western Australia.
448,235	429,263	526,614	421,428	369,008	383,731	400,025	. . . Tasmania.
128,479	242,533	317,045	412,246	506,845	737,101	1,508,164	. . . New Zealand.
—	—	—	—	119,515	238,553	233,392	. . . Queensland.
—	—	6,881	4,510	15,986	15,556	18,415	Falkland Isles.
35,295	56,374	68,599	81,508	72,871	69,974	113,520	Natal.
677,732	1,593,881	1,699,267	1,547,351	1,643,796	1,625,908	1,345,067	Cape of Good Hope.
10,877	13,567	11,843	7,641	3,931	2,487	11,670	St. Helena.
90,825	118,553	93,894	91,713	111,867	—	—	Gold Coast.
90,540	86,532	69,387	93,460	50,791	64,540	39,433	Sierra Leone.
118,620	27,248	19,984	10,719	30,332	29,018	27,872	Gambia.
281,242	1,828,482	1,639,060	2,638,165	3,885,022	3,128,305	3,588,435	North America:—Canada.
627,436	537,657	717,443	547,468	642,508	475,788	601,767	. . . . New Brunswick.
75,769	61,762	49,873	59,441	91,579	57,702	64,068	. . . . Nova Scotia.
25,613	16,665	14,560	34,016	35,638	37,760	21,942	. . . . Prince Edward Isd.
551,185	421,799	375,440	353,025	370,012	327,019	399,712	. . . . Newfoundland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . British Columbia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . . Vancouver's Island.
4,728	3,810	2,512	2,513	3,454	1,276	20,319	Bermuda.
329,052	286,612	183,113	224,065	214,688	201,379	235,205	Honduras.
54,613	29,945	42,082	37,901	43,901	304,733	2,124,539	West Indies:—Bahamas.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . Turk's Island.
964,731	1,016,444	800,021	991,473	1,045,480	925,829	845,496	. . . Jamaica.
—	—	—	3,000	10,120	3,104	—	. . . Virgin Islands.
186,015	167,779	114,211	166,639	138,091	153,365	148,929	. . . St. Christopher.
33,974	25,920	33,775	27,457	40,317	20,557	46,057	. . . Nevis.
277,205	283,215	246,579	206,247	202,596	206,319	219,207	. . . Antigua.
—	—	3,678	2,622	4,074	3,884	5,613	. . . Montserrat.
89,662	82,348	93,920	76,362	91,598	80,609	62,241	. . . Dominica.
90,142	87,132	94,471	93,642	87,233	79,088	73,804	. . . St. Lucia.
201,423	168,981	169,972	163,331	176,845	134,407	133,925	. . . St. Vincent.
937,822	1,096,762	820,998	665,756	790,975	699,656	629,287	. . . Barbadoes.
159,561	176,721	117,995	110,682	103,247	80,557	102,702	. . . Grenada.
63,231	67,927	69,314	59,409	60,399	67,006	44,910	. . . Tobago.
787,300	672,838	656,813	525,595	429,026	604,160	621,946	. . . Trinidad.
—	—	1,139,020	1,347,999	1,434,261	1,951,730	1,421,064	British Guiana.
—	—	—	—	—	156,492	170,737	Gibraltar.
833,608	950,708	1,078,262	184,971	1,357,596	2,113,879	1,777,785	Malta.

* For nine months only.

No. 12.—Quantities and Value of Principal Articles (including Bullion and Specie) Imported and Exported, 1850 to 1863.

INDIA.—Imports.

Exports.

India—Imports.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Principal Articles.								
Apparel	£	192,828	294,044	279,344	286,072	305,646	328,191	327,744
Books and Stationery	£	132,370	183,751	148,734	136,001	184,370	216,181	221,509
Cotton Twist and Yarn	*Lbs.*	20,961,444	17,981,603	25,168,633	—	—	38,046,263	26,894,909
	£	1,131,586	1,039,329	1,391,134	1,130,500	1,306,913	1,274,098	1,414,274
Cotton Piece Goods	£	3,371,618	3,642,361	4,770,779	3,667,433	4,432,525	5,403,244	4,948,005
Fruits and Nuts	£	145,294	140,928	149,194	134,891	229,939	191,263	193,453
Jewellery	£	54,178	81,815	80,485	42,617	101,106	109,100	97,538
Malt Liquors	*Gallons*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	100,420	125,009	147,595	153,016	162,551	251,058	340,613
Machinery	£	8,079	20,666	14,337	26,457	52,788	126,303	435,512
Metals, Manufactured	£	166,139	245,393	246,701	217,187	286,671	312,304	788,859
„ Raw :—								
Copper	*Cwts.*	134,961	174,645	95,677	48,865	89,355	—	—
	£	659,809	878,923	441,412	210,230	276,242	260,220	322,485
Iron	*Cwts.*	647,659	1,048,500	681,711	344,323	236,504	—	—
	£	312,145	464,649	314,398	145,248	102,103	218,674	222,261
Spelter	*Cwts.*	74,759	79,098	63,142	12,426	11,129	53,034	49,951
	£	105,033	78,994	41,532	11,303	9,475	47,961	60,738
Steel	*Cwts.*	19,207	15,403	12,322	10,209	15,732	24,522	23,856
	£	17,106	14,312	12,935	10,216	15,992	30,446	29,871
Tin	£	65,340	68,673	71,638	77,868	46,044	63,434	66,009
Military Stores	£	23,802	22,491	29,652	37,333	320,429	288,772	330,828
Naval „	£	33,785	34,823	29,817	35,511	70,838	142,692	163,305
Salt	*Cwts.*	984,770	1,398,093	1,754,424	1,414,662	816,396	703,984	2,023,594
	£	461,301	666,333	833,648	671,814	111,349	95,901	275,271
Silk Goods	£	112,601	111,554	126,064	110,546	116,955	197,510	138,768
Spices	*Lbs.*	5,267,173	3,560,269	3,255,025	—	4,157,197	6,177,657	5,318,985
	£	95,296	69,542	80,498	127,119	95,573	143,978	123,264
Spirits	*Gallons*	695,808	381,579	372,606	195,173	226,223	211,069	470,109
	£	139,260	159,496	119,694	96,165	114,766	125,225	185,118
Tea	*Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	33,610	68,537	139,778	79,555	56,909	101,712	120,178
Woollen Goods	£	156,154	218,848	205,505	142,027	144,473	171,065	133,998
Wines	*Gallons*	259,926	383,273	284,120	216,091	221,628	313,576	297,891
	£	211,574	273,845	242,742	181,503	215,791	240,874	229,386
Bullion and Specie (Treasure)	£	3,356,089	3,768,197	5,026,260	6,831,378	4,871,953	2,028,256	11,301,288
Total Value of Principal and Other Articles	£	13,696,696	15,370,598	17,292,549	16,902,240	15,994,615	14,770,927	25,244,783

India—Exports.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Principal Articles.								
Coffee	*Lbs.*	5,382,344	6,582,223	8,710,528	7,865,552	7,737,792	7,411,918	9,206,103
	£	73,100	100,509	84,307	97,488	109,762	82,804	120,20
Cotton, Raw	*Lbs.*	165,665,220	226,473,083	253,552,831	262,908,174	197,761,765	173,780,192	287,179,94
	£	2,201,178	3,474,789	3,619,988	3,629,495	2,802,150	2,428,766	3,314,93
Cotton Goods, including Twist and Yarn	£	781,063	673,549	819,049	930,877	769,345	817,101	779,64
Dyes	*Lbs.*	16,066,653	17,337,933	18,863,519	16,151,261	19,249,817	14,866,473	19,633,16
	£	1,907,021	2,083,335	2,123,732	1,909,119	2,182,288	1,817,254	2,488,28
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	£	111,648	166,397	287,411	231,159	174,790	215,335	302,88

QUANTITIES and VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (including BULLION and SPECIE) IMPORTED and EXPORTED, 1850 to 1863—*Continued.*

INDIA.—IMPORTS.
EXPORTS.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	INDIA—IMPORTS.	
								PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
363,598	402,338	556,126	451,989	374,699	403,937	409,994	£	Apparel.
227,701	200,093	241,596	269,804	299,508	274,988	360,686	£	Books and Stationery.
754,709	17,673,158	31,111,303	31,477,257	20,850,500	—	18,329,368	*Lbs.*	Cotton Twist and Yarn.
191,974	943,920	1,714,216	2,047,115	1,748,183	1,472,484	1,179,843	£	
941,353	4,776,764	8,088,927	9,651,813	9,309,935	8,772,916	8,245,553	£	Cotton Piece Goods.
215,834	225,440	232,115	189,495	248,906	309,379	300,908	£	Fruits and Nuts.
100,662	98,377	144,549	182,806	176,636	280,434	365,378	£	Jewellery.
—	—	2,664,377	3,850,291	2,888,015	2,671,523	3,414,111	*Galls.*	Malt Liquors.
242,838	239,308	424,928	539,497	448,475	429,444	616,674	£	
244,433	465,453	587,566	871,531	870,251	553,883	494,112	£	Machinery.
558,329	378,989	447,011	454,457	386,748	383,694	418,293	£	Metals, Manufactured.
								„ Raw
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Cwts.*	Copper.
387,431	369,049	651,947	820,135	1,082,312	991,098	1,158,893	£	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Cwts.*	Iron.
464,576	494,054	1,107,222	571,839	454,438	603,222	656,649	£	
49,918	70,753	76,664	192,280	94,995	95,871	84,696	*Cwts.*	Spelter.
56,974	45,993	88,315	226,035	120,527	110,418	96,857	£	
27,908	45,456	33,548	42,085	36,174	77,931	72,960	*Cwts.*	Steel.
33,517	51,680	73,110	53,967	45,617	96,773	79,688	£	
37,208	88,255	64,885	95,352	121,763	130,065	99,027	£	Tin.
308,194	949,274	672,387	1,071,355	712,865	1,073,032	437,365	£	Military Stores.
142,900	164,732	217,252	278,703	214,744	189,576	104,251	£	Naval „
209,416	1,993,262	2,091,630	1,374,179	1,667,815	2,776,167	3,793,321	*Cwts.*	Salt.
300,778	271,055	207,723	158,144	304,339	286,693	359,621	£	
106,333	108,023	147,740	224,116	259,596	198,442	264,264	£	Silk Goods.
057,673	7,016,235	10,568,463	4,336,465	6,755,268	13,838,802	12,937,065	*Lbs.*	Spices.
123,905	147,670	208,918	85,549	104,690	206,662	177,445	£	
473,277	299,743	567,030	332,133	406,269	618,692	485,493	*Galls.*	Spirits.
180,050	166,253	369,700	241,449	181,377	251,369	442,887	£	
—	—	—	—	—	1,525,904	2,278,054	*Lbs.*	Tea.
111,342	102,709	272,683	164,282	104,964	96,918	171,412	£	
142,797	261,589	294,258	358,557	222,813	245,650	281,016	£	Woollen Goods.
267,576	320,861	655,750	464,319	350,953	308,581	351,060	*Galls.*	Wines.
197,214	246,685	564,810	445,629	340,149	290,398	332,172	£	
413,697	15,815,436	12,817,071	16,356,963	10,677,077	14,951,985	20,475,690	£	Bullion and Specie (Treasure).
508,284	31,093,065	34,545,650	40,622,103	34,170,793	37,272,417	42,568,395	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	INDIA—EXPORTS.	
								PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
—	6,123,807	11,695,195	14,345,809	19,119,041	21,505,676	21,045,733	*Lbs.*	Coffee.
132,819	99,727	135,036	188,532	337,433	467,991	513,257	£	
353,524	260,354,052	217,861,572	345,953,569	—	394,999,088	472,685,893	*Lbs.*	Cotton, Raw.
437,949	4,301,768	4,094,100	5,637,624	7,342,168	10,203,470	18,757,369	£	
382,241	809,183	813,604	763,586	786,557	748,385	785,104	£	Cotton Goods, including Twist and Yarn.
062,284	23,305,959	26,709,126	29,746,494	25,271,411	17,472,430	24,721,452	*Lbs.*	Dyes.
925,058	1,857,462	2,239,295	2,135,773	2,089,567	1,760,414	2,207,105	£	
376,252	217,194	392,424	333,977	359,343	186,845	129,350	£	Gunnies and Gunny Bags.

No. 12—*Continued.*

INDIA.—EXPORTS—*Cont.*
CEYLON.—IMPORTS.

INDIA—EXPORTS—*Continued.*		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—*Cont.*								
Hides and Skins	£	219,396	324,444	303,089	337,849	402,365	402,392	431,729
Jewellery and Precious Stones	£	81,633	63,912	68,037	127,074	116,952	47,497	96,989
Jute	*Cwts.*	391,098	584,461	535,027	349,797	509,507	699,566	882,715
	£	88,989	196,936	180,976	112,617	214,768	229,241	329,076
Oils	*Gallons*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	106,947	129,121	92,722	90,039	104,170	130,958	154,540
Opium	*Chests*	51,967	53,609	61,803	61,397	68,175	77,397	67,160
	£	5,973,395	5,459,135	6,515,214	7,034,075	6,437,098	6,231,278	6,200,871
Rice	*Qrs.*	818,992	771,572	921,555	1,158,753	2,474,399	*—	*—
	£	688,973	672,438	777,031	889,160	1,261,503	1,562,318	2,598,746
Saltpetre	*Cwts.*	534,501	486,516	551,627	583,492	701,765	628,745	583,491
	£	403,284	375,632	431,379	448,805	528,574	484,791	449,390
Seeds	*Qrs.*	130,243	218,762	309,982	282,480	311,936	611,665	—
	£	216,510	339,514	501,420	448,770	471,797	812,799	1,273,457
Shawls, Cashmere	*Pieces*	—	—	12,193	14,698	—	—	—
	£	147,002	172,272	147,580	215,320	170,315	198,338	209,705
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	1,435,445	1,325,901	1,469,291	1,411,536	1,693,125	1,195,310	1,521,765
	£	666,094	619,319	688,640	667,546	640,451	500,105	707,706
Silk Goods	£	441,749	355,223	265,384	315,195	326,571	263,453	341,035
Spices	*Lbs.*	13,777,593	11,721,112	9,817,523	8,156,169	8,653,564	10,261,481	18,514,448
	£	131,704	92,603	90,510	69,457	114,722	106,139	197,035
Sugar and Sugar Candy	*Cwts.*	1,624,376	1,591,631	1,607,508	1,477,673	1,094,821	958,563	1,277,060
	£	1,925,602	1,823,789	1,801,660	1,729,763	948,582	1,135,699	1,359,104
Timber and Woods	£	24,315	26,717	20,162	18,936	129,369	128,518	128,237
Wool, Raw	*Lbs.*	3,153,858	4,682,074	7,057,161	12,000,999	14,409,399	13,113,727	16,039,728
	£	48,924	68,335	100,612	171,169	205,601	207,263	272,942
Bullion and Specie (Treasure)	£	971,244	541,289	919,088	1,055,230	1 483,296	1,267,033	601,176
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	18,283,543	18,705,439	20,798,342	21,519,863	20,778,437	20,194,255	23,639,435

CEYLON—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Coals and Coke	*Tons*	19,686	15,033	13,774	33,031	32,755	21,381	35,495
	£	28,870	22,239	20,612	70,377	83,425	48,668	68,453
Cotton Manufactures	*Pieces*	1,434,497	182,894	292,639	163,878	237,513	180,392	160,915
	Packgs.	11,240	9,021	6,855	8,597	5,553	9,778	20,136
	£	187,566	216,274	189,078	228,211	262,083	286,622	314,506
„ Twist	*Packgs.*	168	63	244	106	319	162	1,346
	Cwts.	785	795	426	901	973	719	1,088
	£	5,270	4,375	3,778	4,907	6,312	5,738	38,730
Cutlery and Hardware	*Packgs.*	1,551	2,252	1,581	1,274	2,724	1,608	3,547
	Cwts.	120	—	—	21	—	18	408
	Pieces	1,709	1,061	355	3,222	—	692	3,341
	£	9,283	10,884	8,749	7,531	12,913	15,174	20,784
Curry Stuffs	*Packgs.*	300	8	19	—	—	344	227
	Cwts.	24,396	32,546	31,923	32,236	42,213	40,845	48,634
	Baskets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	7,267	9,446	9,039	11,620	13,967	16,331	13,641
Fish, Salted and Dried	*Cwts.*	35,705	29,028	30,670	31,002	42,117	34,834	56,800
	£	35,705	29,028	30,670	31,002	42,117	34,834	56,800
Grain: Paddy	*Bushels*	754,990	997,864	777,467	627,516	430,980	884,358	743,473
	£	56,624	74,840	58,386	52,314	32,324	65,327	55,761
„ Rice	*Bushels*	2,358,763	2,221,466	2,331,796	2,574,580	2,161,707	2,852,178	3,157,382
	£	412,262	388,778	408,065	462,869	379,995	499,137	552,544
Haberdashery and Millinery	*Packgs.*	626	222	511	969	1,183	1,192	1,413
	Pieces	2,452	—	30	73	220	87,148	57
	£	22,531	12,290	14,284	19,579	29,702	41,132	26,533
Specie and Bullion	£	458,382	1,004,968	641,793	1,509,148	1,371,975	863,541	1,040,988
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	1,488,678	1,998,450	1,642,170	3,527,182	2,597,326	2,388,191	2,714,536

* Quantities incorrectly returned.

No. 12—*Continued.*

INDIA.—EXPORTS—*Cont.*
CEYLON.—IMPORTS.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	INDIA—EXPORTS—*Continued.*	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—*Cont.*	
572,530	639,702	544,680	444,537	661,725	794,137	899,531	£	Hides and Skins.
145,186	118,164	137,351	149,440	164,578	95,332	77,831	£	Jewellery and Precious Stones.
373,416	788,820	317,890	761,201	1,092,668	1,232,279	1,266,884	*Cwts.*	Jute.
274,957	303,292	525,099	290,018	409,372	537,610	750,456	£	
—	—	4,584,002	3,669,964	3,702,735	2,492,085	3,678,665	*Galls.*	Oils.
179,164	265,271	192,562	180,066	247,094	209,502	362,575	£	
72,385	74,966	75,822	58,681	63,490	65,369	82,216	*Chests*	Opium.
056,630	9,106,635	10,827,642	9,054,394	10,184,713	10,553,912	12,494,128	£	
—	* —	2,004,667	2,233,864	3,795,137	4,576,553	2,201,183	*Qrs.*	Rice.
301,182	3,449,173	2,433,145	2,276,295	2,962,497	3,635,075	2,368,685	£	
693,827	518,389	715,396	611,270	527,998	631,206	684,250	*Cwts.*	Saltpetre.
576,346	390,387	528,096	481,226	661,772	828,624	897,228	£	
364,506	—	—	1,129,167	983,882	532,768	844,090	*Qrs.*	Seeds.
118,654	1,380,001	2,059,445	1,548,721	1,785,526	1,206,331	1,832,561	£	
—	—	—	—	—	—	18,209	*Pieces*	Shawls, Cashmere.
290,040	227,618	311,062	252,828	351,174	459,441	303,157	£	
7,756,778	1,580,463	1,217,438	1,670,953	1,955,656	1,101,844	1,228,684	*Lbs.*	Silk, Raw.
782,140	766,673	725,655	817,853	1,036,728	636,083	822,892	£	
281,450	158,224	213,108	191,509	134,831	163,806	164,366	£	Silk Goods.
,199,382	—	—	21,032,682	7,905,796	11,499,964	10,352,951	*Lbs.*	Spices.
104,234	166,034	123,231	101,886	86,638	162,434	126,633	£	
568,571	962,128	1,134,876	860,001	845,871	703,687	283,568	*Cwts.*	Sugar and Sugar Candy.
786,077	1,175,771	1,450,767	1,031,944	1,032,416	826,936	312,042	£	
208,697	233,593	234,858	233,192	170,158	450,314	39,985	£	Timber and Woods.
,484,666	18,638,426	15,688,196	19,562,897	21,385,429	17,762,415	—	*Lbs.*	Wool, Raw.
314,216	387,104	349,895	436,672	478,390	400,342	841,323	£	
253,426	822,438	669,427	929,007	1,119,549	683,355	1,108,414	£	Bullion and Specie (Treasure).
591,877	28,278,474	30,552,298	28,889,210	34,090,154	37,000,397	47,593,582	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	CEYLON—IMPORTS.	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
46,579	83,449	26,630	70,122	21,765	35,229	51,104	*Tons*	Coals and Coke.
109,296	185,428	59,283	204,588	63,092	89,490	127,729	£	
148,736	171,996	177,044	155,254	720,460	1,009,721	1,074,653	*Pieces*	Cotton Manufactures.
11,554	14,222	19,068	15,032	16,547	12,366	11,603	*Packgs.*	
355,429	466,962	630,936	540,284	567,464	505,844	790,408	£	
985	1,429	1,095	1,979	782	1,087	908	*Packgs.*	„ Twist.
649	653	755	643	542	277	96	*Cwts.*	
30,060	48,272	40,265	44,937	23,435	46,095	60,694	£	
1,035	3,690	2,821	5,784	4,267	3,475	8,228	*Packgs.*	Cutlery and Hardware.
3,125	1,838	17,535	2,663	598	200	109	*Cwts.*	
2,418	7,891	25,294	3,074	1,777	959	11,085	*Pieces*	
15,863	27,311	54,507	42,551	19,723	17,385	66,547	£	
—	—	—	16	65	—	7	*Packgs.*	Curry Stuffs.
53,412	70,024	72,175	64,349	74,407	68,753	87,607	*Cwts.*	
1,132	231	551	1,102	—	—	—	*Baskets*	
21,341	34,036	34,682	35,967	37,065	37,924	59,617	£	
53,396	48,934	58,276	55,989	61,383	61,042	60,905	*Cwts.*	Fish, Salted and Dried.
53,396	48,934	58,276	55,989	61,383	61,042	60,905	£	
677,478	535,654	748,415	601,896	658,708	602,522	798,280	*Bushels*	Grain: Paddy.
67,748	53,565	74,842	60,189	65,871	90,378	119,742	£	
234,623	2,856,124	3,511,768	3,182,204	4,181,096	4,218,601	4,415,820	*Bushels*	„ Rice.
650,925	571,224	702,354	636,423	836,219	1,265,581	1,324,746	£	
1,666	1,259	2,113	1,767	1,196	1,301	1,659	*Packgs.*	Haberdashery and Millinery.
4,725	145	837	1,274	7,050	40	6,573	*Pieces*	
30,010	35,171	38,939	53,143	30,101	40,303	66,263	£	
054,639	1,415,028	1,159,780	1,182,006	1,371,290	1,510,418	1,842,974	£	Specie and Bullion.
106,664	3,444,889	3,474,487	3,551,239	3,663,750	4,243,140	5,433,807	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

* Quantities incorrectly returned.

No. 12—*Continued.*

CEYLON.—EXPORTS.
MAURITIUS.—IMPORTS.
EXPORTS.

CEYLON—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Areca Nuts	*Cwts.*	66,254	78,030	71,794	59,396	46,209	47,399	66,429
	£	42,907	54,806	52,230	46,433	32,175	42,191	50,183
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	644,857	508,491	427,667	956,280	784,284	730,600	877,547
	£	64,487	50,849	42,767	51,040	45,184	36,089	45,370
Coffee, Plantation	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	312,433
	£	279,112	350,585	374,031	328,972	408,895	506,732	725,209
„ Native	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	133,135
	£	610,635	689,159	695,976	655,602	853,682	1,025,662	266,584
Cotton Manufactures	*Packgs.*	525	739	683	1,433	1,207	1,119	2,041
	Pieces	231	493	175	918	3,616	705	3,382
	£	6,892	8,569	12,046	22,394	19,026	24,922	45,286
„ Twist	*Packgs.*	160	316	533	299	1,887	1,054	988
	£	3,728	7,665	10,400	11,998	21,875	29,034	25,800
„ Wool	*Bags*	1,576	1,796	2,568	3,798	3,343	1,003	9,396
	Cwts.	13	—	1	201	80	—	—
	£	4,909	8,345	9,554	16,437	11,842	3,391	35,613
Oil, Cocoanut	*Cwts.*	41,631	38,828	70,848	99,914	98,218	99,168	87,396
	£	43,658	34,371	69,209	116,017	138,547	144,227	105,383
Specie and Bullion	£	272,611	727,312	204,530	1,824,619	682,808	149,298	129,611
Spirits, Arrack	*Gallons*	63,278	168,789	59,557	40,723	28,842	308,028	231,155
	£	2,874	6,296	3,290	1,823	1,745	22,833	12,382
Tobacco. Unmanufactured	*Cwts.*	22,308	22,562	21,955	22,979	2,459	21,366	27,739
	£	20,803	21,457	20,531	29,536	44,732	19,770	28,000
	Bales	—	—	—	—	2,175	—	—
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	1,246,956	1,805,877	1,350,670	3,261,565	2,245,288	1,974,777	1,666,888

MAURITIUS—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Copper, Sheets and Nails	*Cwts.*	3,629	2,057	4,736	3,803	3,602	5,091	7,939
	£	14,892	7,873	15,304	18,830	19,205	25,499	39,454
Corn: Grain (except Wheat)	£	47,429	49,074	62,919	74,733	73,573	85,431	118,361
„ Rice	*Cwts.*	601,388	705,201	661,910	890,536	800,058	774,326	1,074,630
	£	196,888	248,281	225,785	316,870	295,193	274,927	386,079
„ Wheat	*Qrs.*	18,632	17,901	15,257	21,411	33,780	18,469	31,067
	£	32,806	31,058	22,926	33,746	50,968	25,897	47,204
Cotton Manufactures: Plain	*Yards*	2,806,229	4,458,355	2,158,949	3,601,328	4,877,610	3,149,284	5,333,905
	£	29,523	36,904	19,947	34,902	46,009	31,981	46,264
Coloured	*Yards*	3,813,150	4,189,700	2,613,879	4,979,442	3,587,928	2,697,917	4,572,364
	£	63,299	56,419	38,291	67,228	46,241	38,818	59,067
Haberdashery, Mercery, and Millinery	£	14,763	17,975	13,145	24,046	32,562	18,043	30,891
Hardware and Cutlery	£	12,293	13,065	8,875	14,161	24,533	14,905	23,091
Machinery and Millwork	£	6,883	15,306	13,791	31,310	88,272	51,506	34,976
Manure, Guano	*Tons*	47,793	8,232	8,900	5,972	11,293	25,702	7,145
	£	17,703	19,624	25,331	15,035	44,772	126,450	38,845
Specie	£	177,348	178,957	247,805	252,987	270,369	159,658	726,960
Wine	£	52,175	53,481	67,066	45,368	44,747	51,302	63,827
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	1,061,201	1,078,269	1,062,739	1,301,193	1,492,788	1,356,301	2,133,085

MAURITIUS—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Copper	*Cwts.*	2,068	1,162	2,545	2,401	2,035	3,784	5,904
	£	6,343	2,988	5,976	6,042	6,343	11,888	23,499
Cotton Manufactures, Plain	*Yards*	52,120	59,600	55,894	140,175	148,554	930,485	743,144
	£	672	877	1,207	2,022	4,435	13,249	11,984
Rum	*Gallons*	73,806	40,274	30,092	105,316	131,370	331,285	266,156
	£	3,618	2,051	1,723	7,460	7,622	19,164	13,516
Sugar	*Cwts.*	1,067,162	1,287,776	1,371,215	1,777,287	1,635,364	2,457,212	2,274,715
	£	892,839	1,099,680	1,034,334	1,344,987	1,178,979	1,617,975	1,687,826
Specie	£	40,738	52,224	5,637	8,855	2,293	112,697	7,600
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	993,200	1,197,055	1,100,212	1,443,212	1,246,401	1,848,091	1,804,123

No. 12—*Continued.*

CEYLON.—EXPORTS.
MAURITIUS.—IMPORTS.
EXPORTS.

57.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	CEYLON—EXPORTS.	
								PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
,594	69,088	49,972	75,996	69,558	55,372	68,406	*Cwts.*	Areca Nuts.
,438	51,816	11,111	56,997	52,168	41,529	51,304	£	
,959	750,744	879,361	675,155	845,218	875,475	734,038	*Lbs.*	Cinnamon.
,574	37,537	43,972	33,758	42,261	43,776	36,702	£	
,211	354,567	411,562	477,606	517,499	478,634	670,068	*Cwts.*	Coffee, Plantation.
,229	957,330	1,111,220	1,289,537	1,397,248	1,292,312	1,809,186	£	
,204	190,068	178,436	154,843	132,818	127,075	158,517	*Cwts.*	„ Native.
,837	380,136	356,872	309,687	265,626	254,149	317,034	£	
,788	3,720	5,510	5,038	4,308	4,008	5,861	*Packgs.*	Cotton Manufactures.
,655	804	156	569	7,517	272,615	341,084	*Pieces*	
,679	97,803	15,900	148,219	127,877	140,621	340,263	£	
959	1,299	1,041	575	1,022	714	906	*Packgs.*	„ Twist.
,860	40,323	32,998	18,122	33,404	27,233	59,105	£	
,886	6,184	3,252	4,267	4,830	3,273	6,217	*Bags*	„ Wool.
2	12	6	1	—	496	1,682	*Cwts.*	
,661	32,566	16,091	20,315	25,587	36,100	89,963	£	
,025	66,001	98,006	129,698	83,606	115,084	152,076	*Cwts.*	Oil, Cocoanut.
,254	82,134	121,964	161,403	104,042	143,216	189,232	£	
,079	405,591	364,249	12,659	421,921	288,153	408,050	£	Specie and Bullion.
,563	213,098	468,236	184,268	393,335	164,682	100,250	*Gallons*	Spirits, Arrack.
,473	31,552	45,846	16,899	26,786	8,801	7,499	£	
,314	21,642	22,081	17,094	22,925	19,170	22,113	*Cwts.*	Tobacco, Unmanufactured.
,399	21,790	22,084	17,153	23,908	19,189	22,144	£	
431	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bales*	
,460	2,328,791	2,524,752	2,550,586	2,706,207	2,494,120	3,587,234	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

57.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	MAURITIUS—IMPORTS.	
								PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
,611	14,529	13,233	10,096	11,072	7,259	8,063	*Cwts.*	Copper, Sheets and Nails.
,089	70,012	59,135	44,731	43,255	28,602	29,434	£	
,195	180,058	146,865	183,882	173,045	138,802	211,079	£	Corn: Grain (except Wheat).
,060	1,092,041	993,272	1,386,563	1,130,885	1,109,603	1,284,790	*Cwts.*	„ Rice.
,223	372,972	364,264	531,156	424,516	420,176	524,317	£	
,175	27,687	41,854	35,097	48,374	38,801	38,718	*Qrs.*	„ Wheat.
,913	43,691	64,752	55,977	76,958	62,200	69,856	£	
,073	3,473,356	5,768,066	5,288,647	7,708,535	8,102,603	1,314,316	*Yards*	Cotton Manufactures: Plain.
,199	39,922	60,402	54,934	64,701	82,753	23,052	£	
,373	3,711,954	4,037,339	4,658,090	7,714,155	4,172,375	2,556,569	*Yards*	Coloured.
,348	57,980	66,511	67,828	96,764	60,906	42,562	£	
,284	63,006	71,326	46,263	53,899	56,280	89,379	£	Haberdashery, Mercery, and Millinery.
,920	47,385	53,879	54,638	54,212	91,964	56,974	£	Hardware and Cutlery.
,080	92,297	81,203	93,236	78,598	25,401	30,778	£	Machinery and Millwork.
,292	20,317	15,598	25,291	28,335	15,220	22,030	*Tons*	Manure, Guano.
,290	109,759	98,873	182,393	200,661	78,690	103,443	£	
,906	695,908	414,931	464,647	398,165	512,156	301,758	£	Specie.
,180	121,618	92,398	134,107	106,985	135,437	134,639	£	Wine.
,106	2,785,353	2,440,821	2,769,209	2,647,289	2,438,412	2,540,605	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

57.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	MAURITIUS—EXPORTS.	
								PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
,098	8,767	10,283	8,877	8,482	5,106	6,918	*Cwts.*	Copper.
,710	32,106	34,325	30,234	26,027	14,072	21,030	£	
,224	1,490,172	900,360	456,378	1,479,504	2,410,069	387,410	*Yards*	Cotton Manufactures, Plain.
,548	21,439	9,798	5,356	16,169	26,331	3,807	£	
,304	388,001	493,154	384,012	435,467	1,208,576	358,399	*Gallons*	Rum.
,443	31,245	31,405	22,646	26,259	25,618	22,487	£	
,289	2,130,992	2,216,969	2,348,208	2,233,468	2,683,770	2,458,216	*Cwts.*	Sugar.
,221	1,951,735	2,351,476	2,109,165	1,771,867	2,233,157	2,494,536	£	
,962	86,593	14,906	14,066	13,000	106,750	59,000	£	Specie.
,786	2,209,076	2,559,700	2,259,643	1,952,781	2,517,288	2,720,098	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 12—*Continued.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—IMPORTS.

NEW SOUTH WALES—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Apparel and Slops	*Packgs.*	—	2,728	3,998	7,874	7,066	3,109	2,881
	£	—	72,341	102,563	298,270	314,472	94,817	101,130
Beer and Ale	*Gallons*	—	635,872	689,049	1,726,532	1,712,798	1,060,700	1,470,120
	£	—	57,377	82,931	289,797	257,626	179,668	247,168
Cordage and Rope	*Packgs.*	—	*Tons* 621	*Tons* 405	*Tons* 627	*Tons* 384	*Pks.* 12,040	*Pks.* 13,314
	£	—	11,515	7,403	19,983	36,691	36,633	48,896
Cottons and Waste Cotton Goods	*Packgs.*	—	5,255	4,097	19,525	15,898	987	1,145
	£	—	176,515	140,479	393,096	196,267	42,097	43,113
Gold	*Oz.*	—	—	—	180	—	*Pkgs.* 2	—
	£	—	—	—	£ 680 *Coin* 6 *Box* £2,642	—	£ 1,050 *Coin* 11 *pkgs.* £900	—
Grain:								
Wheat	*Bushels*	—	140,278	108,229	124,881	53,788	836,363	333,244
	£	—	21,354	27,396	50,355	26,894	232,480	104,390
Flour and Bread	*Tons*	—	3,715	2,092	11,197	3,060	8,025	14,689
	£	—	32,457	23,788	196,372	122,031	321,924	421,777
Rice	*Tons*	—	2,270	723	1,142	1,496	1,656	2,082
	£	—	8,015	4,187	11,348	29,938	45,068	37,311
Hardware and Ironmongery	*Packgs.*	—	21,399	50,205	68,244	44,897	71,450	43,452
	£	—	68,260	97,769	297,808	247,969	244,614	223,718
Iron and Steel	*Packgs.*	—	*Tons* 2,806	*Tons* 2,949	*Tons* 3,536	42,864	101,680	341,836
	£	—	14,474	21,774	35,774	80,918	53,221	196,642
Machinery	£	—	2,202	7,428	14,275	5,038	87,236	58,674
Leather, Manufactured (Boots and Shoes, &c.)	*Packgs.*	—	1,057	2,630	8,977	3,476	6,737	9,789
	£	—	19,012	55,241	217,983	173,353	168,597	205,345
Linens, Drapery, and Haberdashery	*Packgs.*	—	5,453	6,197	17,592	11,471	9,234	15,289
	£	—	187,060	241,371	919,090	978,947	431,487	749,935
Oilmen's Stores	*Packgs.*	—	25,477	19,927	57,398	1,767	45,457	49,798
	£	—	44,345	32,527	113,094	81,776	106,454	121,967
Silks	*Packgs.*	—	612	217	10,421	615	157	119
	£	—	13,000	17,458	135,817	57,080	5,772	17,046
Spirits:								
Brandy	*Gallons*	—	77,398	229,139	604,188	530,635	114,029	274,025
	£	—	17,942	80,104	277,572	238,786	61,646	161,216
Rum	*Gallons*	—	243,919	363,823	531,997	512,660	330,280	278,302
	£	—	33,857	59,252	104,136	103,165	82,326	77,838
Gin and Geneva	*Gallons*	—	38,700	70,191	260,938	480,930	124,408	149,589
	£	—	7,996	16,276	88,244	80,155	34,015	62,391
Stationery: Books	*Packgs.*	—	1,596	1,009	3,766	1,287	1,338	1,182
	£	—	26,907	19,847	88,110	128,091	45,609	32,463
Paper	*Packgs.*	—	1,355	1,598	963	4,270	4,059	2,689
	£	—	14,459	20,000	12,944	32,708	63,102	40,856
Sugar, Unrefined	*Tons*	—	11,573	10,661	17,549	9,907	12,439	14,212
	£	—	108,608	105,937	297,821	249,825	260,762	301,607
Tea	*Lbs.*	—	1,635,221	3,413,550	4,162,724	4,210,360	2,892,220	3,097,925
	£	—	47,982	100,400	233,905	242,593	172,474	160,820
Timber	£	—	3,721	7,829	88,738	178,783	134,312	90,175
Tobacco, Manufactured: Fig and Cavendish	*Lbs.*	—	458,647	804,866	1,232,470	752,976	965,350	1,290,197
	£	—	36,342	43,232	58,581	62,748	80,425	85,949
Cigars	*Lbs.*	—	64,882	131,170	360,502	*No.* 9,431,000	167,180	235,668
	£	—	17,647	32,224	79,873	37,724	43,096	60,096
Wine	*Gallons*	—	273,856	332,550	757,256	269,878	288,218	360,603
	£	—	33,881	52,148	198,017	175,792	104,339	148,671
Wool	*Lbs.*	—	71,453	252,780	563,565	570,978	1,130,274	1,374,365
	£	—	1,759	10,995	26,056	31,721	64,998	96,024
Woollens	*Bales*	—	3,320	2,417	7,967	1,897	1,387	605
	£	—	151,056	110,988	304,377	186,112	68,486	34,956
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	—	1,563,931	1,900,436	6,342,397	5,981,063	4,068,519	5,460,971

No. 12—*Continued.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—IMPORTS.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	NEW SOUTH WALES—IMPORTS.
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
5,832	4,455	4,912	6,479	4,572	6,252	5,270	*Packgs.* Apparel and Slops.
227,026	163,357	161,425	243,207	144,444	217,469	186,630	£
15,455	1,594,864	1,337,670	1,521,671	1,128,578	1,471,304	2,081,903	*Gallons* Beer and Ale.
112,165	329,644	203,078	229,541	132,648	255,497	333,159	£
10,925	*Coils* 8,028	*Coils* 11,974	*Pks.* 8,854	*Pks.* 7,849	*Pks.* 18,725	*Pks.* 19,070	*Packgs.* Cordage and Rope.
44,813	21,226	30,820	24,024	19,141	43,703	31,619	£
1,878	1,208	798	1,492	45 *pkgs.*, 271 *bales*, 948 *lbs.*	*Bales* 237	211	*Packgs.* Cottons and Waste Cotton Goods.
367,358	49,005	28,570	65,246	5,215	3,241	2,700	£
293,318	63,969	62,726	101,816	65,205	141,224	163,984	*Oz.* Gold.
332,274	242,710	£ 259,026 *Coin* 2 *pkgs.* £ 225	£ 398,283 *Coin* 15 *pkgs.* £57,750	244,052	541,636	*Coin* 21 *pkgs.* 499,324	£
260,364	228,942	289,370	763,563	577,314	446,640	612,366	*Bushels* Grain: Wheat.
202,652	83,984	111,149	227,334	195,088	128,382	153,862	£
110,580	9,495	3,302	10,393	15,118 & 64 *pkgs. &c.*	14,673	14,249	*Tons* Flour and Bread.
228,925	197,308	77,050	234,659	240,555	210,936	192,923	£
1,154	31,305	4,821	3,961	5,354	4,053	4,819	*Tons* Rice.
5,843	66,287	56,116	77,528	66,357	100,012	103,034	£
350,712	37,874	53,972	13,381	39,078	53,353	75,533	*Packgs.* Hardware and Ironmongery.
307,130	247,661	250,201	287,713	213,415	260,821	319,360	£
9 10,301	*Tons* 6,798	*Tons* 8,741	*Tons* 24,072	*Tons* 6,789	*Tons* 8,218	*Tons* 14,675	*Packgs.* Iron and Steel.
356,532	82,583	95,316	176,697	63,695	94,148	142,010	£
70,015	43,749	28,657	34,911	23,530	59,204	42,436	£ Machinery.
16,139	12,851	12,662	18,823	15,463	17,716	14,705	*Packgs.* Leather, Manufactured.
298,802	310,562	283,693	383,501	306,166	364,918	254,520	£ (Boots and Shoes, &c.)
21,853	18,464	22,677	21,666	19,185	34,801	27,981	*Packgs.* Linens, Drapery, and Haberdashery.
906,371	922,655	1,144,283	1,089,705	1,001,337	1,796,728	1,475,499	£
44,341	51,101	56,398	37,100	41,711	78,657	59,577	*Packgs.* Oilmen's Stores.
100,429	105,026	122,960	80,726	86,184	274,841	104,155	£
175	420	584	573	643	738	544	*Packgs.* Silks.
25,794	42,524	55,324	55,074	95,338	79,342	70,554	£
							Spirits:
304,443	330,747	279,374	217,330	189,412	286,130	453,992	*Gallons* Brandy.
207,963	186,740	128,527	130,142	90,782	150,551	228,391	£
403,010	372,108	317,363	349,886	311,859	473,979	339,892	*Gallons* Rum.
227,095	99,846	71,026	74,850	69,960	92,873	60,557	£
232,589	219,367	174,823	164,469	373,976	385,568	326,688	*Gallons* Gin and Geneva.
72,726	53,653	41,737	40,383	44,028	92,148	79,507	£
1,573	2,028	1,838	1,953	1,705	1,843	1,868	*Packgs.* Stationery:
41,951	48,274	37,403	41,954	37,809	43,976	53,573	£ Books.
3,530	5,231	4,647	7,491	4,928	6,895	7,320	*Packgs.* Paper.
53,138	60,294	71,996	109,823	73,952	100,992	114,173	£
15,082	12,291	22,775	9,540	16,023	25,443	19,063	*Tons* Sugar, Unrefined.
388,831	418,897	756,901	287,390	429,468	810,187	483,746	£
382,220	2,027,532	5,567,367	4,937,454	4,268,482	5,050,727	4,111,233	*Lbs.* Tea.
73,406	177,395	501,330	400,812	322,496	397,867	350,072	£
109,142	146,823	96,668	106,397	68,271	72,993	88,832	£ Timber.
981,240	928,826	1,133,154	1,918,447	1,905,134	732,913	585,809	*Lbs.* Tobacco, Manufactured
41,579	52,481	79,063	154,037	166,092	103,769	82,885	£ Fig and Cavendish.
98,270	133,024	201,420	89,271	97,994	148,116	53,185	*Lbs.* Cigars.
29,603	32,630	55,313	21,620	23,073	44,194	18,619	£
352,206	375,703	343,741	355,714	371,430	581,819	320,933	*Gallons* Wine.
146,581	158,267	141,009	149,047	173,476	218,890	130,432	£
361,571	453,640	1,607,829	5,115,886	5,849,582	5,987,343	7,175,502	*Lbs.* Wool.
2 *pkgs.*							
55,091	35,315	146,819	460,532	533,241	585,495	647,426	£
747	914	449	798	234	755	913	*Bales* Woollens.
52,540	53,938	29,715	60,217	21,059	56,754	66,355	£
729,408	6,059,366	6,597,053	7,519,285	6,391,555	9,334,645	8,319,576	£ TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 12—*Continued.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—EXPORTS.
VICTORIA.—IMPORTS.

NEW SOUTH WALES—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Coal and Coke	*Tons*	—	28,470	24,794	51,501	59,297	61,484	84,086
	£	—	12,027	109,951	81,078	101,752	58,893	65,730
Linens, Silks, Woollens, Haberdashery, Apparel, and Slops, &c.	*Cases*	—	1,980	6,279	5,754	3,301	5,666	823
	Bales	—	—	—	1,644	278	366	207
	Yds.	—	12,330	—	12,311	—	—	—
	£	—	51,619	223,721	295,228	185,631	173,885	29,612
Flour and Bread	*Tons*	—	1,837	4,212	1,950	4,468	2,830	1,460
	£	—	17,888	41,080	31,313	178,664	110,411	38,886
Gold:								
Coin	*Boxes*	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
	£	—	—	—	400	—	—	18,144
Dust and Bar	*Oz.*	—	144,120 & 3 *Boxes.*	818,751	548,052	237,910	64,384	42,463
	£	—	470,836	2,660,945	1,781,172	773,209	209,250	138,007
Grain, Maize only	*Bushels*	—	54,232	81,444	81,106	90,670	48,631	258,880
	£	—	7,522	15,443	33,140	36,343	16,095	51,403
Hardware and Ironmongery	*Packgs.*	—	256	15,309	14,493	1,497	3,729	11,185
	£	—	9,368	40,463	57,340	78,066	30,563	37,866
Hides and Skins	£	—	24,870	34,250	28,799	29,904	27,731	59,394
Live Stock, Horses	*No.*	—	1,941	770	907	1,179	1,282	1,948
	£	—	17,298	8,343	11,696	26,968	48,042	29,993
Sugar:								
Refined	*Cwts.*	—	10,640	8,552	16,305	16,360	11,876	22,185
	£	—	12,446	15,563	26,601	24,541	23,592	66,124
Unrefined	*Cwts.*	—	19,540	42,865	48,960	23,140	85,593	36,364
	£	—	11,894	30,790	58,050	39,921	41,613	57,134
Tallow	*Cwts.*	—	86,460	139,330	90,675	82,120	57,320	77,314
	£	—	114,168	174,731	134,708	164,256	123,255	137,202
Tea	*Lbs.*	—	323,568	1,370,972	562,672	894,660	699,045	1,021,966
	£	—	6,795	45,789	27,097	44,733	47,855	60,988
Tobacco, of all kinds	£	—	16,345	45,449	44,762	57,796	52,994	96,331
Wool	*Lbs.*	—	15,269,317	11,966,241	16,477,869	18,976,300	17,671,684	19,200,341
	£	—	828,342	688,317	1,005,546	1,181,956	1,078,017	1,303,070
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	—	1,796,912	4,604,034	4,523,346	4,050,126	2,884,130	3,430,880

VICTORIA—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Apparel and Slops	*Packgs.*	1,964	3,463	8,673	22,013	34,208	8,957	12,868
	£	42,086	66,063	158,317	609,804	801,031	369,485	504,850
Beer and Cider	*Gallons*	381,150	641,850	826,337	2,988,549	3,419,698	2,280,873	3,063,487
	£	38,115	40,612	164,937	614,692	725,439	524,042	670,519
Boots and Shoes	*Packgs.*	804	1,107	5,580	18,395	26,394	13,069	31,317
	£	14,600	18,871	103,489	439,753	513,580	351,052	779,301
Butter and Cheese	*Tons*	9	85	782	3,437	3,289	4,457	5,603
	£	660	7,422	66,870	300,333	352,181	477,257	660,064
Candles	*Tons*	16	36	432	1,126	1,214	2,670	2,589
	£	1,611	1,306	15,902	78,141	112,917	248,346	326,220
Coals (including Coke and Fuel till 1856 inclusive)	*Tons*	1,138	3,727	15,695	46,255	64,223	66,812	61,377
	£	1,284	2,373	28,948	190,831	281,553	196,790	153,880
Cottons	*Packgs.*	1,596	2,289	5,662	17,906	10,180	3,681	12,084
	£	50,924	72,448	161,498	570,128	377,416	82,382	290,483
Flour, including Bread and Biscuit till 1855 inclusive	*Tons*	718	3,315	23,101	37,147	31,161	37,184	43,173
	£	5,156	45,264	422,643	851,261	903,787	1,545,191	1,101,768
Furniture	*Packgs.*	765	1,325	13,471	30,861	26,789	14,496	10,753
	£	7,534	7,711	48,321	308,752	321,331	149,996	109,897
Grain of all kinds (including Rice)	*Bushels*	57,360	134,157	426,176	1,054,688	1,458,749	2,089,412	1,827,298
	Tons	124	286	433	4,165	1,351	6,814	8,754
	£	8,458	31,336	116,351	568,749	774,462	504,611	782,736
Haberdashery and Drapery	*Packgs.*	2,044	2,444	6,538	16,053	44,130	9,793	17,428
	£	63,350	73,943	220,123	786,387	1,339,490	504,869	1,095,240
Hardware and Ironmongery	*Packgs.*	11,506	20,159	36,674	72,680	125,606	43,768	58,218
	£	43,908	71,356	187,170	776,060	858,338	381,866	427,244

No. 12—*Continued.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—EXPORTS.
VICTORIA.—IMPORTS.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	NEW SOUTH WALES—EXPORTS.
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
96,565	113,618	174,195	233,877	207,904	308,782	298,337	*Tons* — Coal and Coke.
46,120	89,073	133,757	183,761	161,195	245,422	220,902	£ — Coal and Coke.
6,009	14,568	4,615	6,341	6,686	7,375	8,345	*Cases* — Linens, Silks, Woollens, Haberdashery, Apparel, and Slops, &c.
514	61	—	—	30	57	—	*Bales* — Linens, Silks, Woollens, Haberdashery, Apparel, and Slops, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Yds.* — Linens, Silks, Woollens, Haberdashery, Apparel, and Slops, &c.
61,759	220,404	164,101	201,175	194,765	243,914	329,221	£ — Linens, Silks, Woollens, Haberdashery, Apparel, and Slops, &c.
1,149	1,479 & 268 *Pkgs.*	1,890	4,270	4,448	5,964	7,199	*Tons* — Flour and Bread.
29,783	26,057	46,388	87,429	94,073	91,099	105,657	£ — Flour and Bread.
							Gold:
227	213	343	346	378	548	397	*Boxes* — Coin.
14,199	1,411,251	1,488,533	1,579,920	1,720,326	2,467,164	1,774,134	£ — Coin.
48,982	90,650	55,350	77,906	76,940	134,264	150,116	*Oz.* — Dust and Bar.
87,249	98,430	215,941	298,668	289,937	517,105	587,920	£ — Dust and Bar.
51,197	129,051	404,920	559,226	132,692	461,108	694,913	*Bushels* — Grain, Maize only.
58,164	40,157	76,071	92,450	29,546	91,860	132,085	£ — Grain, Maize only.
7,749	8,888	5,073	12,359	19,959	22,672	27,505	*Packgs.* — Hardware and Ironmongery.
14,851	38,963	23,584	55,899	88,045	94,556	106,913	£ — Hardware and Ironmongery.
14,189	54,992	88,848	71,838	77,864	93,331	100,189	£ — Hides and Skins.
1,039	1,868	2,321	1,694	1,889	1,302	2,898	*No.* — Live Stock, Horses.
16,055	53,336	53,021	39,722	38,573	31,541	58,895	£ — Live Stock, Horses.
							Sugar:
21,275	37,181	7,545 *Pks.*	3,284	5,660	18,083	15,357	*Cwts.* — Refined.
56,049	104,894	22,382	9,080	16,100	43,908	32,391	£ — Refined.
30,707	63,287	25,016	52,946	81,912	99,637	58,879	*Cwts.* — Unrefined.
60,319	100,622	46,385	100,834	113,964	186,191	102,805	£ — Unrefined.
37,574	29,085	17,584	17,466	64,864	75,805	24,509	*Cwts.* — Tallow.
82,134	53,186	37,690	35,632	68,078	114,257	44,746	£ — Tallow.
81,670	717,069	679,267	1,640,520	976,081	825,351	1,616,451	*Lbs.* — Tea.
52,804	61,754	61,807	148,997	91,927	76,084	134,184	£ — Tea.
60,209	40,328	41,700	56,142	43,182	118,721	137,337	£ — Tobacco, of all kinds.
14,201	13,656,814	17,261,419	14,951,366	16,928,356	17,307,202	21,204,597	*Lbs.* — Wool.
75,067	1,134,016	1,482,349	1,311,633	1,798,225	1,642,833	1,828,009	£ — Wool.
11,952	4,186,277	4,768,049	5,072,020	5,594,839	7,102,562	6,936,839	£ — TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	VICTORIA—IMPORTS.
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
17,256	18,325	15,403	15,702	11,493	9,473	8,860	*Packgs.* — Apparel and Slops.
69,021	460,136	588,654	586,570	420,466	338,508	344,460	£ — Apparel and Slops.
15,279	2,914,767	3,498,227	3,300,609	2,612,360	2,041,709	2,647,394	*Gallons* — Beer and Cider.
95,396	607,563	666,470	614,258	502,125	398,570	474,073	£ — Beer and Cider.
38,503	26,071	26,611	32,590	29,985	38,471	33,110	*Packgs.* — Boots and Shoes.
09,133	652,325	607,703	706,903	617,262	767,683	618,776	£ — Boots and Shoes.
4,628	2,962	4,471	4,849	3,180	1,329	1,975	*Tons* — Butter and Cheese.
31,469	398,861	595,879	531,116	301,215	154,176	243,236	£ — Butter and Cheese.
2,117	1,962	1,682	2,078	2,921	2,256	2,308	*Tons* — Candles.
59,478	320,332	215,796	292,945	364,319	273,934	239,411	£ — Candles.
83,382	80,366	105,342	88,614	94,901	103,476	111,434	*Tons* — Coals, including Coke and Fuel till 1856 inclusive.
98,224	170,611	191,576	181,804	187,014	210,674	172,256	£ — Coals, including Coke and Fuel till 1856 inclusive.
9,544	4,403	4,852	4,216	3,167	2,744	1,181	*Packgs.* — Cottons.
82,589	182,547	232,041	140,162	100,432	108,516	72,940	£ — Cottons.
39,584	26,277	30,723	24,514	24,075	10,951	9,465	*Tons* — Flour, including Bread and Biscuit till 1855 inclusive.
31,659	524,129	720,660	504,302	405,244	158,133	136,131	£ — Flour, including Bread and Biscuit till 1855 inclusive.
17,604	16,266	10,425	12,096	8,698	9,752	12,333	*Packgs.* — Furniture.
64,619	162,605	95,490	105,033	67,147	73,188	93,068	£ — Furniture.
987,548	2,536,942	3,036,845	2,272,884	1,867,308	1,348,811	1,645,752	*Bushels* — Grain of all kinds (including Rice).
11,503	11,736	21,762	10,877	9,872	7,496	9,181	*Tons* — Grain of all kinds (including Rice).
070,196	1,082,861	1,237,824	844,775	724,450	593,314	726,829	£ — Grain of all kinds (including Rice).
22,059	18,263	24,720	29,541	31,280	38,968	47,836	*Packgs.* — Haberdashery and Drapery.
36,433	1,073,246	1,500,920	1,597,301	1,761,040	2,174,716	2,744,800	£ — Haberdashery and Drapery.
71,260	42,829	34,081	38,467	24,019	22,599	28,481	*Packgs.* — Hardware and Ironmongery.
82,659	370,040	311,438	382,444	250,401	244,763	353,577	£ — Hardware and Ironmongery.

No. 12—*Continued.*

VICTORIA.—IMPORTS—*Cont.*
EXPORTS.

VICTORIA—IMPORTS—*Cont.*		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—*Cont.*								
Iron and Steel	*Tons*	2,310	1,293	1,750	4,626	12,293	18,936	16,671
	£	23,653	17,938	22,094	91,248	330,885	321,569	237,577
Machinery	*Packgs.*	480	714	981	2,410	7,659	8,477	12,457
	£	1,429	4,888	13,757	50,217	129,628	125,877	142,525
Oilmen's Stores	*Packgs.*	9,298	11,836	43,057	95,207	114,203	96,089	151,641
	£	16,162	25,676	84,086	301,333	329,739	226,796	321,287
Potatoes	*Tons*	867	2,509	3,475	8,907	12,419	15,983	7,568
	£	2,179	8,892	25,887	169,847	294,528	318,557	42,459
Provisions	*Packgs.*	—	—	295	4,935	2,771	9,569	37,499
	Tons	15	50	1,268	5,366	2,267	1,807	3,819
	£	1,234	2,611	52,280	256,900	158,794	209,320	355,525
Railway Materials	£	—	—	—	—	19,778	16,648	24,546
Silks	*Packgs.*	43	88	157	1,600	1,147	273	449
	£	2,591	3,443	12,164	125,400	90,898	20,187	35,470
Specie	£	Nil.	Nil.	404,492	1,163,344	87,480	457,014	676,545
Stationery, including Books till 1856, inclusive	*Packgs.*	1,339	1,695	3,534	7,910	17,858	9,247	9,622
	£	20,412	26,557	52,367	144,146	314,591	190,062	159,877
Sugar of all kinds, and Molasses	*Cwts.*	62,500	68,940	158,240	349,100	294,700	226,000	328,693
	£	41,907	58,903	147,735	486,614	430,287	364,597	547,155
Spirits of all kinds	*Gallons*	297,531	221,334	962,116	2,013,393	1,869,952	907,231	1,937,446
	£	51,034	47,089	320,666	1,045,053	832,978	510,890	959,325
Tea	*Lbs.*	722,824	864,509	2,157,792	3,195,188	3,327,592	2,697,849	5,737,765
	£	17,268	34,933	118,264	205,364	295,467	201,758	353,841
Timber	*No.*	13,475,527	11,469,080	7,612,263	93,639,188	25,436,575	10,809,256	7,983,495
	Feet	5,324,878	6,087,421	8,061,154	36,657,129	42,775,744	22,363,851	20,998,692
	Bundles	241,349	—	—	—	—	793,892	87,652
	£	35,889	37,621	134,749	1,474,168	1,481,050	539,705	459,729
Tobacco	*Lbs.*	288,100	450,240	1,364,788	1,836,179	1,402,872	3,178,771	3,076,904
	£	21,608	45,024	152,758	357,396	197,870	198,215	331,895
Wine of all kinds	*Gallons*	78,720	62,070	415,138	815,615	877,544	524,585	869,967
	£	13,795	19,486	116,282	373,529	411,229	236,430	359,860
Woollens	*Packgs.*	458	664	3,442	9,466	9,345	1,671	2,770
	£	17,394	26,274	98,267	394,910	361,336	68,969	136,827
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	744,925	1,056,437	4,069,742	15,842,637	17,659,051	12,007,939	14,962,269

VICTORIA—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Gold (exclusive of Specie)	*Ozs.*	—	145,137	1,988,527	2,497,724	2,144,699	2,751,535	2,985,922
	£	—	438,777	6,135,728	8,644,529	8,255,550	10,904,150	11,943,458
Specie: Gold	£	—	—	10,100	29,366	825,163	247,790	986,360
„ Silver	£	—	—					
Hides	*No.*	19,951	14,048	22,124	24,200	33,708, & 202 bundles.	56,641	78,742, & 4 [illegible]
	£	4,106	3,301	7,523	6,277	23,474	35,244	61,805
Cattle	*No.*	5,287	6,281	4,645	5,159	5,313	6,792	8,923
	£	12,893	17,302	15,747	29,485	45,893	56,462	70,152
Horses	*No.*	1	139	29	10	11	90	198
	£	5	1,001	839	445	422	2,557	2,510
Sheep	*No.*	57,422	69,224	24,876	34,570	28,635	57,170	76,030
	£	16,091	22,506	19,513	26,549	21,260	36,187	61,900
Skins	*No.*	20,944	48,248	—	3,914	10,249	30,974	75,835
	Bundles	—	1 hhd.	1,631	1,314	693	527	27
	£	1,090	4,113	5,783	5,534	5,976	6,627	10,298
Tallow	*Tons*	4,489	4,223	1,995	389 tons 108 casks.	598	615	880
	£	132,863	123,208	60,261	13,252	22,750	29,117	35,980
Tea	*Lbs.*	—	—	233,981	182,540	285,820	216,248	234,736
	£	—	—	11,912	11,524	21,518	14,059	18,541
Wool	*Lbs.*	18,091,207	16,345,468	20,047,453	20,842,591	22,998,400	22,584,234	21,968,174
	£	826,190	734,618	1,062,787	1,651,871	1,618,114	1,405,639	1,506,613
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	1,041,796	1,422,909	7,451,549	11,061,544	11,775,204	13,493,338	15,489,760

No. 12—*Continued.*

VICTORIA.—IMPORTS—*Cont.*
EXPORTS.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	VICTORIA—IMPORTS—*Cont.*
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—*Cont.*
19,035	14,785	18,018	31,184	11,759	16,199	22,031	*Tons* Iron and Steel.
57,769	241,027	281,795	443,883	175,763	209,345	329,510	£
11,129	19,067	18,580	25,475	15,393	16,352	6,988	*Packgs.* Machinery.
66,598	220,629	213,334	280,094	162,092	188,263	95,367	£
97,354	107,788	133,319	89,478	106,222	138,036	104,261	*Packgs.* Oilmen's Stores.
04,372	226,564	264,605	275,543	227,869	215,164	229,870	£
9,815	8,635	6,483	6,146	4,837	6,454	7,167	*Tons* Potatoes.
31,988	107,540	34,136	59,135	26,740	40,404	44,567	£
15,292	27,042	41,701	7,756	29,486	7,943	19,090	*Packgs.*
2,268	1,329	2,190	2,390	1,134	856	1,292	*Tons* Provisions.
86,357	196,574	268,399	242,717	158,067	115,565	162,116	£
09,490	204,972	95,830	327,186	319,395	141,015	170,861	£ Railway Materials.
856	939	1,040	542	566	583	481	*Packgs.* Silks.
14,677	87,531	119,330	66,650	74,307	83,056	66,886	£
18,822	612,273	248,743	286,351	551,879	956,887	555,209	£ Specie.
10,977	11,978	11,823	14,809	11,033	13,874	15,653	*Packgs.* Stationery, including Books,
58,580	169,751	174,796	213,218	158,603	164,022	221,696	£ till 1856, inclusive.
81,274	567,452	516,805	461,141	481,509	651,630	519,115	*Cwts.* Sugar of all kinds, and Mo-
35,412	998,258	809,042	667,195	805,878	933,566	694,163	£ lasses.
53,086	1,619,658	1,745,724	1,209,469	1,428,818	1,620,480	2,226,254	*Gallons* Spirits of all kinds.
85,473	710,968	718,991	479,426	451,991	474,513	681,684	£
36,932	5,620,479	5,985,838	6,945,255	7,268,435	7,685,545	5,069,562	*Lbs.* Tea.
02,598	386,078	525,456	544,215	592,583	526,605	389,586	£
17,452	7,650,987	6,833,193	5,285,354	4,505,659	3,721,122	4,036,621	*No.*
78,015	37,750,934	28,819,046	23,809,110	18,887,910	17,972,580	21,449,815	*Feet* Timber.
39,039	127,711	41,786	28,024	31,130	23,558	49,508	*Bundles*
07,637	733,327	466,331	345,167	299,637	315,039	377,465	£
84,535	2,262,944	4,552,994	6,168,503	3,287,218	2,101,150	2,814,343	*Lbs.* Tobacco.
42,158	192,905	284,979	312,246	239,280	269,672	385,734	£
32,138	553,985	551,827	424,930	493,631	477,022	509,928	*Gallons* Wine of all kinds.
15,804	259,432	342,613	231,036	235,461	213,852	248,598	£
4,204	3,722	4,177	3,158	2,182	3,191	3,588	*Packgs.* Woollens.
55,255	226,663	244,084	197,170	162,526	206,409	235,941	£
56,209	15,108,249	15,622,891	15,093,730	13,532,452	13,487,787	14,118,727	£ TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	VICTORIA—EXPORTS.
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
32,461	2,528,479	2,280,950	2,156,661	1,967,420	1,658,285	1,627,066	*Ozs.* Gold (exclusive of Specie).
87,591	10,107,836	9,122,037	8,624,860	7,869,758	6,685,192	6,520,957	£
51,856	605,673	1,304,992	565,430	1,210,828	918,999	1,169,471	£ Specie: Gold.
2	713	889	1,435	550	7,445	585	£ „ Silver.
28,978	124,580	167,186	168,928	114,051	165,399	146,640	*No.* Hides.
80,114	83,064	135,650	130,269	78,157	116,142	98,346	£
14,747	12,292	6,969	11,068	7,722	7,218	11,270	*No.* Cattle.
00,266	87,804	55,902	72,823	51,667	47,054	83,744	£
509	2,300	1,590	1,223	3,618	3,622	7,189	*No.* Horses.
10,550	71,177	57,093	21,752	97,052	82,253	156,088	£
49,361	38,634	26,054	77,056	144,082	143,013	137,560	*No.* Sheep.
43,336	36,974	25,794	63,043	100,933	117,161	101,710	£
11,793	166,811	251,293	106,243	144,868	136,068	126,744	*No.*
13	—	—	4	—	—	—	*Bundles* Skins.
11,714	23,463	36,772	13,967	22,227	14,208	7,918	£
2,162	1,016	245	352	1,879	1,785	865	*Tons* Tallow.
32,363	43,987	10,354	18,269	75,784	66,513	33,871	£
36,609	1,053,888	1,249,208	665,722	1,670,491	1,354,315	1,908,550	*Lbs.* Tea.
29,379	84,651	114,743	61,909	142,876	107,598	155,615	£
76,920	21,515,958	21,660,295	24,273,910	23,923,195	25,245,778	25,579,886	*Lbs.* Wool.
35,642	1,678,290	1,756,950	2,025,066	2,095,264	2,350,956	2,049,491	£
79,512	13,989,209	13,867,859	12,962,704	13,828 606	13,039,422	13,566,296	£ TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 12—*Continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—IMPORTS.
EXPORTS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Apparel and Slops	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	19,133	13,310	10,715	55,101	49,319	31,039	23,903
Bags and Sacks, Corn and Gunny	*Bales*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	8,355	13,711	9,768	22 770	35,841	20,494	23,618
Beer, Porter, Ale, &c.	*Gallons*	393,809	376,214	294,961	730,443	834,619	362,243	464,126
	£	52,233	47,255	42,143	139,345	136,916	63,475	67,465
Boots and Shoes	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	12,414	8,309	14,152	105,111	54,542	33,227	40,560
Bullion and Specie	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	500	20,100	299,479	463,284	92,654	15,154	3,136
Candles	*Lbs.*	68,180	67,853	35,932	219,491	268,464	—	356,218
	£	2,507	2,363	1,633	9,429	11,186	21,137	19,101
Coals, Coke, and other Fuel	*Tons*	4,713	12,661	10,319	—	8,964	18,787	13,573
	£	5,732	15,053	9,649	33,748	31,782	61,648	35,794
Cutlery and Hardware	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	34,692	33,697	24,269	41,350	75,715	58,733	34,138
Drapery	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	190,178	195,178	112,536	508,261	573,553	240,701	213,400
Groceries and Oilman's Stores	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	3,120	9,679	4,915	18,441	35,144	20,599	30,271
Iron: Bar, Sheet, Hoop, and Rod	*Tons*	1,671	906	394	465	1,053	1,411	1,472
	£	15,756	8,193	3,820	6,492	13,513	19,186	17,248
„ Manufactures	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	16,247	11,844	6,366	25,559	71,862	36,556	28,703
Implements	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	1,770	1,020	463	4,105	12,726	21,341	8,562
Machinery	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	17,678	15,189	3,589	15,657	30,643	18,791	7,778
Spirits: Brandy	*Gallons*	52,942	38,582	40,598	165,776	109,873	49,081	61,596
	£	18,529	13,503	12,975	67,313	54,532	26,463	35,718
„ Gin	*Gallons*	26,115	9,292	15,563	70,390	74,043	20,152	30,788
	£	6,528	2,323	5,579	25,547	24,968	6,738	10,061
Sugar	*Cwts.*	49,357	31,903	31,130	64,318	52,549	50,953	75,423
	£	53,824	31,089	36,619	81,351	63,554	63,744	113,997
Tea	*Lbs.*	451,787	549,983	408,535	1,107,718	814,702	297,053	845,424
	£	25,912	35,605	31,006	78,660	57,386	21,102	66,593
Tobacco, Manufactured	*Lbs.*	172,806	107,358	184,694	188,263	198,683	243,366	465,515
	£	8,923	7,087	11,479	13,075	12,247	14,855	32,023
Wine	*Gallons*	70,099	61,929	41,320	267,220	161,676	61,757	75,299
	£	23,597	20,765	17,420	96,748	64,151	29,492	31,663
Wood, Timber, Squared, &c.	*Loads*	13,289	13,646	1,762	4,481	15,072	16,691	14,038
	£	50,124	43,937	6,387	30,796	85,449	92,442	70,338
Wool	*Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	—	8,400	946,832
	£	1,373	1,254	1,165	—	—	250	44,083
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	845,572	690,777	798,811	2,336,290	2,147,107	1,370,938	1,366,52

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Bullion and Specie	£	—	—	873,064	1,359,773	499,718	148,300	88,16
Corn: Flour	*Tons*	1,560	3,938	7,519	8,043	7,872	5,759	22,37
	£	16,623	66,204	173,056	185,918	217,949	195,234	496,31
„ Wheat	*Qrs.*	13,609	2,744	8,882	7,732	7,468	1,057	9,45
	£	21,457	7,064	19,737	29,132	30,149	6,026	38,47
Metal, Copper	*Cwts.*	44,954	50,774	39,187	24,303	8,141	12,305	45,04
	£	174,574	196,021	161,847	113,235	35,402	67,563	249,07
Ores	*Tons*	9,329	5,310	11,714	3,790	3,347	4,246	9,57
	£	190,517	114,971	200,301	63,473	59,394	88,094	151,18
Wool	*Lbs.*	3,266,017	3,694,672	2,714,504	4,624,281	3,752,010	5,987,271	8,677,38
	Bales	13,130	13,526	9,493	14,312	13,693	17,847	27,41
	£	131,730	148,037	115,877	236,969	206,849	301,659	433,28
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	570,817	602,087	1,787,741	2,241,814	1,322,822	988,215	1,636,74

No. 12—*Continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—IMPORTS. EXPORTS.

57.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA—IMPORTS.	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
—	—	631	951	1,481	1,220	746	*Packgs.*	Apparel and Slops.
2,379	51,155	15,501	25,842	41,488	34,449	22,248	£	
—	—	2,386	2,556	2,311	1,898	3,585	*Bales*	Bags and Sacks, Corn and Gunny.
0,512	74,123	26,949	25,883	29,955	23,160	59,384	£	
0,071	492,412	350,371	274,364	322,795	297,845	311,641	*Gallons*	Beer, Porter, Ale, &c.
8,843	75,045	51,829	40,914	53,123	45,214	44,656	£	
—	—	1,448	2,539	3,225	3,741	3,954	*Packgs.*	Boots and Shoes.
7,316	96,999	33,233	51,879	65,539	73,161	75,555	£	
—	—	8	16	33	6	27	*Packgs.*	Bullion and Specie.
5,400	15,900	30,872	75,030	70,500	20,507	125,500	£	
4,203	237,267	331,555	420,239	533,323	326,985	594,065	*Lbs.*	Candles.
3,796	12,464	16,828	20,914	28,144	16,083	25,478	£	
7,489	18,851	18,046	19,980	29,119	38,044	37,741	*Tons*	Coals, Coke, and other Fuel.
1,709	35,304	29,273	33,985	51,133	64,455	48,428	£	
—	—	10,735	11,067	12,947	8,651	5,079	*Packgs.*	Cutlery and Hardware.
3,750	69,021	38,676	42,453	48,376	46,616	34,000	£	
—	—	7,808	9,291	10,325	11,082	9,277	*Packgs.*	Drapery.
0,989	369,018	254,713	405,930	444,396	473,494	443,048	£	
—	—	14,006	15,556	19,753	17,909	27,592	*Packgs.*	Groceries and Oilman's Stores.
1,494	32,705	21,773	27,504	35,524	30,543	47,362	£	
1,859	1,797	767	1,475	1,318	1,896	1,283	*Tons*	Iron: Bar, Sheet, Hoop, and Rod.
2,008	18,955	7,028	14,129	13,255	16,866	11,792	£	
—	—	45,398	45,711	60,398	61,394	49,255	*Packgs.*	„ Manufactures.
2,609	43,569	44,898	45,596	66,694	80,242	83,276	£	
—	—	2,130	1,102	1,906	1,838	953	*Packgs.*	Implements.
4,869	14,103	16,047	11,130	23,045	23,109	12,291	£	
—	—	593	447	1,947	4,819	2,499	*Packgs.*	Machinery.
4,727	20,829	3,652	4,581	22,435	24,389	33,859	£	
7,776	81,627	74,125	22,527	41,316	41,497	73,973	*Gallons*	Spirits: Brandy.
5,693	50,674	33,171	13,033	24,204	23,725	34,014	£	
2,474	54,768	33,869	23,571	30,464	24,083	41,882	*Gallons*	„ Gin.
0,701	18,583	9,580	6,706	8,894	7,025	12,113	£	
5,443	80,856	88,035	61,434	93,148	88,028	98,072	*Cwts.*	Sugar.
7,267	129,225	142,811	100,745	151,634	139,064	134,924	£	
0,671	650,014	962,113	860,244	1,373,009	1,025,349	906,458	*Lbs.*	Tea.
4,686	50,106	80,692	66,317	98,162	96,734	79,653	£	
6,747	185,456	262,395	225,087	333,815	176,703	242,879	*Lbs.*	Tobacco, Manufactured.
0,307	9,770	20,022	17,050	21,122	27,996	44,438	£	
3,944	80,621	49,680	62,503	44,553	35,394	54,411	*Gallons*	Wine.
4,255	38,836	23,080	30,333	22,025	16,600	27,477	£	
6,244	15,229	13,562	10,899	14,125	14,089	13,623	*Loads*	Wood, Timber, Squared, &c.
6,058	79,837	65,628	42,280	66,064	61,482	54,621	£	
2,600	904,500	833,831	1,297,750	1,930,711	1,080,281	1,316,919	*Lbs.*	Wool.
0,522	39,617	50,062	93,792	122,685	54,647	66,272	£	
3,052	1,769,351	1,507,494	1,639,591	1,976,018	1,820,656	2,028,280	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA—EXPORTS.	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
32,782	44,354	8,730	1,420	21,000	22,442	70,000	£	Bullion and Specie.
31,426	22,927	19,350	21,166	33,011	35,604	39,722	*Tons*	Corn: Flour.
92,923	378,818	407,144	383,520	488,608	428,600	478,821	£	
25,038	35,893	36,592	29,873	84,270	87,120	116,534	*Qrs.*	„ Wheat.
34,076	93,994	107,814	87,177	196,375	164,599	220,193	£	
54,929	47,821	56,821	65,463	61,047	85,872	96,039	*Cwts.*	Metal, Copper.
90,858	250,112	290,054	331,875	294,572	400,591	447,944	£	
9,543	7,709	7,709	7,503	8,222	6,731	5,833	*Tons*	Ores.
68,290	123,340	115,467	106,487	153,174	146,047	93,924	£	
18,711	8,101,768	10,328,122	13,212,438	14,575,101	14,497,244	16,568,979	*Lbs.*	Wool.
31,043	25,354	29,137	35,884	37,644	42,703	48,226	*Bales*	
45,784	443,451	533,967	657,134	695,405	710,239	776,545	£	
58,572	1,512,185	1,655,876	1,783,716	2,032,511	2,145,796	2,358,817	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 12—*Continued.*

NEW ZEALAND.—IMPORTS. EXPORTS.

NEW ZEALAND—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Animals for Stock	*No.*	—	—	24,373	26,190	24,473	19,454	14,976
	£	—	—	37,159	61,185	88,100	75,997	53,977
Apparel:								
Boots and Shoes	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	1,007	1,674	1,657	737
	£	—	—	4,291	19,156	32,131	32,170	18,563
Cotton, Woollen, and Silk Manufactures, Drapery, Millinery, Haberdashery, and Slop Clothing	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	—	—	72,325	142,532	259,042	166,397	141,391
Iron, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, and Raw and Wrought Iron	£	—	—	20,007	24,696	38,041	57,948	42,609
Provisions:								
Ale and Beer	*Gallons*	—	—	83,238	94,813	178,370	145,734	115,788
	£	—	—	11,557	17,126	33,694	30,947	19,857
Sugar, Raw and Refined	*Tons*	—	—	779	1,466	1,553	1,685	1,391
	£	—	—	18,583	41,113	44,584	48,618	51,192
Tea	*Lbs.*	—	—	210,457	272,761	292,618	277,807	402,540
	£	—	—	11,755	18,796	21,829	19,716	27,806
Spirits:								
Brandy	*Gallons*	—	—	24,675	40,459	53,559	27,169	43,728
	£	—	—	10,037	27,729	32,757	15,803	30,169
Other kinds	*Gallons*	—	—	38,419	89,000	88,528	—	97,683
	£	—	—	8,059	27,865	30,718	30,106	33,457
Stationery, Books, &c.	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	—	—	2,387	4,765	8,386	6,843	9,253
Tobacco	*Lbs.*	—	—	240,211	229,657	252,543	247,861	382,336
	£	—	—	19,026	19,720	23,465	18,330	25,926
Wine	*Gallons*	—	—	18,755	33,966	53,490	90,959	49,652
	£	—	—	7,438	13,815	23,527	22,348	25,897
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	—	349,540	359,444	597,827	891,201	813,460	710,868

NEW ZEALAND—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Gold and Gold Dust	*Oz.*	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
	£	—	—	344	—	89	—	—
Kauri Gum	*Tons*	—	—	117	829	1,660	355	1,440
	£	—	—	865	15,971	28,864	4,514	18,591
Potatoes	*Tons*	—	—	296	5,075	6,070	9,225	4,688
	£	—	—	1,457	29,672	61,152	91,508	19,958
Timber of all kinds	£	—	—	17,330	92,984	46,097	9,392	23,008
Wool	*Lbs.*	—	—	583,804	1,071,340	1,254,416	1,772,344	2,559,618
	£	—	—	30,865	66,508	70,104	93,106	146,072
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	—	84,150	145,972	303,282	320,891	365,868	318,488

No. 12—*Continued.*

NEW ZEALAND.—IMPORTS.
EXPORTS.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	NEW ZEALAND—IMPORTS.	
								PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
7,995	12,161	24,898	38,270	94,274	186,633	115,426	*No.*	Animals for Stock.
13,757	32,689	77,051	69,478	223,772	422,516	633,810	£	
								Apparel:
2,158	2,550	2,521	1,813	3,487	7,557	9,656	*Packgs.*	Boots and Shoes.
50,021	57,527	57,127	39,929	89,223	177,531	209,693	£	
—	—	—	—	8,052	17,238	24,888	*Packgs.*	Cotton, Woollen, and Silk Manufactures, Drapery, Millinery, Haberdashery, and Slop Clothing.
236,288	261,441	336,600	320,705	466,683	809,441	1,393,009	£	
46,435	66,674	108,387	105,715	147,483	238,515	277,556	£	Iron, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, and Raw and Wrought Iron.
								Provisions:
242,571	271,890	290,096	312,274	339,836	777,750	1,118,945	*Gallons*	Ale and Beer.
Pckgs. 42,512		53,820	51,718	67,940	152,815	224,984	£	
1,634	2,185	2,316	2,023	3,547	5,670	6,743	*Tons*	Sugar, Raw and Refined.
65,644	98,402	100,626	89,482	154,701	248,508	263,874	£	
299,555	323,946	525,902	655,357	869,009	1,000,432	1,888,031	*Lbs.*	Tea.
23,923	28,056	45,113	68,263	87,366	88,663	178,304	£	
								Spirits:
49,996	39,497	52,590	34,706	81,812	176,356	335,032	*Gallons*	Brandy.
33,964	28,289	26,954	20,229	51,230	123,814	202,692	£	
129,175	162,699	178,904	129,575	197,610	311,602	499,688	*Gallons*	Other kinds.
39,608	52,694	54,633	36,659	50,731	95,027	150,771	£	
—	—	1,112	1,249	1,879	4,552	5,169	*Packgs.*	Stationery, Books, &c.
9,630	13,829	16,281	19,884	29,954	65,647	83,937	£	
262,924	285,053	526,215	629,084	886,882	676,958	1,708,808	*Lbs.*	Tobacco.
15,661	19,231	37,111	43,591	65,144	93,244	201,699	£	
50,883	57,808	70,395	66,783	89,812	171,466	253,319	*Gallons*	Wine.
29,429	33,908	43,796	39,271	53,296	112,365	142,375	£	
992,994	1,141,273	1,551,030	1,548,333	2,493,811	4,626,082	7,024,674	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	NEW ZEALAND—EXPORTS.	
								PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
10,343	13,533	7,336	4,538	194,234	410,862	628,646	*Oz.*	Gold and Gold Dust.
40,084	52,443	28,427	17,585	752,657	1,591,389	2,432,479	£	
2,521	1,810	2,010	1,046	856	1,103	1,400	*Tons*	Kauri Gum.
35,250	20,036	20,776	9,851	9,888	11,107	27,026	£	
4,430	6,116	2,787	2,124	953	2,533	554	*Tons*	Potatoes.
23,328	33,056	10,758	13,653	4,121	9,527	3,763	£	
12,205	17,207	34,376	14,366	19,499	16,242	18,174	£	Timber of all kinds.
648,716	3,810,372	5,096,751	6,665,880	7,855,920	9,839,265	12,585,980	*Lbs.*	Wool.
176,579	254,022	339,779	444,392	523,728	674,226	830,495	£	
369,394	458,023	551,484	588,953	1,370,247	2,422,734	3,485,405	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 12—*Continued.*

QUEENSLAND.—IMPORTS.

QUEENSLAND—IMPORTS.		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.					
Apparel and Slops	*Packgs.*	629	947	743	675
	£	6,067	7,989	9,355	7,149
Beer and Ale	*Gallons*	111,739	16,240	266,307	184,113
	£	17,987	1,624	46,032	41,268
Grain:					
Wheat	*Bushels*	16,882	30,454	163	147
	£	7,245	10,483	58	55
Flour and Bread	*Tons*	4,244	4,978	20,226	8,990
	£	88,073	92,321	94,587	138,128
Rice	*Tons*	173	195	3,794	204
	£	3,561	3,841	4,399	4,546
Hardware and Ironmongery	*Packgs.*	8,854	15,396	20,080	19,810
	£	50,797	76,714	92,597	96,580
Iron and Steel	*Packgs.*	2,795	15,485	7,486	34,206
	£	9,944	14,680	19,517	38,725
Machinery	£	2,952	8,750	10,890	25,990
Leather, Manufactured	*Packgs.*	1,241	1,961	3,210	3,275
	£	26,735	44,957	57,955	69,963
Linen and Drapery	*Packgs.*	4,341	5,240	6,954	8,609
	£	154,454	192,643	272,304	349,652
Oilmen's Stores	*Packgs.*	13,997	12,519	22,265	19,309
	£	16,237	29,075	47,162	55,562
Spirits:					
Brandy	*Gallons*	15,921	31,080	47,275	66,774
	£	12,712	18,172	28,403	39,875
Rum	*Gallons*	39,234	45,941	63,609	66,320
	£	10,874	11,153	15,192	14,762
Gin (Geneva)	*Gallons*	10,828	19,369	26,733	40,938
	£	4,809	6,845	8,646	11,840
Stationery:					
Books	*Packgs.*	257	352	352	484
	£	5,355	4,084	5,100	5,845
Paper	*Packgs.*	1,102	758	1,610	2,152
	£	11,128	9,402	24,627	30,234
Sugar, Unrefined	*Tons*	1,176	1,281	1,994	48,154
	£	43,286	46,991	75,207	81,681
Tea	*Lbs.*	324,129	503,836	489,439	639,359
	£	32,933	36,852	43,913	57,282
Timber	£	5,755	9,572	18,976	13,158
Tobacco:					
Fig and Cavendish	*Lbs.*	107,970	123,780	148,401	186,766
	£	15,083	13,138	27,202	41,236
Cigars	*Lbs.*	5,428	8,481	7,282	15,532
	£	2,644	2,396	2,779	6,017
Wine	*Gallons*	27,614	75,921	64,537	79,078
	£	18,471	25,033	33,967	42,027
Wool	*Lbs.*	—	—	800	—
	£	—	—	50	—
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	742,023	967,951	1,323,509	1,718,263

No. 12—*Continued.*

QUEENSLAND.—EXPORTS.

QUEENSLAND—EXPORTS.		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.					
Coal and Coke	*Tons*	851	1,591	3,475	4,228
	£	646	1,870	3,648	4,279
Drapery, Cottons, Linens, &c.	*Cases*	109	139	163	235
	£	3,185	4,023	5,228	5,490
Flour and Bread	*Bags*	15	25	89	(*Tons*) 16
	£	313	425	849	229
Gold Dust	*Oz.*	4,127	1,077	189	3,936
	£	14,576	3,928	675	14,802
Grain (Oats, Rice)	*Bushels*	—	(*Tons*) 19	535	—
	£	—	300	280	466
Hardware and Ironmongery	*Packgs.*	78	90	183	59
	£	536	588	825	334
Hides and Skins	*No.*	18,976	35,572	29,758	28,628
	Bales	709	—	—	—
	£	14,045	19,834	17,362	16,149
Live Stock, Horses	*No.*	12	3	15	59
	£	435	105	287	1,019
Sugar: Raw	*Cwts.*	—	—	170	330
	£	—	—	340	254
Refined	*Cwts.*	—	40	6	—
	£	—	79	15	—
Tallow	*Cwts.*	12,800	24,940	30,060	17,660
	£	25,628	48,009	50,961	30,716
Tea	*Lbs.*	3,240	4,483	3,115	7,244
	£	240	394	310	628
Tobacco, of all kinds	£	83	72	2,970	646
Wool	*Lbs.*	5,007,167	6,994,033	8,063,612	10,669,044
	£	444,188	613,074	671,970	776,776
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	523,476	709,599	793,236	888,381

No. 12—*Continued.*

NATAL.—IMPORTS.

NATAL—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Agricultural Implements	*Packgs.*	600	400	520	390	230	420	670
	£	1,840	1,500	1,735	1,400	930	1,525	2,777
Apparel and Slops	*Packgs.*	92	120	109	142	210	150	132
	£	2,240	3,100	2,572	3,250	4,962	3,389	3,171
Ale and Beer, in Bottle	*Gallons*	3,985	6,500	7,000	7,720	7,874	1,324	5,000
	£	600	985	1,009	1,015	1,040	224	800
„ in Wood	*Gallons*	11,955	18,000	18,640	16,440	24,824	6,900	15,948
	£	892	1,108	1,215	1,006	1,297	547	926
Beads	*Lbs.*	55,736	57,109	26,459	12,007	66,683	12,304	19,250
	£	3,100	4,126	1,982	2,560	5,091	2,280	1,901
Cabinet and Upholstery Ware	*Packgs.*	266	254	68	200	227	79	130
	£	1,661	1,500	543	986	1,219	490	715
Coals	*Tons*	50	40	118	50	28	69	62
	£	50	49	66	70	92	72	53
Coffee	*Cwts.*	835	1,225	1,224	1,220	1,884	2,328	1,760
	£	3,937	4,500	5,090	4,484	5,191	6,284	4,873
Cotton Manufactures	*Yards*	612,400	672,500	600,390	500,850	654,937	297,731	491,114
	£	12,244	13,450	10,953	10,017	11,336	6,905	9,556
„ Blankets	*Pairs*	19,100	18,400	19,700	10,015	12,567	5,640	19,588
	£	3,300	3,014	3,544	2,818	1,178	1,062	3,487
Flour and Meal	*Barrels*	4,010	4,600	5,250	2,390	3,243	1,828	1,884
	£	7,100	7,200	8,948	6,090	7,536	5,389	5,658
Grain of all Kinds	*Qrs.*	350	300	446	330	350	37	192
	£	550	420	599	476	508	65	243
Haberdashery	*Packgs.*	289	350	305	385	426	310	390
	£	7,179	9,430	8,413	10,126	14,467	8,480	10,076
Harbour Works Materials	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron of all Kinds	*Tons*	115	92	45	116	86	94	156
	£	939	784	556	1,000	575	936	1,760
Ironmongery, Hardware, and Cutlery	*Packgs.*	2,904	3,900	2,210	3,009	3,170	2,986	2,400
	£	6,200	7,840	4,559	6,156	8,679	5,873	4,870
Leather Manufactures	*Packgs.*	160	1,755	99	115	198	126	135
	£	2,371	3,500	2,050	2,345	4,176	2,491	2,613
Linen „	*Yards*	15,006	20,800	20,890	17,816	19,516	25,511	17,716
	£	1,125	980	1,001	756	822	544	893
Machinery and Railway Plant	*Packgs.*	79	66	48	257	286	506	404
	£	1,400	1,200	925	1,008	1,809	2,985	2,663
Oilmen's Stores	*Packgs.*	1,006	1,580	1,157	1,001	1,120	2,001	1,860
	£	1,989	3,060	2,347	1,872	2,224	2,857	2,709
Rice	*Cwts.*	1,154	1,120	975	1,154	1,124	795	835
	£	900	781	641	600	787	501	587
Saddlery and Harness	*Packgs.*	65	90	82	72	88	102	85
	£	1,124	1,500	1,149	980	1,432	1,992	1,496
Spirits	*Gallons*	30,070	38,500	21,978	23,910	34,655	12,180	26,270
	£	6,014	7,900	4,585	4,782	7,628	3,810	6,720
Sugar, Raw	*Cwts.*	5,200	6,210	5,388	5,120	4,151	2,358	2,090
	£	3,500	4,720	4,429	4,120	3,219	1,782	2,320
„ Refined	*Cwts.*	565	615	566	478	598	367	101
	£	1,100	1,240	1,042	950	1,070	715	255
Tea	*Lbs.*	22,978	23,876	22,277	15,900	10,671	22,771	13,150
	£	1,797	2,016	1,633	1,121	795	1,974	863
Tobacco, Manufactured	*Cwts.*	296	298	294	160	195	223	255
	£	1,190	1,250	1,165	910	1,002	1,186	1,191
„ Cigars	*Lbs.*	2,400	2,300	1,930	1,900	2,305	2,890	2,099
	£	610	590	556	480	515	472	482
Wine	*Gallons*	11,684	12,260	8,418	11,990	12,527	11,651	15,906
	£	2,086	3,086	1,835	2,460	3,220	2,155	3,875
Wood, Boards and Planks	*C. Feet*	4,622	4,770	4,857	3,776	3,801	1,267	11,214
	£	453	486	377	310	471	150	809
Woollen Manufactures	*Yards*	19,230	27,998	41,872	12,370	13,266	18,933	16,983
	£	2,500	3,130	3,210	1,490	1,569	2,270	2,133
„ Blankets	*Pairs*	4,650	6,010	4,026	3,860	3,989	6,507	7,814
	£	2,435	3,010	2,297	2,100	2,260	3,625	3,980
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	111,016	125,462	103,701	98,838	122,492	86,551	102,512

No. 12—*Continued.*

NATAL.—IMPORTS.

857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	NATAL—IMPORTS.
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
569	1,350	9,279	1,941	3,689	1,392	1,147	*Packgs.*
1,743	4,011	7,810	6,031	5,275	5,077	4,094	£ } Agricultural Implements.
263	355	346	602	839	968	942	*Packgs.*
6,889	7,200	7,529	15,266	19,737	24,538	23,476	£ } Apparel and Slops.
6,140	12,382	14,939	30,550	15,846	60,918	27,325	*Gallons*
1,276	2,204	2,687	5,340	3,176	10,937	4,886	£ } Ale and Beer, in Bottle.
25,261	28,567	28,555	53,112	21,448	91,645	55,994	*Gallons*
2,467	2,417	2,616	4,780	2,022	8,469	4,879	£ } „ in Wood.
53,655	88,368	57,284	77,395	56,835	36,333	43,820	*Lbs.*
3,466	5,786	4,131	4,493	3,307	1,986	2,483	£ } Beads.
263	586	938	1,401	930	1,289	967	*Packgs.*
4,732	3,516	3,842	7,448	7,309	9,469	6,625	£ } Cabinet and Upholstery Ware.
132	134	333	616	527	863	741	*Tons*
94	146	393	695	430	960	934	£ } Coals.
3,206	2,283	3,246	3,636	4,129	3,997	7,171	*Cwts.*
10,373	6,232	9,811	12,791	13,119	14,622	26,443	£ } Coffee.
333,066	701,200	742,703	1,250,160	1,358,160	1,086,646	886,948	*Yards*
16,206	16,539	14,460	31,063	30,939	28,496	26,412	£ } Cotton Manufactures.
54,585	32,046	33,000	52,522	58,132	59,549	19,314	*Pairs*
9,648	6,217	6,211	6,770	10,542	12,624	3,073	£ } „ Blankets.
2,290	4,330	2,427	5,275	10,695	8,514	11,394	*Barrels*
5,577	8,882	5,256	10,960	23,873	20,143	29,608	£ } Flour and Meal.
439	600	754	885	2,922	2,153	2,561	*Qrs.*
634	1,084	1,677	1,575	5,912	4,762	6,842	£ } Grain of all Kinds.
441	424	804	830	678	1,615	698	*Packgs.*
21,372	14,153	17,795	34,693	29,507	25,685	33,556	£ } Haberdashery.
—	—	—	—	24,821	35,724	28,848	*Packgs.*
—	—	—	—	20,160	52,772	23,601	£ } Harbour Works Materials.
1,026	107	146	646	576	1,450	—	*Tons*
1,928	1,048	1,914	7,670	8,709	11,776	18,431	£ } Iron of all Kinds.
4,572	5,002	4,868	12,326	7,072	18,519	14,063	*Packgs.*
9,082	10,817	13,591	27,323	26,853	31,740	15,558	£ } Ironmongery, Hardware, and Cutlery.
167	232	356	544	441	539	1,012	*Packgs.*
3,855	4,213	5,862	11,022	9,913	10,302	17,414	£ } Leather Manufactures.
22,374	31,000	30,315	86,023	116,934	100,907	76,678	*Yards*
3,262	2,445	2,328	4,385	4,923	5,417	3,346	£ } Linen „
808	843	1,517	16,079	7,002	1,822	2,371	*Packgs.*
4,874	6,472	7,971	21,138	23,311	12,219	10,705	£ } Machinery and Railway Plant.
3,512	1,977	2,606	4,188	4,362	8,457	5,792	*Packgs.*
4,317	3,043	4,093	7,656	7,889	13,640	10,559	£ } Oilmen's Stores.
1,308	12,910	2,065	2,547	15,323	8,055	17,289	*Cwts.*
1,101	5,183	1,681	2,151	9,004	6,096	9,274	£ } Rice.
170	143	142	217	192	218	325	*Packgs.*
3,645	4,245	3,817	5,546	5,066	5,813	8,757	£ } Saddlery and Harness.
24,437	27,000	30,240	59,059	26,238	45,183	57,140	*Gallons*
7,775	7,328	8,763	15,979	9,858	11,884	17,284	£ } Spirits.
156	1,798	946	61	114	288	232	*Cwts.*
1,366	2,014	1,120	87	168	422	281	£ } Sugar, Raw.
327	295	435	768	711	1,286	1,162	*Cwts.*
839	661	923	2,016	1,430	2,616	2,228	£ } „ Refined.
37,597	37,602	47,919	87,770	56,348	90,471	91,464	*Lbs.*
2,882	2,637	3,775	4,873	3,734	7,313	7,598	£ } Tea.
133	147	353	327	226	106	440	*Cwts.*
763	1,147	2,033	2,040	1,297	1,020	6,237	£ } Tobacco, Manufactured.
925	1,500	4,100	2,272	3,485	2,817	—	*Lbs.*
254	491	1,420	1,362	1,268	1,275	1,900	£ } „ Cigars.
10,872	9,027	13,485	23,717	17,145	22,300	23,955	*Gallons*
2,939	3,155	4,258	9,715	6,675	8,320	8,632	£ } Wine.
23,230	3,664	7,859	62,836	97,577	110,143	165,291	*C. Feet*
611	507	646	2,727	6,389	5,952	5,781	£ } Wood, Boards and Planks.
51,614	42,976	70,656	127,757	121,331	60,957	106,663	*Yards*
5,252	3,972	5,715	11,064	12,606	6,025	9,885	£ } Woollen Manufactures.
6,995	8,182	11,336	28,037	36,674	8,238	8,975	*Pairs*
3,270	3,165	5,212	14,398	15,590	4,572	4,721	£ } Blankets.
84,549	172,832	199,917	354,987	402,689	449,469	473,333	£ } TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 12—*Continued.*

NATAL.—EXPORTS.

NATAL—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Animals, Living:								
Wild	*No.*	—	—	—	—	9	12	4
	£	—	—	—	—	175	460	95
Domestic	*No.*	512	35	123	83	11	16	10
	£	1,669	559	390	377	232	230	140
Arrowroot	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	7	30	351	818
	£	—	—	—	32	97	999	1,827
Beans and Pease	*Qrs.*	30	182	144	442	337	145	98
	£	82	220	338	1,321	807	338	264
Butter	*Cwts.*	766	1,117	1,630	1,530	1,740	2,350	2,421
	£	3,329	4,922	6,701	5,506	8,445	8,915	7,591
Flour and Meal of all kinds	*Barrels*	—	—	—	11	79	69	100
	£	—	—	—	23	77	65	117
Grain, of all kinds	*Qrs.*	13	290	902	1,227	396	459	174
	£	17	427	940	1,206	1,677	374	178
Hides	*No.*	2,706	3,536	3,227	3,480	4,809	6,495	24,148
	£	851	1,272	1,196	903	2,041	3,201	11,569
Horns and Hoofs	*Cwts.*	56	360	328	552	2,152	848	5,352
	£	7	45	41	69	269	106	669
Ivory	*Lbs.*	49,481	40,917	31,542	25,672	64,209	55,567	58,450
	£	9,200	7,989	6,274	8,634	14,686	13,504	13,716
Meat, salted and cured	*Cwts.*	2	3	—	779	415	2,469	4,264
	£	6	4	—	2,126	861	3,464	5,748
Ostrich Feathers	*Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	40	15	35
	£	—	—	—	—	111	95	133
Skins, of all kinds	*No.*	—	—	—	—	601	598	1,770
	£	—	—	—	—	53	64	180
Sugar:								
Raw	*Cwts.*	—	—	6	—	2	13	227
	£	—	—	12	—	2	19	484
Molasses	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow and Fat	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	7	108	580	1,105
	£	—	—	—	31	269	1,303	2,476
Wool:								
Cotton	*Lbs.*	14,794	6,480	13,261	—	1,193	—	—
	£	244	106	65	—	55	—	—
Sheep's	*Lbs.*	2,156	15,141	49,105	71,672	78,421	201,279	175,416
	£	24	614	2,026	3,450	3,366	8,332	7,326
Wood	*Cub. Feet*	—	—	—	14,680	55,944	26,078	5,391
	£	—	—	—	1,959	3,599	2,081	699
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	17,106	21,817	27,846	36,792	43,661	52,073	56,363

No. 12—*Continued.*

NATAL.—EXPORTS.

·857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	NATAL—EXPORTS.	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
27	6	5	11	4	31	8	*No.*	Animals, Living: Wild.
434	59	100	253	140	486	145	£	
132	61	308	61	49	27	7	*No.*	Domestic.
2,196	1,295	4,572	1,405	860	850	150	£	
1,397	2,218	6,366	3,679	2,436	983	1,437	*Cwts.*	Arrowroot.
3,136	5,464	13,336	6,680	4,685	1,547	2,801	£	
59	28	216	41	23	76	74	*Qrs.*	Beans and Pease.
142	75	275	83	64	140	231	£	
2,708	3,000	3,699	3,708	2,538	2,334	1,887	*Cwts.*	Butter.
12,142	15,685	17,610	19,306	14,582	11,381	8,204	£	
887	79	214	84	5	579	168	*Barrels*	Flour and Meal of all Kinds.
948	91	250	97	8	737	252	£	
403	243	1,832	706	22	2,903	6,629	*Qrs.*	Grain, of all Kinds.
771	412	2,243	899	48	4,970	9,008	£	
38,958	33,630	25,370	37,287	25,400	13,270	15,283	*No.*	Hides.
22,365	16,387	11,339	15,921	9,793	5,514	6,431	£	
4,816	4,688	3,288	5,968	6,120	7,056	—	*Cwts.*	Horns and Hoofs.
602	586	411	746	765	882	1,048	£	
68,273	117,663	67,255	73,695	75,545	10,116	183,014	*Lbs.*	Ivory.
18,170	31,754	17,618	21,064	22,825	27,059	40,736	£	
796	34	125	101	10	48	61	*Cwts.*	Meat, salted and cured.
1,413	116	478	348	50	183	124	£	
182	84	70	64	110	600	1,746	*Lbs.*	Ostrich Feathers.
875	510	391	465	564	2,510	7,255	£	
3,508	5,123	5,233	3,981	8,624	6,528	—	*No.*	Skins, of all Kinds.
268	543	469	451	1,100	728	1,315	£	
								Sugar:
800	2,262	5,788	24,369	15,289	16,916	25,947	*Cwts.*	Raw.
2,009	3,860	8,006	31,554	19,401	21,178	26,153	£	
455	284	610	1,020	25	262	206	*Cwts.*	Molasses.
282	207	362	452	15	115	63	£	
123	—	1	57	18	—	—	*Cwts.*	Tallow and Fat.
290	—	5	173	45	—	—	£	
								Wool:
—	—	640	—	1,716	2,188	15,508	*Lbs.*	Cotton.
—	—	17	—	44	62	832	£	
89,138	220,234	469,466	395,390	647,679	906,823	1,184,845	*Lbs.*	Sheep's.
9,887	11,360	23,988	27,791	32,888	38,432	48,526	£	
9,053	9,863	1,703	1,037	—	—	432	*Cub. Feet*	Wood.
811	1,323	296	209	—	—	11	£	
32,497	100,587	110,415	139,698	119,207	127,228	158,565	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 12—*Continued.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Imports. Exports.

Cape of Good Hope—Imports.		1857.	1858.	1859.
Principal Articles.				
Apparel and Slops	£	132,357	148,661	148,840
Beer and Ale, Bottled	*Gallons*	145,396	157,433	232,687
	£	25,307	28,044	41,746
„ „ In Wood	*Gallons*	137,537	90,500	139,734
	£	11,243	8,097	11,641
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	£	27,467	47,249	44,887
Coals	*Tons*	23,317	20,965	17,646
	£	19,627	25,649	18,271
Coffee	*Cwts.*	49,496	45,283	53,734
	£	132,899	110,161	130,344
Cotton Manufactures	£	418,096	285,995	300,410
Haberdashery and Millinery	£	264,948	252,750	276,638
Hardware, Cutlery, and Ironmongery	£	183,251	191,271	172,272
Iron, Bar, Bolt, and Rod	*Cwts.*	48,904	35,060	35,460
	£	29,293	18,575	18,277
Leather, Manufactured	£	68,133	73,148	73,485
Linen Manufactures	£	26,797	30,161	31,087
Oilmen's Stores	£	68,111	55,396	71,055
Rice	*Cwts.*	100,595	86,478	93,216
	£	48,098	41,617	52,097
Saddlery and Harness	£	28,717	37,616	32,775
Sugar, Raw	*Cwts.*	101,008	133,266	108,955
	£	127,459	151,225	110,280
Tea	*Lbs.*	708,862	277,091	750,583
	£	33,613	17,723	38,661
Tobacco, Manufactured	*Cwts.*	3,745	4,355	7,686
	£	22,613	22,451	39,795
Wood, Deals	*Cubic ft.*	533,981	626,752	551,285
	£	45,934	40,497	46,717
Woollen Manufactures	£	155,674	135,559	107,823
Total Value of Principal and Other Articles	£	2,883,588	2,630,631	2,589,898

Cape of Good Hope—Exports.		1857.	1858.	1859.
Principal Articles.				
Copper Ore	*Tons*	3,587	4,379	4,074
	£	106,525	129,822	121,214
Feathers, Ostrich	*Lbs.*	2,266	1,852	2,972
	£	20,079	12,688	19,018
Hides, Ox and Cow	*No.*	129,039	64,859	44,698
	£	118,823	45,971	33,079
Ivory	*Lbs.*	57,757	92,944	30,362
	£	16,358	21,903	8,398
Skins:				
Goat	*No.*	365,030	416,535	476,941
	£	51,924	51,423	59,858
Sheep	*No.*	672,369	899,593	929,693
	£	63,104	66,503	70,822
Wine, Ordinary	*Gallons*	946,316	802,748	1,094,542
	£	155,011	118,388	153,941
Wool, Sheep's	*Lbs.*	17,779,150	16,997,029	19,572,782
	£	1,161,084	1,014,858	1,201,348
Total Value of Principal and Other Articles	£	2,028,014	1,819,321	2,076,882

No. 12—*Continued.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—IMPORTS. EXPORTS.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—IMPORTS.	
				PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
120,455	134,280	138,740	117,753	£	Apparel and Slops.
204,477	199,499	200,273	141,094	*Gallons*	Beer and Ale, Bottled.
33,915	35,774	36,085	25,230	£	
203,864	156,184	256,850	181'655	*Gallons*	„ „ In Wood.
17,983	12,801	21,549	15,382	£	
36,937	34,484	39,467	27,033	£	Cabinet and Upholstery Wares.
30,042	16,006	30,606	20,630	*Tons*	Coals.
37,711	16,570	25,383	20,473	£	
61,085	66,984	52,137	64,694	*Cwts.*	Coffee.
146,296	161,632	145,087	170,280	£	
282,378	303,713	263,393	137,661	£	Cotton Manufactures.
265,583	238,467	252,297	191,230	£	Haberdashery and Millinery.
150,074	168,020	149,622	102,285	£	Hardware, Cutlery, and Ironmongery.
34,680	57,340	41,380	38,600	*Cwts.*	Iron: Bar, Bolt, and Rod.
15,238	24,807	17,435	16,506	£	
75,931	79,277	93,139	71,791	£	Leather, Manufactured.
23,294	24,484	18,652	9,937	£	Linen Manufactures.
53,917	52,825	51,814	51,976	£	Oilmen's Stores.
69,119	80,702	97,201	124,678	*Cwts.*	Rice.
38,557	44,064	54,901	63,695	£	
31,508	36,033	30,739	15,914	£	Saddlery and Harness.
142,132	114,775	137,727	129,238	*Cwts.*	Sugar, Raw.
152,547	131,458	139,654	120,223	£	
728,237	303,729	729,065	616,422	*Lbs.*	Tea.
40,753	15,518	42,928	36,632	£	
7,871	2,301	807	5,758	*Cwts.*	Tobacco, Manufactured.
32,999	9,692	6,405	7,501	£	
569,051	952,995	909,908	134,714	*Cubic ft.*	Wood, Deals.
43,267	75,038	86,368	9,393	£	
102,431	113,961	108,574	71,212	£	Woollen Manufactures.
2,677,586	2,632,715	2,789,638	2,275,833	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—EXPORTS.	
				PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
3,195	2,197	3,396	3,540	*Tons*	Copper Ore.
92,890	61,442	93,565	103,214	£	
2,297	3,475	7,462	10,275	*Lbs.*	Feathers, Ostrich.
19,261	24,142	42,488	72,834	£	
37,362	19,649	29,664	25,263	*No.*	Hides, Ox and Cow.
28,033	13,135	17,622	17,367	£	
63,323	58,330	113,379	53,226	*Lbs.*	Ivory.
16,826	14,731	24,813	10,773	£	
				Skins:	
550,612	328,181	470,673	510,171	*No.*	Goat.
64,661	32,477	45,925	53,677	£	
934,076	757,904	827,894	873,397	*No.*	Sheep.
75,122	51,407	65,929	69,495	£	
551,787	317,035	225,097	319,146	*Gallons*	Wine, Ordinary.
79,781	39,991	31,453	46,054	£	
23,219,689	24,873,269	25,209,004	31,148,176	*Lbs.*	Wool, Sheep's.
1,448,629	1,460,784	1,283,136	1,504,661	£	
2,100,980	1,984,728	1,971,026	2,224,446	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

No. 12—*Continued.*

CANADA.—IMPORTS.

CANADA—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Animals	*No.*	1,870	2,170	2,249	1,566	2,673	7,949	
	£	12,329	22,096	29,799	13,318	17,455	44,186	
Bullion	£	45,691	90,397	—	—	—	—	
Books	£	50,050	60,088	61,735	84,859	98,478	109,551	1
Coals and Coke	*Tons*	38,887	72,204	71,823	76,053	152,138	132,830	
	£	18,642	29,699	29,029	38,716	85,409	88,822	
Fish	£	7,449	21,901	32,958	52,103	64,700	62,031	
Grain:								
Flour	*Barrels*	588	1,714	2,008	1,149	2,980	199,410	
	£	461	926	1,014	1,000	3,691	334,055	
Indian Corn	*Bushels*	77,758	162,732	208,851	415,510	1,029,514	1,351,262	1,
	£	7,753	13,937	21,834	50,901	146,083	230,249	
Wheat	*Bushels*	155,830	337,515	103,663	16,791	120,106	926,011	1,
	£	23,411	60,612	15,812	3,013	28,543	300,333	
Hides and Horns	£	43,186	46,521	48,240	53,120	60,820	36,881	
Manufactures:								
Cottons	£	745,410	802,492	636,321	1,081,385	1,043,085	700,252	1,
Iron and Hardware	£	271,447	381,242	383,092	533,194	707,308	522,435	
Railroad Bars, &c.	£	—	36,844	160,007	282,405	327,604	147,218	
Boiler and Canada Plate	£	—		5,026	15,732	24,714	16,549	
Pig Iron, Pig Lead, Pig Copper	£	—	38,459	19,962	42,349	111,473	38,441	
Leather	£	27,713	44,339	12,988	28,581	32,305	34,622	
„ Boots and Shoes	£	—	—	34,417	63,404	99,983	122,613	
„ Tanned Leather	£	28,998	41,719	38,110	48,002	72,936	48,525	
Linen	£	56,353	93,401	69,185	109,655	103,457	50,457	
Machinery	£	15,646	34,514	50,253	92,324	176,552	126,081	
Silks, Satins, Velvets	£	114,205	159,921	164,833	296,162	308,716	175,868	2
Wooden or small Wares	£	8,319	16,626	44,446	75,222	162,185	141,896	
Woollens	£	450,694	602,396	630,586	1,041,169	1,113,173	688,971	
Meats of all kinds	*Cwts.*	36,566	21,763	4,953	18,114	96,170	118,567	
	£	36,628	23,470	6,591	21,477	117,800	210,122	
Salt	*Bushels*	863,017	980,816	1,177,158	1,351,658	1,408,444	1,687,926	1,
	£	18,863	24,426	29,295	39,981	47,395	56,884	
Spirits, Brandy	*Gallons*	148,253	137,462	165,053	147,828	215,113	148,312	
	£	23,686	20,068	22,421	28,677	59,899	49,368	
Sugar:								
Refined	*Cwts.*	12,230	14,534	13,062	17,499	28,261	24,211	
	£	19,848	21,514	18,594	26,415	43,906	38,425	
Unrefined	*Cwts.*	128,270	144,569	178,327	235,290	270,924	323,730	
	£	122,602	139,513	172,646	207,467	247,549	332,096	
Molasses	*Gallons*	683,310	783,881	990,030	1,406,525	1,553,693	1,591,808	1,
	£	17,767	19,161	26,679	43,856	52,835	76,307	
Tallow	*Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	£	29,206	27,371	40,015	45,859	70,882	71,213	
Tea	*Lbs.*	3,517,166	3,728,080	4,482,347	5,292,355	4,906,997	5,580,512	6
	£	192,281	225,893	257,887	320,634	298,529	350,477	
Tobacco, Manufactured	*Lbs.*	2,547,162	2,440,696	2,775,855	3,099,068	3,199,994	3,062,529	3
	£	73,401	78,550	70,798	87,786	86,281	93,793	
Wine of all kinds	*Gallons*	240,007	243,715	230,405	361,811	427,416	347,253	
	£	21,819	27,227	25,914	43,990	62,522	68,990	
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	3,489,466	4,404,409	4,168,457	6,571,529	8,327,945	7,414,966	8

No. 12—*Continued.*

CANADA.—IMPORTS.

'.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	CANADA—IMPORTS.
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
00	10,250	11,736	15,058	20,515	23,177	35,361	*No.* Animals.
36	51,116	53,135	52,005	70,224	72,710	108,234	£ Animals.
	138	3,955	7,295	679,042	538,293	955,949	£ Bullion.
38	74,629	66,444	85,155	108,951	89,018	94,947	£ Books.
83	121,697	138,644	194,545	245,961	238,728	238,394	*Tons* Coals and Coke.
52	79,184	88,028	121,743	150,454	160,655	192,377	£ Coals and Coke.
39	44,284	57,848	66,691	76,340	51,222	72,921	£ Fish.
							Grain:
42	195,263	405,093	168,488	150,385	242,140	229,793	*Barrels* Flour.
14	156,978	448,835	178,229	146,288	226,515	188,665	£ Flour.
03	599,229	758,534	1,047,577	2,692,868	4,308,957	1,762,142	*Bushels* Indian Corn.
34	80,682	114,739	108,622	223,413	350,734	200,345	£ Indian Corn.
66	2,240,514	1,073,965	2,284,543	4,450,986	6,290,589	4,211,656	*Bushels* Wheat.
44	338,525	224,425	474,375	875,421	1,228,240	819,653	£ Wheat.
65	101,789	146,071	125,592	112,105	171,995	164,060	£ Hides and Horns.
							Manufactures:
88	681,188	999,337	1,181,567	1,169,337	915,017	876,169	£ Cottons.
92	273,695	276,815	289,815	306,091	289,618	277,878	£ Iron and Hardware.
11	219,906	36,586	65,449	12,109	26,873	7,519	£ Railroad Bars, &c.
05	47,499	53,118	58,538	58,623	61,309	70,854	£ Boiler and Canada Plate.
63	25,665	31,582	61,051	52,938	50,016	83,236	£ Pig Iron, Pig Lead, Pig Copper.
92	23,228	19,849	25,677	25,418	20,720	20,850	£ Leather.
51	40,671	27,351	24,642	32,372	15,242	13,070	£ „ Boots and Shoes.
17	91,920	68,322	59,013	57,816	58,437	40,705	£ „ Tanned Leather.
32	28,378	41,850	53,799	70,262	66,337	91,782	£ Linen.
53	45,258	21,169	53,680	38,314	43,593	47,532	£ Machinery.
88	135,214	185,312	189,155	192,955	151,147	149,052	£ Silks, Satins, Velvets.
57	43,955	49,284	84,606	111,450	111,816	145,724	£ Wooden or small Wares.
70	546,270	732,064	812,479	906,432	823,298	889,554	£ Woollens.
00	92,444	67,472	54,994	52,989	139,379	184,078	*Cwts.* Meats of all kinds.
25	112,894	124,950	118,246	104,275	215,271	256,352	£ Meats of all kinds.
91	1,713,696	1,622,630	1,651,861	1,697,314	1,941,332	2,333,375	*Bushels* Salt.
83	67,381	53,688	61,562	62,816	90,840	93,638	£ Salt.
91	53,943	38,236	41,755	67,425	72,843	86,374	*Gallons* Spirits, Brandy.
94	22,597	9,378	11,032	19,073	23,493	27,623	£ Spirits, Brandy.
							Sugar:
31	12,758	13,064	5,364	6,063	11,063	5,465	*Cwts.* Refined.
94	27,303	26,221	9,928	9,731	18,703	8,595	£ Refined.
60	249,009	280,215	283,145	360,942	387,837	324,042	*Cwts.* Unrefined.
44	357,390	362,663	336,570	334,475	384,195	316,710	£ Unrefined.
86	1,360,073	1,148,814	1,436,269	1,291,890	1,284,681	1,583,139	*Gallons* Molasses.
34	64,715	48,728	51,547	48,294	51,304	59,214	£ Molasses.
80	4,000,054	2,976,216	3,362,386	3,045,122	1,445,000	1,669,067	*Lbs.* Tallow.
73	82,577	63,501	67,709	49,823	26,612	31,291	£ Tallow.
60	6,015,981	6,839,695	3,734,014	4,745,141	6,587,390	4,976,468	*Lbs.* Tea.
20	393,440	478,808	261,259	383,655	553,068	377 122	£ Tea.
85	3,294,154	3,493,453	3,703,677	2,544,800	1,121,907	280,258	*Lbs.* Tobacco, Manufactured.
04	121,695	118,138	95,867	64,853	41,641	13,340	£ Tobacco, Manufactured.
47	250,741	281,300	255,421	281,300	341,541	362,865	*Gallons* Wine of all kinds.
27	53,125	47,335	46,092	47,426	59,661	61,504	£ Wine of all kinds.
78	5,975,040	6,894,896	7,078,343	8,846,884	9,986,431	9,444,759	£ TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 12—*Continued.*

CANADA.—EXPORTS.

CANADA—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	185
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Coin and Bullion	£	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copper Ore	*Tons*	243	1,205	534	1,464	1,546	1,525	9
	£	2,995	9,041	6,495	18,920	21,231	18,741	17,0
Fish, Dried	*Cwts.*	48,852	75,064	97,420	91,766	80,662	113,337	117,5
	£	23,144	36,921	48,127	45,697	42,575	56,425	56,0
„ Pickled	*Barrels*	5,492	13,407	10,326	31,280	33,404	28,229	36,3
	£	5,715	10,778	9,647	20,933	24,744	25,603	29,1
Ashes, Pot	*Barrels*	31,389	27,944	25,334	17,900	16,273	15,762	17,1
	£	194,331	141,777	141,113	97,298	108,284	107,314	138,8
„ Pearl	*Barrels*	11,178	8,463	9,122	9,174	4,499	6,666	7,3
	£	67,362	36,053	49,575	31,571	22,446	37,662	49,6
Timber:								
Elm	*Tons*	38,212	35,644	23,372	28,933	37,621	26,191	36,4
	£	45,468	40,394	28,744	46,867	77,256	49,812	104,4
Oak	*Tons*	30,446	40,977	30,418	38,790	37,525	29,558	33,8
	£	52,890	47,228	49,740	73,277	116,751	67,406	77,5
White Pine	*Tons*	372,742	453,435	423,627	468,416	516,430	287,487	361,0
	£	243,464	334,497	339,550	537,222	593,809	302,181	423,6
Red Pine	*Tons*	89,996	91,145	63,105	70,483	67,847	57,884	61,9
	£	96,566	94,418	77,736	154,130	91,487	87,686	96,9
Standard Staves	*Mille*	724	1,196	489	2,276	1,774	1,320	1,6
	£	14,629	17,070	14,054	82,734	73,015	63,593	75,7
Other Staves	*Mille*	4,170	4,509	3,791	2,559	3,749	2,737	2,9
	£	56,560	75,899	72,798	31,368	43,898	26,763	34,2
Deals	*Standard Hds.*	—	—	—	36,685	47,395	26,766	36,7
	£	120,275	196,742	236,241	343,521	416,482	241,855	345,4
Planks and Boards	*M. Feet*	122,240	120,176	156,781	218,546	168,554	221,109	229,7
	£	163,804	171,894	236,859	386,455	326,934	478,347	514,3
Masts	*Pieces*	—	—	—	928	2,139	2,503	2,2
	£	12,548	11,589	10,598	17,155	70,278	45,588	29,1
Animals:								
Horses	*No.*	4,434	4,176	3,151	4,377	3,105	3,561	6,8
	£	45,927	43,720	31,289	56,315	41,641	54,337	101,1
Horned Cattle	*No.*	8,301	9,390	9,084	11,948	7,369	19,213	24,0
	£	19,427	24,653	26,801	40,979	36,985	91,070	120,2
Swine	*No.*	1,184	3,403	18,979	11,671	2,007	14,111	28,7
	£	442	1,697	10,737	8,028	1,462	13,687	35,7
Sheep	*No.*	13,757	16,762	8,548	31,782	14,860	15,196	28,2
	£	3,742	4,869	2,837	12,774	5,350	7,183	16,4
Produce of Animals:								
Butter	*Cwts.*	11,785	28,548	26,740	22,344	10,808	10,756	21,5
	£	25,329	53,918	84,624	65,564	39,524	46,280	89,0
Eggs	*Dozen*	387,343	610,560	697,671	742,024	214,174	463,275	541,0
	£	5,300	10,878	14,744	15,230	4,710	11,847	14,1
Hides and Pelts		804	55	1,876	2,791	4,501	19,755	43,7
Pork	*Cwts.*	5,300	11,160	29,807	23,585	15,446	9,616	14,9
	£	6,060	14,788	44,784	32,020	19,923	12,748	22,9
Wool	*Lbs.*	276,691	410,101	387,874	424,452	122,671	1,082,473	1,164,5
	£	11,683	16,542	15,268	34,100	6,217	56,577	64,2
Furs	£	15,941	23,084	20,997	26,238	14,251	23,683	42,6
Agricultural Products:								
Barley and Rye	*Bushels*	66,514	180,446	151,962	43,353	112,383	566,534	989,4
	£	6,383	17,717	15,893	5,345	19,380	119,841	186,4
Oats	*Bushels*	667,652	497,027	641,616	1,028,310	33,656	370,275	1,296,6
	£	27,666	27,617	33,359	69,149	3,392	34,837	93,3
Peas	*Bushels*	258,901	172,837	242,247	242,910	133,087	264,034	374,4
	£	24,998	18,514	30,315	39,103	27,599	53,312	63,2
Wheat	*Bushels*	1,295,029	933,756	1,883,599	2,666,903	1,442,677	3,198,748	4,997,6
	£	220,301	141,201	292,155	635,022	431,124	1,218,260	1,433,8
Flour	*Barrels*	650,439	668,623	702,624	786,058	651,400	643,936	878,7
	£	563,668	551,363	566,611	873,048	985,628	1,192,175	1,264,8
Manufactures:								
India-rubber	£	—	—	—	—	3,194	7,062	21,1
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	2,659,684	2,837,795	3,145,399	4,890,679	4,729,971	5,792,150	6,588,0

No. 12—*Continued.*

CANADA.—EXPORTS.

57.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	CANADA.—EXPORTS.	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
—	—	750	18,334	50,242	36,780	346,315	£	Coin and Bullion.
2,562	1,927	3,403	6,095	7,364	5,963	5,203	*Tons*	Copper Ore.
9,379	39,295	70,003	95,655	90,437	82,127	73,387	£	
5,762	128,224	143,010	149,563	143,783	187,599	181,289	*Cwts.*	Fish, Dried.
7,927	77,455	90,100	91,789	86,431	117,203	124,260	£	
4,443	120,433	125,979	121,390	86,084	29,168	48,749	*Barrels*	„ Pickled.
3,035	57,411	61,391	62,803	41,805	10,323	21,888	£	
1,880	21,800	25,598	24,885	23,053	29,759	34,886	*Barrels*	Ashes, Pot.
5,684	152,246	158,118	152,357	144,909	202,561	223,610	£	
7,576	6,044	12,221	7,969	6,342	8,098	6,682	*Barrels*	„ Pearl.
9,176	38,799	69,402	45,130	35,708	51,495	39,351	£	
							Timber:	
7,984	19,451	26,278	25,629	32,610	27,689	53,392	*Tons*	Elm.
8,936	33,573	41,268	42,595	54,567	41,624	86,543	£	
8,539	26,904	34,300	41,553	55,979	57,436	73,327	*Tons*	Oak.
8,485	77,581	73,917	83,190	108,287	108,352	154,998	£	
0,781	344,981	395,694	490,233	523,112	430,257	650,483	*Tons*	White Pine.
0,723	372,193	462,124	530,672	533,093	433,571	679,089	£	
1,323	53,143	43,643	62,573	71,381	65,663	103,329	*Tons*	Red Pine.
3,176	76,865	74,705	104,503	104,508	92,899	153,214	£	
3,253	2,369	2,968	3,093	1,765	2,008	2,816	*Mille*	Standard Staves.
2,681	81,954	67,782	75,770	51,093	52,323	86,851	£	
4,117	4,130	5,745	6,045	4,989	4,207	8,009	*Mille*	Other Staves.
5,911	35,009	41,311	42,734	34,394	33,810	60,548	£	
1,250	47,537	42,866	62,196	67,333	50,118	58,807	*Standard Hds.*	Deals.
1,789	344,366	303,571	400,901	449,957	282,597	427,070	£	
2,611	384,804	314,096	309,025	165,583	246,203	302,335	*M. Feet*	Planks and Boards.
8,795	596,356	552,764	626,962	322,681	479,943	616,327	£	
1,495	927	1,024	1,287	774	1,127	889	*Pieces*	Masts.
7,921	14,304	19,050	19,622	7,828	15,241	15,457	£	
							Animals:	
5,482	5,925	9,187	11,561	8,199	8,608	19,335	*No.*	Horses.
5,716	96,264	160,024	196,781	137,127	136,506	301,138	£	
3,014	22,758	34,857	22,990	15,704	14,711	21,665	*No.*	Horned Cattle.
3,499	106,063	190,165	128,814	79,027	61,623	105,237	£	
0,276	12,159	16,251	33,200	27,091	12,477	33,544	*No.*	Swine.
5,932	19,136	18,792	41,827	33,139	12,211	40,508	£	
1,614	38,326	76,378	80,729	54,941	88,141	72,208	*No.*	Sheep.
6,823	17,250	35,916	45,951	30,661	44,737	40,830	£	
							Produce of Animals:	
4,626	33,225	33,484	49,218	64,960	79,514	62,981	*Cwts.*	Butter.
9,140	98,776	108,133	162,867	172,940	232,761	195,322	£	
3,479	623,525	809,398	1,312,106	969,149	556,305	325,545	*Dozen*	Eggs.
0,956	13,738	20,113	29,325	19,179	11,083	7,354	£	
3,053	34,926	47,521	33,239	21,805	27,687	62,855	£	Hides and Pelts.
4,089	21,115	36,984	63,109	81,032	34,681	22,146	*Cwts.*	Pork.
8,034	29,452	49,722	75,071	100,191	34,976	21,040	£	
5,041	1,545,412	1,630,531	1,449,864	1,554,588	2,066,230	2,475,918	*Lbs.*	Wool.
5,634	70,437	82,247	82,650	89,218	148,937	200,208	£	
1,824	34,470	53,848	48,661	48,821	57,544	65,287	£	Furs.
							Agricultural Products:	
1,412	1,309,638	1,766,249	2,730,144	2,203,763	2,148,926	2,751,100	*Bushels*	Barley and Rye.
0,561	208,692	232,214	369,385	224,575	315,733	465,707	£	
3,860	1,941,710	2,635,388	3,598,826	2,111,046	1,905,980	4,580,018	*Bushels*	Oats.
4,140	154,825	224,388	262,173	132,128	132,059	431,268	£	
0,726	579,244	690,863	1,726,122	2,110,968	1,093,169	1,257,860	*Bushels*	Peas.
9,182	101,215	104,904	255,222	307,666	151,217	164,272	£	
2,454	2,437,679	1,954,577	4,157,383	7,028,232	5,741,479	3,030,407	*Bushels*	Wheat.
5,282	483,923	427,031	965,262	1,568,796	1,133,278	596,988	£	
3,949	634,576	415,610	854,773	1,268,299	1,201,819	1,095,691	*Barrels*	Flour.
2,392	629,960	464,822	979,340	1,359,177	1,200,798	1,027,313	£	
							Manufactures:	
5,636	16,452	53,797	59,038	6,558	7,146	2,982	£	India-rubber.
9,306	4,823,137	5,089,093	7,116,142	7,523,465	6,903,318	8,595,520	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 12—*Continued.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Imports. Exports.

Prince Edward Island—Imports.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Principal Articles.								
Wine	*Gallons*	3,108	2,843	3,479	3,044	4,331	3,445	3,10
Spirits	„	25,549	37,830	39,145	40,662	65,663	51,008	69,57
Flour, Wheat	*Barrels*	818	1,836	1,277	829	216	3,908	10,19
Leather and Leather Manufactures	£	3,857	3,956	7,180	5,528	6,733	7,022	8,41
Molasses	*Gallons*	87,228	115,291	147,584	145,912	176,876	163,897	106,5
Salt	£	578	1,028	812	1,556	1,332	1,574	2,58
Sugar	*Cwts.*	3,577	3,518	4,624	5,419	5,551	5,635	4,46
Tea	*Lbs.*	203,355	191,021	296,103	246,626	304,933	320,202	299,1
Tobacco	„	99,250	106,017	154,275	88,004	171,079	71,020	95,2
Total Value of Principal and Other Articles	£	123,117	133,882	171,971	210,678	273,929	268,406	237,7

Prince Edward Island—Exports.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856
Principal Articles.								
Oats	*Bushels*	326,868	365,965	577,695	441,674	456,079	563,871	640,0
Barley	„	23,917	30,581	23,272	21,933	21,026	30,943	42,0
Potatoes	„	126,221	158,569	236,506	156,232	190,294	273,761	172,5
Turnips	„	25,449	27,343	4,147	—	5,863	37,087	34,0
Oatmeal	*Tons*	75	20	189	116	129	354	4
Dry Fish	*Quintals*	5,586	7,787	12,035	13,471	8,476	11,249	9,1
Pickled Fish	*Barrels*	728	3,435	4,999	6,807	3,951	5,067	5,0
Pork and Beef	„	135	130	834	658	519	844	6
Cattle	*No.*	519	460	812	832	490	436	6
Sheep	„	219	245	636	503	576	360	5
Swine	„	4	1	43	—	8	67	1
Total Value of Principal and Other Articles	£	59,695	68,301	106,256	127,316	151,218	147,114	141,8

No. 12—*Continued.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Imports. Exports.

857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Prince Edward Island—Imports.	
							Principal Articles.	
2,942	2,444	2,648	2,459	2,120	2,358	No Returns	*Gallons*	Wine.
1,069	38,819	52,693	30,600	31,733	24,694		„	Spirits.
3,708	18,809	20,942	12,823	10,699	16,353		*Barrels*	Flour, Wheat.
6,300	6,200	7,689	7,497	7,048	6,988		£	Leather and Leather Manufactures.
3,266	99,299	153,200	139,589	164,354	194,372		*Gallons*	Molasses.
2,651	2,277	2,267	2,932	1,603	1,269		£	Salt.
4,134	3,818	4,568	3,923	3,509	4,397		*Cwts.*	Sugar.
4,310	279,744	302,310	272,776	289,265	328,211		*Lbs.*	Tea.
1,105	83,251	151,544	110,101	93,006	114,753		„	Tobacco.
8,728	186,229	234,698	230,054	209,935	211,241	293,431	£	Total Value of Principal and Other Articles.

857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Prince Edward Island—Exports.	
							Principal Articles.	
07,078	840,331	1,111,970	1,290,062	948,620	943,109	1,459,130	*Bushels*	Oats.
66,208	98,842	97,935	103,756	48,411	59,229	74,959	„	Barley.
39,561	346,966	465,360	519,198	419,861	327,964	408,122	„	Potatoes.
23,136	16,867	25,950	45,108	36,792	17,045	9,893	„	Turnips.
216	226	413	196	235	219	201	*Tons*	Oatmeal.
14,004	15,953	19,465	12,908	13,754	6,931	15,086	*Quintals*	Dry Fish.
10,197	11,052	10,336	14,972	10,630	4,753	7,570	*Barrels*	Pickled Fish.
718	1,492	1,860	2,209	2,048	2,380	491	„	Pork and Beef.
687	1,143	665	606	517	326	487	*No.*	Cattle.
753	1,135	602	610	1,011	827	1,064	„	Sheep.
307	349	—	—	396	84	125	„	Swine.
51,485	135,071	178,680	201,434	163,114	150,549	209,472	£	Total Value of Principal and Other Articles.

No. 12—*Continued.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—IMPORTS.
EXPORTS.
JAMAICA.—IMPORTS.

NEWFOUNDLAND—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Bread	*Cwts.*	89,526	110,297	77,439	121,381	85,406	117,025	88,053
	£	61,544	83,269	59,329	93,794	88,812	144,737	101,772
Butter	*Cwts.*	16,423	16,782	12,228	16,721	11,906	14,862	17,798
	£	46,871	44,033	34,486	54,912	43,553	51,838	69,195
Flour	*Barrels*	113,112	146,848	125,008	121,730	103,632	119,725	166,274
	£	130,430	156,437	125,048	135,334	173,170	263,067	267,932
Cotton Manufactures, Woollens, Silks, Linens, and Slops	£	169,626	168,937	144,113	158,392	168,086	163,129	180,254
Leather Wares	£	51,596	43,373	41,792	44,319	49,304	49,204	53,165
Molasses	*Gallons*	1,029,160	872,890	779,560	792,057	789,504	733,044	901,948
	£	51,052	40,811	35,180	39,209	40,417	39,808	63,524
Pork, Salted	*Barrels*	27,299	18,736	17,801	21,638	19,764	21,865	27,164
	£	56,393	51,359	64,942	63,450	53,056	70,212	95,949
Salt	*Tons*	26,098	24,646	30,028	32,553	46,617	37,794	41,087
	£	24,207	19,816	22,443	20,334	25,864	25,384	33,166
Sugar, Raw	*Cwts.*	14,890	23,089	13,600	29,601	17,285	30,259	23,220
	£	14,442	19,145	15,284	27,733	15,129	32,370	29,181
Tea	*Lbs.*	306,362	422,467	305,439	401,088	463,011	283,538	427,550
	£	14,885	23,804	13,998	21,509	27,967	13,609	20,121
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	867,316	943,191	795,758	912,095	964,527	1,152,804	1,271,604

NEWFOUNDLAND—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Codfish, Dry	*Quintals*	1,089,182	1,017,152	972,921	922,718	774,117	1,107,388	1,268,334
	£	532,969	492,822	463,427	560,920	521,387	680,283	789,124
Oil, Cod, Unrefined	*Tuns*	3,107	3,415	3,785	3,505	3,200	3,796	3,998
	£	93,241	103,264	114,755	114,345	118,288	116,365	162,313
„ „ Refined	*Tuns*	228	77	127	370	209	262	207
	£	17,561	5,056	8,621	25,786	24,807	30,286	15,908
„ Seal	*Tuns*	6,235	6,968	7,333	8,137	5,567	3,759	5,009
	£	193,289	208,524	237,957	273,751	218,390	154,624	216,006
Skins, Seal	*No.*	440,828	511,630	534,378	521,783	398,870	293,083	361,317
	£	66,359	76,596	76,790	88,067	68,215	46,836	71,386
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	975,770	959,751	965,772	1,170,593	1,019,572	1,142,212	1,338,797

JAMAICA—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Bread	*Cwts.*	6,320	7,048	4,012	2,871	3,385	4,248	3,442
	£	7,458	8,004	3,543	2,488	4,375	5,476	4,409
Butter	*Cwts.*	3,035	3,228	2,871	3,566	5,740	2,225	3,406
	£	8,039	8,417	7,645	12,010	6,250	8,367	12,446
Cornmeal	*Barrels*	17,509	7,091	17,649	18,851	10,959	7,067	15,917
	£	12,937	4,318	13,120	12,359	9,360	6,250	12,826
Fish, Dried	*Cwts.*	207,845	105,707	105,031	100,183	87,530	89,789	88,659
	£	57,451	53,843	51,426	49,554	56,763	59,969	57,869
„ Wet	*Barrels*	47,384	47,391	45,750	40,903	45,885	53,747	57,642
	£	41,482	42,028	16,334	33,345	42,363	49,785	50,970
Flour	*Barrels*	31,075	28,395	38,882	79,718	58,961	21,512	25,411
	£	34,135	31,730	41,054	78,177	68,441	27,735	47,578
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	1,218,073	1,129,176	837,894	864,094	985,029	899,507	991,836

No. 12—*Continued.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—IMPORTS.
EXPORTS.
JAMAICA.—IMPORTS.

57.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	NEWFOUNDLAND—IMPORTS.
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
4,174	68,605	81,403	70,952	61,460	51,053	51,830	*Cwts.*
1,876	50,441	62,043	58,839	54,052	43,994	39,470	£ } Bread.
0,464	20,678	21,304	19,895	20,873	15,264	19,400	*Cwts.*
7,711	59,993	63,164	58,615	62,064	44,463	58,358	£ } Butter.
2,822	165,663	180,639	171,157	191,110	226,334	247,791	*Barrels*
3,387	190,591	207,735	196,830	219,777	226,334	223,011	£ } Flour.
7,783	200,336	235,367	214,196	171,560	152,727	218,940	£ { Cotton Manufactures, Woollens, Silks, Linens, and Slops.
3,465	64,277	74,213	72,998	62,424	56,546	68,619	£ Leather Wares.
1,522	728,194	807,975	793,665	746,303	1,024,323	716,142	*Gallons*
0,043	51,579	60,597	59,525	55,972	51,216	35,807	£ } Molasses.
4,698	32,594	33,186	30,528	33,127	34,007	32,652	*Barrels*
2,161	102,182	100,541	92,193	99,620	68,774	57,522	£ } Pork, Salted.
1,344	49,808	38,161	38,100	45,398	37,991	34,643	*Tons*
8,505	31,128	23,852	23,812	28,374	18,995	17,322	£ } Salt.
3,308	18,131	19,286	13,498	18,317	22,068	11,057	*Cwts.*
1,961	27,196	27,001	18,896	27,475	22,069	11,057	£ } Sugar, Raw.
3,381	431,402	690,396	481,706	542,351	486,390	471,550	*Lbs.*
7,429	23,362	51,779	48,171	54,235	30,309	21,859	£ } Tea.
3,423	1,172,862	1,324,136	1,254,128	1,152,857	1,007,082	1,077,272	£ { TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

57.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	NEWFOUNDLAND—EXPORTS.
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
2,322	1,038,189	1,105,793	1,138,544	1,021,720	1,080,069	811,777	*Quintals*
5,029	765,101	894,966	846,238	668,263	787,821	761,275	£ } Codfish, Dry.
4,822	4,968	4,301	4,574	3,110	2,637	2 696	*Tuns*
9,130	134,139	111,839	118,959	93,307	98,901	129,438	£ } Oil, Cod, Unrefined.
121	327	424	426	205	354	224	*Tuns*
3,538	22,933	29,682	39,847	14,403	21,271	23,000	£ } „ „ Refined.
7,165	6,477	5,565	4,865	5,265	3,406	4,145	*Tuns*
5,131	200,809	166,970	145,959	173,753	136,263	186,568	£ } „ Seal.
3,113	507,624	329,185	444,202	375,282	268,624	287,151	*No.*
9,217	88,834	57,607	51,631	56,292	40,294	43,073	£ } Skins, Seal.
4,165	1,318,836	1,367,113	1,271,712	1,092,551	1,171,723	1,233,353	£ { TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

57.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	JAMAICA—IMPORTS.
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
2,659	2,293	3,094	3,941	3,576	5,909	3,432	*Cwts.*
3,617	1,991	3,688	5,138	4,371	5,772	3,688	£ } Bread.
4,519	5,378	5,663	5,995	5,957	6,770	6,029	*Cwts.*
9,304	5,919	21,529	27,236	24,740	32,660	21,451	£ } Butter.
7,388	14,627	15,317	12,515	9,365	27,461	18,480	*Barrels*
5,115	11,970	14,034	10,769	7,321	23,539	14,495	£ } Cornmeal.
0,043	87,837	80,015	112,387	98,766	82,978	74,208	*Cwts.*
4,754	75,977	65,737	99,592	82,514	74,766	60,117	£ } Fish, Dried.
3,191	50,341	42,447	50,495	53,516	56,942	54,880	*Barrels*
2,400	58,438	45,073	55,274	62,714	65,083	58,125	£ } „ Wet.
5,348	15,295	78,636	71,333	72,253	96,875	97,868	*Barrels*
7,723	20,222	85,624	100,289	92,693	132,857	139,825	£ } Flour.
5,089	1,039,684	853,015	1,202,854	1,089,482	1,141,983	1,087,529	£ { TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No. 12—*Continued.*

JAMAICA.—EXPORTS.
BARBADOES.—IMPORTS.
EXPORTS.

JAMAICA—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Coffee	*Lbs.*	6,264,492	5,594,335	5,584,572	4,822,651	6,122,866	5,666,302	3,721,740
	£	118,603	102,252	98,026	80,519	109,553	96,191	83,025
Ginger	*Lbs.*	799,305	569,074	615,559	477,297	678,412	593,969	420,770
	£	23,081	26,954	19,362	9,728	20,353	8,821	5,555
Pimento	*Lbs.*	3,362,892	4,317,709	5,312,332	4,612,134	5,509,535	8,597,989	6,465,259
	£	53,644	57,761	75,264	83,158	71,573	131,164	82,036
Rum	*Gallons*	1,121,285	1,660,844	1,280,987	997,745	1,665,932	1,756,883	1,303,902
	£	175,995	196,614	159,343	117,178	310,432	312,387	224,332
Sugar	*Cwts.*	592,487	485,744	537,072	420,908	558,571	514,651	457,958
	£	585,096	428,154	441,689	412,238	624,327	364,687	425,675
Wood, Logwood	*Tons*	4,324	3,800	3,181	3,917	7,735	8,317	18,303
	£	15,119	8,190	5,220	7,209	16,284	14,318	34,111
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	1,217,633	979,714	927,377	837,276	660,183	1,003,325	935,068

BARBADOES—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Butter	*Lbs.*	208,659	94,399	112,674	122,687	626,946	621,602	752,598
	£	4,537	2,130	2,731	3,638	—	25,526	29,100
Corn and Grain	*Bushels*	102,695	75,452	97,768	66,906	121,794	145,922	175,806
	£	14,619	10,545	14,410	9,940	—	30,160	33,220
„ Corn Meal and Linseed Meal	*Barrels*	55,693	46,194	50,357	52,778	47,499	36,870	66,064
	£	33,421	27,606	31,326	32,458	—	35,232	50,152
Flour, Wheat	*Barrels*	29,470	32,482	38,472	29,140	25,555	27,381	49,610
	£	30,105	32,092	38,468	30,986	—	52,192	78,955
Fish, Dried	*Quintals*	79,173	66,862	87,540	58,893	34,218	70,727	97,211
	£	35,476	30,980	39,658	31,970	—	41,800	57,717
Hardware	*Packgs.*	—	—	—	—	—	10,259	21,942
	£	1,357	1,536	914	1,980	23,852	13,657	23,227
Manure, Guano	*Tons*	1,181	1,468	3,139	831	—	1,692	2,760
	£	8,594	13,110	26,124	9,112	—	25,324	26,362
Linens and Cottons	*Pckges.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,079
	£	5,186	6,765	4,580	2,452	123,241	111,225	117,421
Lumber	*Feet*	6,242,524	6,926,949	7,438,154	7,138,147	5,870,775	4,764,750	5,352,814
	£	—	—	—	—	—	11,819	12,502
Meat, Salted	*Lbs.*	1,563,248	850,642	903,157	1,174,059	1,536,528	5,614,126	2,416,867
	£	17,614	10,016	12,147	16,715	—	26,902	45,310
Rice	*Lbs.*	4,223,506	3,788,556	4,000,152	3,646,822	5,475,253	4,259,357	—
	£	19,183	16,452	16,414	18,408	—	22,672	37,013
Staves	*No.*	1,879,290	1,606,593	2,427,355	1,630,260	2,947,122	2,969,043	3,339,405
	£	—	—	—	—	—	18,687	22,704
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	734,359	787,977	767,974	571,316	596,843	644,784	841,254

BARBADOES—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Fish, Dried	*Quintals*	—	—	—	—	—	33,655	49,009
	£	—	—	—	—	—	19,982	29,308
Flour, Wheat	*Barrels*	—	—	—	—	—	11,611	18,505
	£	—	—	—	—	—	22,728	30,039
Meat, Salted	*Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	—	745,172	1,048,365
	£	—	—	—	—	—	11,822	19,532
Molasses	*Pnchns.*	11,341	11,355	16,644	12,759	12,533	12,537	11,206
	Hhds.	399	362	376	742	412	205	3,356
	Casks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Barrels	240	202	351	409	390	481	668
	£	38,404	54,730	67,631	48,052	44,857	54,659	78,310

No. 12—*Continued.*

JAMAICA.—EXPORTS.
BARBADOES.—IMPORTS.
EXPORTS.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	JAMAICA—EXPORTS.	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
5,761,075	5,943,708	5,055,089	6,176,589	6,715,581	5,467,302	8,184,849	*Lbs.*	Coffee.
146,162	97,257	91,514	113,848	151,061	126,727	177,832	£	
442,597	375,769	751,977	841,734	617,223	933,045	678,168	*Lbs.*	Ginger.
10,153	17,045	15,086	21,410	12,208	18,141	15,568	£	
5,012,433	7,874,662	3,682,554	6,850,548	6,647,503	4,916,285	6,228,478	*Lbs.*	Pimento.
124,975	78,147	30,379	53,061	53,125	38,633	42,156	£	
1,545,424	1,611,494	1,552,802	1,705,362	1,896,934	1,830,062	1,554,243	*Gallons*	Rum.
271,314	266,411	255,677	298,497	316,905	243,652	186,332	£	
549,662	626,589	541,957	599,737	654,848	615,083	560,481	*Cwts.*	Sugar.
599,035	630,949	496,723	646,385	595,085	563,474	479,728	£	
21,400	14,294	13,111	14,739	19,425	33,268	27,789	*Tons*	Wood, Logwood.
33,573	24,742	20,731	26,285	32,553	64,298	41,183	£	
1,235,497	1,170,023	961,007	1,225,676	1,214,614	1,113,441	1,007,925	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	BARBADOES—IMPORTS.	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
612,175	895,678	768,376	929,109	859,566	736,496	762,044	*Lbs.*	Butter.
30,508	39,284	38,420	46,456	42,978	36,824	38,102	£	
173,417	244,149	239,060	268,790	255,023	279,876	292,821	*Bushels*	Corn and Grain.
34,488	48,865	35,858	40,319	38,253	41,981	48,923	£	
39,220	195,889	53,134	68,516	47,527	70,892	64,748	*Barrels*	" Corn Meal and Linseed Meal.
35,289	59,720	47,477	59,595	35,021	56,714	51,798	£	
44,012	81,805	66,546	78,917	67,567	89,762	97,380	*Barrels*	Flour, Wheat.
77,371	102,256	83,182	98,646	84,459	112,125	121,725	£	
96,067	76,342	83,551	93,418	105,797	88,967	79,687	*Quintals*	Fish, Dried.
70,641	53,448	50,170	56,051	63,478	53,380	47,812	£	
35,406	30,548	25,970	29,014	31,690	21,321	8,181	*Packgs.*	Hardware.
36,394	44,559	37,943	35,152	23,274	22,193	15,892	£	
5,079	8,764	4,625	796	1,754	1,606	4,986	*Tons*	Manure, Guano.
50,790	87,461	34,489	7,965	17,540	24,918	49,860	£	
5,933	6,588	6,794	5,972	6,214	5,218	3,470	*Packgs.*	Linens and Cottons.
149,863	132,262	132,206	149,879	164,967	130,893	102,086	£	
7,416,024	8,836,311	8,131,166	7,043,520	7,547,648	5,484,088	4,804,321	*Feet*	Lumber.
33,460	35,425	32,524	14,507	15,095	10,968	9,609	£	
1,623,212	2,969,624	3,320,104	3,154,920	3,495,983	3,559,660	3,552,559	*Lbs.*	Meat, Salted.
47,603	79,404	110,668	52,582	58,266	59,327	59,209	£	
5,862,794	6,971,389	6,436,558	6,174,096	4,369,483	5,761,385	7,877,317	*Lbs.*	Rice.
35,466	41,449	32,129	30,870	21,847	28,806	38,387	£	
1,514,506	2,645,235	4,834,115	1,189,369	4,143,685	2,365,354	3,300,949	*No.*	Staves.
14,805	26,452	48,341	11,893	41,436	23,653	33,009	£	
976,306	1,335,118	1,049,236	941,761	923,874	913,141	878,209	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	BARBADOES—EXPORTS	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
50,533	39,606	44,964	47,866	51,847	41,886	40,945	*Quintals*	Fish, Dried.
37,899	27,724	26,978	28,719	31,655	25,132	24,567	£	
36,944	29,131	34,773	34,812	38,532	44,674	46,762	*Barrels*	Flour, Wheat.
64,651	36,413	43,466	43,478	48,163	55,841	58,453	£	
737,999	1,413,851	1,655,500	1,655,833	1,871,349	1,637,572	2,282,372	*Lbs.*	Meat, Salted.
21,495	41,500	55,183	28,102	31,193	26,593	38,040	£	
12,512	18,557	10,208	18,641	18,868	15,473	15,234	*Pnchns.*	Molasses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Hhds.*	
275	390	—	—	—	—	—	*Casks*	
343	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	*Barrels*	
104,136	114,189	92,253	80,534	82,335	135,314	68,553	£	

No. 12—*Continued.*

BARBADOES.—EXPORTS—*Cont.*
TRINIDAD.—IMPORTS.
EXPORTS.

BARBADOES—EXPORTS—*Cont.*		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—*Cont.*								
Rice	*Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	—	1,994,219	1,892,429
	£	—	—	—	—	—	11,050	9,982
Rum	*Puchns.*	—	—	—	116	813	1,248	1,389
	Hhds.	—	—	—	67	589	458	214
	Casks	15	20	66	1	—	—	—
	Barrels	—	—	2	—	—	72	1
	£	93	106	569	1,068	10,389	12,319	14,650
Sugar	*Hhds.*	33,024	36,123	46,194	34,692	41,839	37,365	40,615
	Tierces	2,119	2,581	2,956	1,830	2,616	2,243	1,989
	Barrels	7,000	7,180	9,745	7,330	11,438	4,735	11,773
	Bags	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£	596,550	654,351	739,884	554,557	728,586	545,366	662,417
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	831,534	887,627	951,726	775,322	945,849	790,330	971,028

TRINIDAD—IMPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Cottons, Linens, and Woollens	£	122,274	128,173	104,221	99,780	113,267	103,361	122,274
Fish, Dried	*Lbs.*	4,112,061	4,213,737	4,503,057	3,882,351	3,821,978	4,987,908	4,672,115
	£	24,011	24,557	25,193	23,882	25,820	32,814	32,132
Flour	*Barrels*	27,829	40,784	39,692	34,302	26,990	22,037	39,090
	£	36,590	40,784	69,692	32,270	42,610	42,672	67,588
Hardware and Machinery	£	18,085	30,599	26,096	28,023	36,480	30,078	38,326
Leather	£	19,819	23,578	18,412	23,327	19,187	20,546	25,057
Lumber (P. and W. Pine)	*Feet*	3,521,210	4,733,840	3,839,182	3,629,467	3,544,616	3,626,034	3,534,138
	£	7,519	11,347	8,725	7,960	10,444	10,154	9,841
Meat, Pickled and Salted	*Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	1,352,660	973,607	1,137,088
	£	—	—	64	—	20,434	15,640	22,820
Rice	*Lbs.*	2,796,469	3,056,810	2,714,169	3,702,986	4,393,000	3,827,540	5,944,308
	£	12,979	12,304	11,857	17,629	27,569	22,678	42,784
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	476,910	548,491	493,274	504,380	559,067	554,534	666,474

TRINIDAD—EXPORTS.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	3,570,451	5,552,437	6,823,695	4,904,719	3,379,159	4,547,060	4,575,000
	£	48,815	69,222	75,322	42,690	41,277	56,889	54,778
Molasses	*Gallons*	42,161	915,193	361,067	1,201,019	782,401	415,762	648,500
	£	18,500	19,058	7,592	34,563	15,324	11,836	19,477
Rum	*Gallons*	24,480	42,120	73,635	99,834	285,446	317,872	219,950
	£	1,530	2,363	4,942	10,995	29,291	27,390	19,611
Sugar	*Lbs.*	37,715,340	44,575,146	37,442,972	48,020,613	50,055,998	43,424,076	54,144,200
	£	242,296	294,248	357,465	349,556	289,319	285,410	450,440
TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	£	319,334	390,009	458,851	446,076	380,873	387,999	574,767

No. 12—*Continued.*

BARBADOES.—EXPORTS—*Cont.*
TRINIDAD.—IMPORTS.
EXPORTS.

857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	BARBADOES—EXPORTS—*Cont.*	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—*Cont.*	
81,404	2,618,101	1,598,443	1,871,267	1,284,248	1,268,478	3,133,182	*Lbs.*	Rice.
17,774	15,707	8,006	9,356	5,573	6,342	15,666	£	
318	1,475	913	749	618	447	330	*Puchns.*	Rum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Hhds.*	
148	576	—	—	—	—	—	*Casks*	
9	14	—	—	—	—	—	*Barrels*	
5,258	20,247	9,217	7,490	6,179	4,470	2,080	£	
35,229	48,487	40,346	43,365	50,078	45,161	42,261	*Hhds.*	Sugar.
1,815	3,886	—	—	—	—	—	*Tierces*	
7,418	11,047	—	—	—	6	—	*Barrels*	
—	430	—	—	—	—	—	*Bags*	
80,980	1,051,838	806,880	658,475	751,170	677,427	633,915	£	
45,361	1,468,449	1,225,571	984,294	1,075,374	1,067,612	981,142	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	TRINIDAD—IMPORTS.	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
37,757	126,956	116,526	142,050	134,553	83,793	91,069	£	Cottons, Linens, and Woollens.
59,734	4,914,396	4,410,159	5,409,425	4,776,000	4,836,341	4,262,718	*Lbs.*	Fish, Dried.
37,319	52,080	31,796	67,608	36,807	42,382	33,963	£	
37,412	50,660	44,623	45,612	43,450	49,552	45,922	*Barrels*	Flour.
62,540	56,244	56,395	42,766	55,244	64,933	57,375	£	
50,435	65,661	54,113	42,440	42,928	26,015	23,266	£	Hardware and Machinery.
30,469	32,793	28,058	25,679	23,193	22,732	23,498	£	Leather.
63,164	6,632,750	7,492,945	6,077,114	4,605,241	3,043,683	2,734,485	*Feet*	Lumber (P. and W. Pine).
23,612	19,931	20,640	24,307	19,595	10,298	8,193	£	
81,102	1,379,535	1,554,670	1,336,941	1,639,816	1,612,638	2,096,249	*Lbs.*	Meat, Pickled and Salted.
18,980	27,336	29,830	44,933	84,999	41,601	64,324	£	
11,252	9,254,600	6,606,111	7,263,768	8,390,167	9,239,679	8,569,146	*Lbs.*	Rice.
27,863	45,739	37,763	37,374	55,827	62,626	52,042	£	
00,820	825,969	734,902	829,304	856,726	733,598	710,972	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	TRINIDAD—EXPORTS.	
							PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	
42,600	5,403,600	5,893,400	4,135,921	6,530,906	3,849,223	7,484,941	*Lbs.*	Cocoa.
53,646	104,734	93,896	81,470	136,681	96,260	146,387	£	
78,735	898,595	238,450	613,640	717,245	897,615	906,291	*Gallons*	Molasses.
48,542	30,178	33,084	26,743	35,757	18,557	15,105	£	
93,700	252,302	195,250	136,617	268,850	254,330	246,709	*Gallons*	Rum.
19,983	37,607	19,675	14,320	26,875	17,089	17,989	£	
81,000	68,286,450	57,484,600	60,576,400	61,718,400	82,614,200	74,841,200	*Lbs.*	Sugar.
80,890	558,248	598,907	503,050	376,865	516,770	467,758	£	
73,878	785,863	820,606	714,605	645,362	739,507	796,498	£	TOTAL VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.

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